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THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;

OR,
BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
BIOGRAPHY AND REMAINS OF EMINENT
PERSONS.
COLLECTIONS FROM FOREIGN LITERA-
TURE.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRITISH
MUSEUM.
ORIGINAL FACTS AND ANECDOTES.
POETRY.
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTEL-
LIGENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL
PRÆMIUM.
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH
LEGISLATION.
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL
ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.



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ORDER OF THE CAUSE

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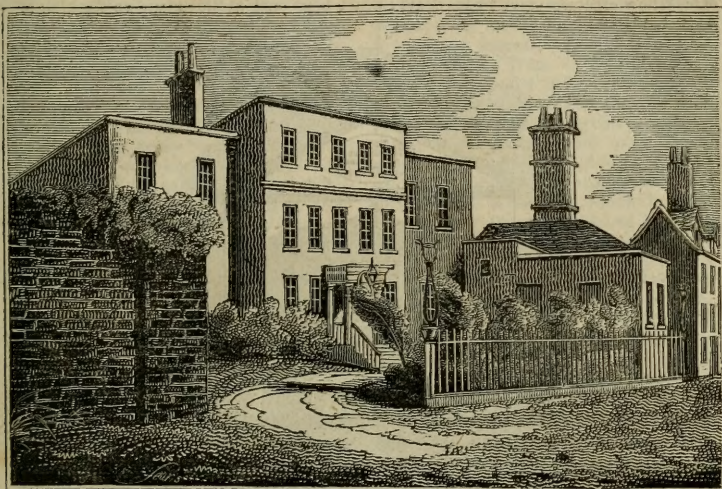
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FEBRUARY 1, 1823.

[1 of Vol. 55.]



THOMSON'S HOUSE AT RICHMOND.

(The Description communicated by the Rev. Dr. Evans.)

ON entering the house, you are shewn two small rooms on the ground-floor, connected by an archway, and thrown into a kind of hall. On the left is the room where Thomson breathed his last, being his bed-chamber, and on the right is his sitting-room, where he passed his time; with brass hooks fixed around, on which he hung his hat and cane; also the table upon which he wrote; and, lastly, the very fire-place, before which he no doubt sat, in musings deep, when—

“Winter reign’d tremendous o’er the conquer’d year.”

It is a neat round mahogany table, letting itself down on its stand, with the delineation of a white scroll in the centre, on which, after the semblance of hand-writing, this inscription is emblazoned:—“On this table James Thomson constantly wrote; it was therefore purchased of his servant, who also gave these brass hooks, on which his hat and cane were hung in this his sitting-room!—F.B.” These initials signify Frances Boscawen, or the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, widow of Admiral Boscawen, who here ended her days. She is said to have been the immediate successor of the poet, and with whose singular merit she was impressed. These rooms were the only apartments in Thomson’s time: since that period, two wings, as well as two stories, have been added; so that it is now the handsomest edifice in Kew-foot Lane. It is much to the praise of the noble owner, that this portion of the original cottage should have been preserved amidst a profusion of modern improvements. Over the fire-place the carved ornaments are modelled after the fashion of former times; whilst at the opposite end of the room, between the windows, is seen a bust of the bard, imparting to the relics an air of classic taste. The proprietor of the mansion, indeed, (the Earl of Shaftesbury,) being a descendant of the elegant author of “the Characteristics,” a reverence for genius may be pronounced hereditary in this noble family.

Stepping into the garden, you are conducted by a neat gravel-walk, through a serpentine avenue of shady trees, to AN ALCOVE, painted green, on whose front are these words—

Here Thomson sung the “Seasons,” and their change!

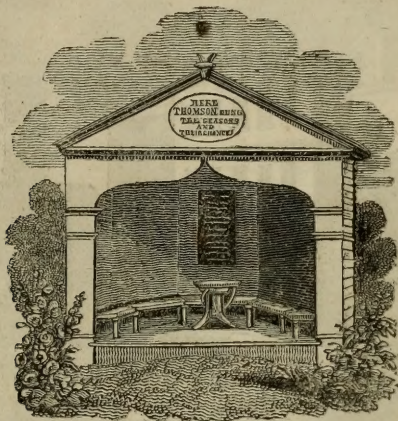
In the alcove stands a rustic table, and, suspended over a back seat, is a board with this inscription:—“James Thomson died at this place, August 27, 1748.” On the reverse, when taken down, I read the following sylvan memorial:—“Within this

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B

pleasing

pleasing retirement, and allured by the music of the nightingale,—which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul,—in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial, though simple, elegance, lived James Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable 'Seasons.' Warmed with intense devotion to the Sovereign of the Universe,—its flame glowing throughout all his compositions,—animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest social sensibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow creatures, save by his death; which happened at this place on the 27th of August, 1748."



From this haunt of the Muses the gardener took us to a large summer-house, in the corner of which was another table belonging to Thomson, on which he finished the "Seasons." It had a capacious drawer, but the whole was old and decayed, evidently affected by the humidity of the atmosphere. It was small and oblong, like a chamber dressing-table. The grounds, though not large, are kept in admirable order, enriched and adorned with trees from the most distant part of the world. Among other choice exotics, the acacia and sassafras trees, with the silver cedar and the lofty cedars of Lebanon, commanded our admiration. It is a paradisaical spot. Well may the poet have here listened by the hour, even till midnight, to the song of the nightingale in Richmond Gardens. Delicious were our recollections of the bard. Being a fine summer's morning, when every object is beauty to the eye, and every sound music to the ear,—his conclusion of the "Hymn to the Seasons" rushed upon my mind:—

I cannot go
Where Universal Love smiles not around,
Sustaining all yon orbs, and all their suns,
From seeming evil still educing good,
And better thence again, and better still,
In infinite progression. But I lose
Myself in Him,—in light ineffable
Come then,—expressive silence muse his praise!

At this distance of time (seventy-four years ago,) it is impossible to ascertain the particulars of Thomson's last illness and dissolution. All now known is, that the poet, walking homewards from the metropolis, took boat at Hammersmith, by which he caught cold, when a fever produced a fatal termination. He lies buried in Richmond Church, about half a mile from the house where he expired; and the Earl of Buchan has fixed up a brass plate near the hallowed spot of interment, with a glowing eulogium to his memory.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES of DIPLOMACY; communicated by a *ci-devant* AMBASSADOR, now resident at BRUSSELS.

MARIA LOUISA.

WHEN Napoleon, in the year 1809, entered Vienna as a

conqueror, he chose the beautiful castle of Schonbrunn, near Vienna, for his residence on the occasion. One morning, after breakfast, to gratify his curiosity, he proceeded to take a general survey of the apartments, which had been deserted, some weeks before,

before, in haste, by the imperial family.

The tale is simple, and turns on one incident. Napoleon, the hero of it, attended only by Meyer, one of the castle inspectors, entering one of the apartments, observed the portraits of the Emperor's children,—Maria Louisa, Leopoldina, and Clementina. Napoleon's attention was most powerfully attracted to the first, and he demanded of the inspector, if Maria Louisa was as handsome and agreeable as there represented, telling him to state his opinion fairly and clearly. The answer he received was satisfactory: "Sir, (replied the old man,) she is, indeed, as beautiful as her portrait; and, what is still more excellent and engaging, she possesses the amiable qualities of the heart in a very eminent degree: she is virtue herself, and her goodness makes her beloved by every one that approaches her." "Well, then, (said the Emperor,) let the portrait be put in my cabinet, and placed before my writing-table." This order was instantly obeyed; and, when he left Vienna, he carried the portrait with him, and the Princess found it in his rooms on her arrival at Paris, at the time of her marriage.

When the Emperor Francis had determined upon the union between Maria Louisa and Napoleon, he was not ignorant of the animosity borne by his daughter, wife, and mother-in-law, (Maria Beatrix d'Este,) against his intended son-in-law. He had not the courage to make the first overture to his daughter; but charged the Countess Chanclos, governess to the Princess, to use every persuasion to prepare her for a close and near alliance with the French emperor.

The countess, thinking she had found one evening a proper occasion for introducing this subject, informed the princess, that the emperor her father had affianced her to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. No words could do justice to the princess's emotions upon hearing this declaration: she fell down upon the sofa, screaming, fainting, and crying, "No, no, never will I be married to such a monster;" and she forbade the countess, once for all, ever to repeat his name in her presence.

The countess having reported to the emperor the ill success of her overture, his wishes and feelings inclined him to undertake the matter himself. On

the day and hour appointed, accompanied by his daughters Leopoldina and Clementina, he repaired to the apartments of the princess; and, with that paternal affection which characterises this sovereign, with candour and sincerity stated the necessity of such an alliance, as being the only means left to save the imperial family, and the whole country from subjection; that, should she persist in her refusal, they would be obliged to abandon the empire a second time to the conqueror.

This conversation took place in a room, the windows of which opened upon the ruined walls and demolished fortifications of Vienna. Maria Louisa, taking her father by the hand, led him to the view of what that devoted city had already experienced,—a scene of wide-extended desolation. "Can you (said she,) give the hand of your beloved child to such a destroyer?" "True, (said Francis,) but the evils which you deplore,—all the misfortunes of the country,—arise from the laws of war; the destructive machinations of which will begin with more fury than ever, involving the state, and all of us, perhaps, in one common ruin."

The emperor, observing the repugnance of his daughter, yet feeling the necessity of this sacrifice, besought the princess with tears, and with so much importunity, that she could no longer resist. "Be composed, my beloved father, (said she;) and weep not so bitterly, my good sisters; you shall be obeyed: from this moment I will do every thing that you require of me."

It is asserted by the Countess Chanclos, who was present, that when the Princess Leopoldina (then between thirteen and fourteen years of age,) had seen the aversion of her eldest sister to this union, she said she would be married to the Emperor Napoleon, to deliver them all out of their painful situation. The Emperor Francis, tenderly smiling, replied, "You are a child; you don't understand what you say."

The Princess Maria Louisa was then married by proxy to her uncle, the Archduke Charles; after which she was accompanied by the whole imperial family to Branau, the frontier town. There she was confided to the care of the Queen of Naples, Napoleon's sister, and Murat's wife. Proceeding on her way through France,

the Emperor Napoleon met her near Compiègne, and, in the open road, entered her travelling coach.

In the month of June, 1810, Count Joseph Metternich, brother to the Austrian prime-minister, and one of the chamberlains that accompanied the princess to Paris, returned to Vienna, and, with other dispatches for the imperial family, was charged by the Empress Maria Louisa with an autograph letter, in German, for the old Count Edling, her quondam governor. The following is a translation of, and extract from, the same:—

My dear Count Edling,

I have received from you so many testimonies of your kind care and affection, that I feel an ardent desire to inform you, by Count Joseph Metternich, of the particulars of my present situation. When I left you, and all my friends in Vienna, I saw the good people plunged in deep sorrow, from the persuasion that I was going as a sacrifice to my new destination. I now feel it an agreeable duty to assure you, that, during three months' residence at this court, I have been, and am, the happiest woman in the world. From the first moment I saw, and met the Emperor Napoleon, my beloved husband, he has shewn me on every occasion such respectful attentions, with every token of preventing kindness and sincere friendship, that I should be unjust and ungrateful not to acknowledge his noble behaviour.

Believe not, my dear Count, that this is written by any order from my husband; these sentiments are dictated from my heart: nor has any one so much as read the letter.

The emperor, who is at this moment by me, but will not know the contents, has desired me to send you, in his name, the insignia of the order of the Legion of Honour. This he had promised you, as a mark of his high esteem for you.

Respecting your wish to visit me at Paris, my husband and I will be very glad to see and receive you, in the month of September, at the Tuilleries; we shall then have returned from a little tour. You will then be a witness of my satisfaction, which I cannot describe to you in this letter.

Adieu, my dear and good Count Edling, remember me to all my beloved family and friends; tell them that I am happy, and that I thank God for this felicity. God bless and preserve you, my dear Count; and believe me that I remain, for ever, your affectionate

MARIA LOUISA.

Paris: June 16, 1810.

This letter was communicated, with the consent of the Emperor Francis, to some friends of Count Edling;

and the writer of this had a true copy taken from the original. The copy was sent, in an official despatch, to the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg, in the first days of July, 1810.

INTERVIEW OF THE SOVEREIGNS ON THE RAFT AT TILSIT.

After the battle of Friedland in 1807, when war had done its utmost to annoy the respective antagonists, and the merits of the question of peace were to be decided, an interview was agreed upon between the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, and the King of Prussia. The conference was to be held on a raft, in the middle of the river at Tilsit. To avoid the formalities which etiquette has accumulated, on points that bear a relation to ceremony, it had been decided that, at a signal given, the sovereigns should start in their boats from their respective positions on the banks, and arrive in the same instant at the raft, that one might have no occasion of waiting for another.

It so happened, whether from chance or design does not appear, that the Emperor Napoleon and his suite arrived the first; it was some minutes before the two other sovereigns arrived. In discussing this courtly subject, it is but a fair statement to observe, that Napoleon accosted them in courtly language, that is, with a polite address and a profusion of compliments. The Emperor Alexander, seeing Napoleon a little vexed at the delay, was anxious to bring it forward, with an apologising notice for the want of punctuality, adding, with his usual gentleness of manner, that nothing could have been more gratifying to his feelings,—more interesting to his curiosity, than such an opportunity of testifying his esteem for the French emperor's person and eminent character.

Alexander proceeded to present his friend, the King of Prussia, to Napoleon; it was allowed, however, by those present,—as it might, indeed, almost have been expected from the exigencies of the times, that the Prussian monarch did not dwell so long on general compliments, and received Napoleon's rather coldly. The latter was dissatisfied with this manner, and observed to the marshals of his suite, with great tartness of language, "*Voyez vous, comment il me traite?*"

During the residence of the parties at Tilsit, Napoleon often intimated a wish,

wish, and not without strong expressions of curiosity, to see the Queen of Prussia. Her aversion to see Napoleon had been noticed as a fact of public notoriety, and her journey was constantly deferred, under the pretext of indisposition. But Napoleon was not to be diverted from the inclination which he had avowed; and, persevering in his endeavours, he exclaimed one day, in great good humour, to the Emperor Alexander: "I see I must send Davoust, with his *corps d'armée*, to Memel, to get a sight of this beautiful queen!" The necessary consequence was, that the Emperor and King of Prussia secretly dispatched their chamberlains to Memel, with letters, entreating her majesty to repair speedily to Tilsit, as feeling it to be their common interest to court Napoleon's good graces by every possible exertion.

The queen consented, and arrived at Tilsit at the day and hour agreed upon. The sovereigns went to meet her. Napoleon entertained high sentiments of her personal merits, and the attentions which he directed to her were not such as to reflect dishonour on his conduct. Turning to Marshal Duroc, he ejaculated, "*Vous m'avez bien dit, Duroc; elle est vraiment belle!*"

Napoleon gave, one day, a dinner to the queen, which might modestly lay claim to rank and precedence before any other ever given in that poor little town. This may rationally be presumed from the time and sums expended in the provision. Every delicacy of the French kitchen, the most exquisite fruits of France and Italy, were served up in profusion; and with the dessert, on a plate which Napoleon's chamberlain presented to the queen, was a letter for her majesty the Queen of Prussia. "What! (exclaimed the queen, in surprise,) a letter for me!" "Yes, (replied Napoleon,) but it is an open letter." The queen unfolded it, and found another inclosed within it, in like manner unsealed, with an order to King Jerome Bonaparte, who commanded the French army in Silesia, to evacuate a certain part of that province, as therein specified; the same to be at the disposition of her majesty, the Queen of Prussia, agreeably to a secret article in the Treaty of Tilsit.

This liberal and beneficial donation was highly approved of and extolled

by the queen; who, after a few introductory compliments, politely proceeded to tender her sincere thanks to the French emperor.

Prussian Silesia was instantly evacuated by the French commandant, and taken possession of by the Prussian general, the Prince D'Anhalt Pless.

EFFECTS PRODUCED ON THE FEELINGS OF CERTAIN ELEVATED CHARACTERS AT ST. PETERSBURGH, WHEN THE NEWS ARRIVED OF THE DEATH OF THE DUC D'ENGHIEN.

It was in the month of March, and year 1804, that a gentleman brought a brief notice of that event to the empress dowager or mother. He had been dispatched by her brother-in-law, the Duke of Oldenburgh, Bishop of Eutin, with some general but correct information relative to the above statement. It was such a circumstance as could not fail to attract the notice of politicians in general, whether benevolent and disinterested, or savage, audacious, and abandoned.

Many were the evils which the times had then to complain of: the tranquillity of peace every-where disturbed, war obtaining its malignant triumphs, and the demons of mischief deluging every country with misery. Royal families were not in too great security; and, among others of the French dynasty, the Duc d'Enghein had been familiar with humiliations and danger. His, too, was a portion of that misery, to which the lot of humanity seems, alas! predestined.

The news of that fatal tragedy was like pouring vinegar into wounds already probed. The mind of the empress was disturbed and irritated at so singular and extraordinary an event beyond measure. With considerable alarm and consternation, she communicated it to her son, the Emperor Alexander, who, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, would not give it credit. A transaction so odious and disgraceful could never, he said, find its perpetrator in Bonaparte; and his uncle, the Duke of Oldenburgh, must have been misinformed.

But here, as it happens on other occasions, the surprise of novelty was rekindled by the introduction of Prince Czartorinsky, minister of foreign affairs, who had arrived at the palace, and

and demanded an audience. This was instantly granted; and the minister proceeded to lay before their majesties all the circumstances of a proceeding, which, with every political philanthropist, has something in it monstrous or disgusting. The emperor, eagerly seizing the letters, was so struck with an action so completely Catalinarian, that he tore them to pieces, execrating Bonaparte as an implacable foe, glutted with injustice and cruelty, and calling for vengeance and ignominy to be heaped tenfold on his head. Driven, as it were, to madness, the empress-mother and prince had much ado to calm his perturbed spirit, to confine his hatred, reflections, and antipathy, within the bounds of moderation.

While the emperor was expressing his hatred, so cordially, that he might seem to be repelling some personal injury, the Grand Duke Constantine arrived. The emperor put into his hand the dispatches, which so clearly detailed the particulars, that it was needless to add any thing on the topic. The grand duke, after perusing the letters, and collecting the substance of them, said, with great carelessness, that he could easily admit the fact, so positively stated, from its probabilities. In this case, he observed a conformity between the person and the transaction, for he had always had good reason to believe, (founded on common authority, and the received histories of his life,) that Napoleon's real character was that of one destitute of integrity, benevolence, and a sense of religion; that of an armed savage in a state of intoxication and madness.

After this, every arrangement was taken in the Russian capital and provinces, to commence a sort of indirect hostilities against the criminal and sanguinary character of the French emperor. To testify his abhorrence of the crime, and that it might serve the longer as a sort of beacon to the whole nation, and leave an impression for the recollection to dwell upon, a grand court-mourning, with funeral obsequies, and dirges in all the churches, was ordered. A very spirited Ode, also, was printed on vellum, in folio, wherein the life and death of the unfortunate prince, the innocent victim of Napoleon's cruelty, were brought together, as a leading subject for the whole empire, seriously, to contemplate and cherish. In that Ode, the

outrages of Bonaparte were severely censured; he was drawn, flushed with crimes, and in the wantonness of power, spreading desolation and anarchy over every land: in brief, as "a vile assassin, a tyrant, a monster." The Russian public pronounced its verdict in favour of the general tendency of the Ode. Copies of it, which, at St. Petersburg, only cost five copagues, in lieu of a rouble, were soon so multiplied, that ten thousand were sold in a few hours. The Russians, as a nation, were sufficiently enlightened to shudder at the excesses and abhor the crimes of Bonaparte, notwithstanding the triumphs with which he had dazzled the world.

The Marquis d'Hedouville, then ambassador from the French government at the court of St. Petersburg, had gained the cordial approbation and favour of the imperial family, and was generally respected by all with whom he had concerns, as well in the social intercourse of life, as in its public business. This minister complained, in an official note, to Prince Czartorinsky, of the above Odes, as extremely injurious in many respects; and, from their general cast and spirit, likely to do harm among the poorer and more ignorant of the community. The answer which he received was in strict conformity to truth, though not such as he had been accustomed to; that his excellency might readily form a judgment as to the sentiments that pervaded the court and government, when, in an empire like that of Russia, wherein a vigilant police was in permanent activity, the sale of such publications was permitted, in the very capital. To this notification the prince superadded, as an occasional observation of his own, that his majesty, the emperor, and all the imperial family, had expressed the deepest concern at this outrage of his master, and that it might lead to a rupture between the two governments.

Hereupon the French ambassador demanded a private audience of the emperor; but, as the court mourning had not terminated, and the ambassador would not submit to the etiquette, there was a necessity for his taking leave, which he did, in a missive to the emperor and imperial family. His general conduct, grounded on principles of dignity and moderation, had conciliated universal esteem.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the *Monthly Magazine* for July and August last, and in the Hampshire Telegraph some time since, I find that my claim to the invention of the new system of naval architecture is stated and denied.

Having commenced a correspondence with the naval department on the subject at issue, I cannot at present enter on the discussion; and therefore request that such of your readers as are interested in the preservation of ships and seamen from unnecessary danger and destruction, and our naval power from the consequences that result from the defective state of naval architecture, will suspend their opinion till this correspondence is terminated.

In the mean time, I trust that the writer, who it appears has access to our naval records, and who has stated as a "fact," that I made no such proposal as diagonal riders as part of my combined plan, has by this time discovered his mistake.

If he has seen my correspondence with the Navy Board, from the 8th of July to the 30th of October last, wherein my claim is distinctly stated to the combination of solid bottoms and sides without lining or foot-waling, with diagonal riders instead of the lining; and the advantages of the new system compared with the evils that result from the old; and, also, the opinion of counsel on the geometrical difference between Admiral Schank's plan of constructing ships and mine; he will have better information on the subject.

I have no objection to the publishing of the correspondence that has passed on this subject between the Naval Department and the Society of Arts, &c. and myself, if it is necessary towards the discussion now commenced.

I should be glad if any of your readers could account for the solid bottoms and sides to ships not being adopted when proposed by Admiral Schank's and others formerly.

As every seaman is deeply interested in naval improvements that tend to the preservation of our naval power, I submit to the consideration of such of them as are naval architects, and to ship-builders and political economists, the following naval propositions:—

1. The general defective state of naval architecture paralyzes the exertions of our seamen, destroys numbers of them annu-

ally; and has, both last war and the former one, exposed the country to great unnecessary expense and danger.

2. All the unnecessary expenses about shipping, and the numerous heavy losses by shipwreck and foundering at sea, fall as a heavy tax on the community, and operate greatly to the prejudice of the commercial and shipping interest

MALCOLM COWAN.

Kirkwall, Orkney; Nov. 12, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT gives me great pleasure to find, that the lovers of etymology are likely to be favoured with an English Anglo-Saxon dictionary, which, I flatter myself, will be accompanied with an English index; for, if it is not, I shall be as much mortified as when consulting Lye's Saxon Dictionary I found no Latin index. Would it not be better to consolidate the English and the Anglo-Saxon words into one alphabet, for Anglo-Saxon appears to me to be no other than very old English. And would not the number of students be increased by printing the Anglo-Saxon in Roman letters, and etymology be advanced if our compilers of English dictionaries would print their Greek and Hebrew in Roman letters, or, at least, let their Greek and Hebrew be followed by words, in Roman letters, expressing the sounds, particularly of the Hebrew, as read with and without points?

The French, ambitious to equal the Italians, write on philology in their mother-tongue, satisfied with the applause of their fellow-citizens. They do not seem to have admitted etymology into their general dictionaries, but Menage's *Origin of the French Language* is a model and a masterpiece, and merits to be studied by every Englishman as well as Frenchman, who wishes thoroughly to know his own tongue.

In Greek and Latin we have two sorts of dictionaries. The best are arranged according to themes, with the derivations arranged under them, as in Stephens and Scapula in Greek, and Faber in Latin; but, all of French and English that have fallen in my way, are mere alphabetical lists. A complete English dictionary should consist of the Saxon, and other themes, with all the Saxon and English derivatives arranged under them, each word being also inserted in its alphabetical place, with a reference to the theme.

Such

Such a work might be most advantageously composed in a university on the confines of Upper and Lower Saxony, where the two dialects of Germany are spoken. In such a situation, I wrote as follows to my friends in England:—

\\ Brunswick, Thursday-evening,
February 27, 1783.

“The language of Lower Saxony, distinguished by the name of *Plat Deutsche*, meaning Low German, and which is spoken by the common people, is nearly the same language with English. I was mistaken when at Dresden I supposed myself among the descendants of the Anglo's. It is at Helmstadt that Low German begins to be spoken; and, I am now satisfied, from the language of the people, as well as the authority of Tacitus and his commentators, which I have been just reading at Professor Eschendach's, that I am in the country whence the Angli migrated. Helmstadt, as well as Brunswick, has very much the appearance of an English country-town: most of the houses are half-timbered, and the beams painted black, or grey, and the plaister white; though those more lately built are of brick, covered with plaister, coloured, as in the Prussian towns, according to the fancy of the owners. There is a paved way of flag-stones, of sufficient width for two to walk abreast, throughout the whole town, which you will remark as a phenomenon on the continent, from the accounts I have given you of the towns through which I have passed. Some of these circumstances struck me as the effect of their connexion with England, in consequence of the alliance with their princes with those of Hanover on the British throne; but we must look for these analogies rather in the identity of the race. Those who speak High German, admit that Low German is softer, and more pleasing to the ear, and more concise. These excellencies we may imagine the English to possess in a superior degree, having been cultivated for two centuries by good writers, who have supplied its deficiencies by a selection of words from the languages of ancient and modern Europe. Low German agrees with High German in expressing declinations and cases by termination, as in Greek and Latin, and not by particles, as in English, French, Italian, and the languages of Scandinavia. Terminations, Prof. Abert tells me, are found in the most ancient records; and, it is matter of surprise, how they came there. Low German is regarded as the most ancient, and it was into this language that the Bible was first translated in Germany, about the time of the reformation.”

Herbert Croft resided some time in Lower Saxony, with a view to perfect his friend Johnson's dictionary, and wrote

a pamphlet on the result of his inquiries. If his heirs would communicate his papers on this subject to any one capable of executing the arduous task of giving to the world an Anglo-Saxon English etymological dictionary, they would deserve the gratitude of all lovers of literature.

JONATHAN STOKES.

Chesterfield, June 23, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

— passing courteous,
But slow in speech, yet sweet as spring-time flowers,
Taming the Shrew.

SIR,

IT is a great misfortune, no doubt, to have differed in opinion with Mr. John Farey; with one also, who, with his own eyes, might or has seen the stony masses, the *aeolites*, fall from *satellitic* bodies, which still jogged on their courses, unconscious of the treasure they were showering at his geological feet.

There is some consolation, however, not to be the solitary object of his ire, and to find that I share his indignation with the truly excellent professor Buckland; to whom, indeed, I should be seriously sorry to give offence, and from whom I would rather expect mercy than judgment.

But then again, that Mr. J. Farey should have “nursed his wrath to keep it warm,” ever since your 52d volume appeared, is a thing rather hard on a quiet man, who thought it no sin to believe in those ancient traditions which the evidence of his sight had long corroborated, and to which even French philosophy has been compelled, by the force of truth, to subscribe.

Since, however, nothing will satisfy this pertinacious gentleman but the admission of the theory he approves, or the instantly informing him—“When? how? and in what state? or for what purpose the matter of the universe was created, other than at the times he has indicated,” I must beg leave to decline the challenge, and to leave him in full possession of his self-satisfactory contempt of Mosaic, or bible geologies, as he is pleased to call them; being contented, for my own part, to remain in ignorance as to the original purpose for which the matter of the universe was created, and so I take my leave.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol; Dec. 9, 1822.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELUCIDATIONS of PORTIONS of ENGLISH HISTORY, improperly REPRESENTED in our GENERAL HISTORIES.

History of the Invasion of England by the Normans in the Eleventh Century; and the Consequences of that Invasion down to the Thirteenth.

(Continued from Vol. 54, page 488.)

AT the sight of their drawn swords, and the spreading fire, those who were assembled, Normans as well as Saxons,* hastily retired. The ceremony was interrupted, and no one was left for its consummation except the Duke, the Archbishop, and a few priests,† who received from him they called king the oath that he would use the English people as well as any monarch whom they had formerly elected.‡ From that day the city of London was doomed to learn the value of such an oath from the lips of a foreign conqueror. The citizens were obliged to deliver over their children, and to pay one of those enormous tributes, which none but a successful invader can impose.¶ Even the sons of William hesitated to believe that the benediction of Elred had proved that their father was the chosen King of the English; and in their proclamations they sometimes falsely styled him King by hereditary succession, and sometimes unreservedly King by the right of the sword.§ Whatever their formularies were, his acts placed him in his proper position, and the attitude he assumed among the Anglo-Saxons sufficiently demonstrated what passed in his mind. He never trusted himself among the people of London; and, spite of his garrison and the guards who surrounded him, he deemed his camp at Barking more suited to his situation. He retired thither till an embattled fortress was erected in London for his abode.¶

All these events are recorded by the Anglo-Saxon historians in a tone of dejection and distress, of which it would be difficult to find another example. "England! what shall I

say of thee, (exclaims the historian of the church of Ely,) what shall I say of thee to our children? That thou hast lost thy own king, and hast bent thee before the stranger,—bathed in the blood of thy defenders: that thy chiefs and thy counsellors are conquered,—they are despoiled,—they are destroyed.*" "These melancholy reverses, (says another old writer,) are so sad a subject, that the historian of sensibility can hardly refer to them without tears."† And so the ancient poet:—"Slavery came to us over the sea; and freedom took leave of us for ever. With freedom, joy and bliss fled."‡ Long after the fatal combat, which opened the gates of England to her invaders, patriotic superstition imagined that gory traces were to be seen on the spots which had drank the blood of her valiant sons. These traces, we are told, were visible on the heights to the north of Hastings, whenever a sprinkling of rain damped the soil.¶ The conqueror appropriated this situation to record his victory: he built a monastery there, which he dedicated to St. Martin, the patron saint of the soldiers of Gaul, and called it, in the French language, the *Abbey de la Bataille*.§ The high altar was raised on the very spot where the standard of the Anglo-Saxons had been humiliated;¶ and the building was so constructed, as to include all the eminence which the bravest of the English had covered with their bodies.*" A band of monks was summoned hither from the other side of the channel; to them the property of those who had perished† was transferred; and here they were wont to mingle curses on the memory of those whose arms had resisted them, with prayers for their eternal salvation. It is recorded that, when the foundations were laid, the architects declared there would be a scarcity of water. The information was conveyed to William: "Go on,—go on, (said the Norman

* Hist. Eliens. 516.

† Ord. Vit. 504.

‡ Robert of Gloster's Chronicle, p. 71, 353.

¶ Guil. Henbridgens. p. 8.

§ L'Abbaye de Bataille, Ecclesia de la Bataille, Domesday Book passim.

¶ Monast. Arr. 1. 312.

** Guil. Henb. 6.

†† Monas. Angl. 1, 312, 313.

* Guill. Piet. 206; Ord. Vit. 503.

† Ord. Vit. 503.

‡ Chr. Sax. Fr. Ed. Lye.

¶ Ib.

§ Hereditans jure—In ore gladii (Hickes Thes.)

¶ Guill. Piet. 208.

bastard,) if God gives me life enough, there shall be more wine to drink with the monks of La Bataille than there is clear water in all the convents of Christendom."*

* * * * *

In the spring, which, according to the old style of the calendar, commenced the year 1067, the Norman troops had already advanced to the north-east, as far as the great promontory which formed the county of Norfolk. To the south-west, as far as the hilly country which bounds Dorsetshire. The town of Oxford, situated midway between these two extreme points,—if a right line were drawn from one to the other,—was not yet in their power; though perhaps this ideal frontier had been passed both to the north and south of Oxford. It is difficult to decide what were the limits to the progress of the invader, as no contemporary writers had given the details of the obstacles, or the character of the resistance. It would seem probable that, at the beginning of this second year of English servitude, the boundaries of the invaded territory were, on one side the river Ouse and the extensive marshes of Cambridge-shire, and on the other the chain of hills which stretch from the neighbourhood of Bridport into the sea. From hence to the eastern ocean the towns and the country were subdued, and the law of conquest reigned.

What was this hard and cruel law? We may learn it from an unsuspected witness,—from one of the sons of the conqueror, — from the Norman Richard, Bishop of Ely. If this man,—a cold and heartless narrator of the misery of a people, whose misery was nothing to him,—if this man is to be believed, in proportion as the Norman king and his captains made new conquests in their progressive invasion, they informed themselves carefully as to the names of those who had armed themselves for their country's liberty.† Whether they had perished in the struggle, or were yet alive, their domains, their wealth, their revenues, were confiscated. Those who survived the freedom of England, and the sons of those who had died for it, were driven for ever from their paternal inheritance. They knew (says the Norman) that, when their lives were

spared, favour enough was shown.* The property too of the English, who, from absence or involuntary delay, had taken no part in the combat, was seized and alienated for ever,†—unless by long services and unqualified servility towards their masters,‡ by weary years of obedience and humiliation, they obtained pardon for themselves, and the restoration of a small portion of their property to their children.||

The immense proceeds of this universal spoliation enabled William to fulfil his engagements towards the warriors of all nations, who followed his conquering footsteps. He gave to his chiefs cities, whole provinces, castles, and vast domains;§ his vassals he rewarded with grants of land. There was no individual unrecompensed: but it must be observed, these gifts were neither free nor gratuitous: William had obliged himself to *deliver*; (according to the expression of the Norman Chronicle,¶) and distribute, the land of the conquered in various portions. This was the rigorous condition upon which all ranks of his army had enrolled themselves under his banner, or, to use the language of the time, had taken the oath of homage. Some among them required payment in money, which William counted over to them.** Others demanded to possess Saxon women; and William (says the Chronicle,) gave them in marriage noble ladies, the inheritors of great estates, whose husbands had fallen in the field.†† These odious unions were not the sole indignity which the Saxon women were compelled to suffer. They were the sport of the conquerors, and the noblest and the loveliest among them were the victims of the brutal lubricity of the vilest of the Norman troops.‡‡ Their doom was that of their sex in every country, when their defenders have bent themselves beneath a foreign yoke.||||

* Dial. de Scar. Ed app. Matt. Paris.

† Ib.

‡ Ib.

|| Ib.

§ Dona chastils, dona citen
Dona maneirs, dona conser.—Hale.

¶ Rec. des Hist. Franc et Gaul. xiii.
231.

** Chr. de Normandie, xiii.

†† Ib. 159.

‡‡ Ord. Vit. 523.

|||| Ib.

* Monas. Angl. 512.

† Dial. de Scar. Ex app. Matt. Paris.

Insult, slavery, and misery, spread themselves over the land of the Anglo-Saxons, in proportion as the standard of the three lions advanced, and was unfurled. The forms of distress were various,—the towns suffered less than the country,—and the towns and the country shared a different fate under different circumstances. Calamity was every where,—controlled, modified, or multiplied, by that crowd of accidents to which human nature is subjected, and which it specially belongs to history to record. At Pevensy, in the county of Sussex, to begin with the first corner of England trodden by the stranger, the Norman soldiers divided among themselves the dwellings of the conquered. Guillaume de Garenne, one of the chiefs, took twelve houses* for himself, and thus commenced that long list of possessions which he obtained in every part of England. One man-of-arms of William's seized upon the property of seven Englishmen.† In the town of Lewes, the Saxon inhabitants were counted and distributed per head. The Norman king took sixty of them for his own share, each paying nine shillings of annual rent.‡ One Asselin had three townsmen paying only a rental of four shillings; Guillaume de Caen (in the words of the Chronicle,) had two townsmen of two shillings.§ Girauld, Buzelin, Gilbert, Hugue, and Roger, had all their share of the inhabitants of the fortified town of Arundel.¶ One townsman of twelve pence,—we use again the words of the roll,—was reserved for the monks of St. Martin de la Bataille.¶¶ An Englishman had ransomed his lands by the payment of nine ounces of gold; but was compelled, in order to protect himself from a second violent dispossession, to make himself tributary to a Norman, named Vigot.** There is no end to circumstances of this character scattered over these pages of history.

In London itself,—the headquarters of the chief of the conquest, the city which contemporary authors call the great, the rich, the emporium of commerce,—three citadels were built

at the same time, in order to repress (says a Norman historian,) the busy spirit of a population too numerous and too proud.* In one of these forts the bastard took up his abode. It was constructed at one of the angles of the town-wall towards the east, and on the banks of the river. It was called the Palatine Tower, a name taken from an old Roman title which William had borne in Normandy, combined with that of Duke or Count.† The two other fortresses, erected towards the west, were confided to the care of the Normans, Baynard and Gilbert Monfichet; and each of them took the name of its governor. The banner of the three lions passant floated over the fortress of William; over the others were raised the banners of their respective governors; but these captains had both sworn that they would remove their standard, and erect that of William, their chief, their duke, their lord, at his first command, whether pronounced with or without anger, supported by major or minor force, with crime or without crime, according to the formularies of the age.‡ Before making their first entrance with the blast of the trumpet into their castles, before garrisoning them with their own dependants, they had placed their hands between the hands of the Norman king, and had acknowledged themselves his dependants in service and in faith. They had engaged themselves to acknowledge, without opposition, as to a just and legal act, the sentence of degradation suspended over them, if ever they took a part against their lord, if they ever voluntarily separated their cause from his cause, their power from his power, their flag from his flag. Their oaths to the conquering chieftain, others repeated to them, and to these again the same pledge of faith and homage was given. Thus the forces of the invaders, though spread and scattered over the territories of the invaded, were united by a great chain of duties; and the same laws were observed as when embarked on the vessels that conveyed them, or united behind the redoubts of Hastings.

The subaltern owed faith and service to his military superior; he who had

* Doomsday Book, i. 26.

† Do.

‡ Do.

§ Do. ij burgenses de ij solidos.

¶ Do.

¶¶ Do. i. 25.

** Do.

* Guill. Pict. p. 208.

† Baynard Castle, Castle-lane, Strand.

‡ Du Cange, 500-510.

received wages from another, whether of money or lands, owed him faith and obedience; and thus it was, that those who were most bountifully rewarded from the general pillage, were compelled to distribute among those who were less privileged. Captains gave to their armed bands, barons to their chevaliers, the men-of-arms to their squires, or to those who, whether on horseback or on foot, assisted them at the time of battle. The squires and the serjeants-at-arms gave to their own servants; the rich provided for the poor, but the poor soon became rich by the spoils of the conquest; and thus, among the various classes of the combatants, rank and military distinction (which the early chronicles record,) were liable to sudden fluctuations; not that they were confounded, but because the changes of war drove forward men of the lowest ranks to occupy the highest situations. Men who had passed the sea in their quilted great coat,*—a foot-soldier, with his blackened wooden bow, now appeared on a proud, battle-horse, decorated with the military insignia, to the astonishment of the later recruits, who followed him across the ocean. Many a poor knight had unfurled his own banner,—to use the language of those days,—and conducted a numerous host, who had made his name their rallying cry. The hinds of Normandy and the weavers of Flanders,† with a little valour and good fortune, became the great men, the illustrious barons, of England. Their valets were far richer than their own progenitors;‡ and their names, which had been vile and ignoble on one side of the channel, became glorious on the other.

“Would you know, (says an old French document,) would you know the names of the great people who came over-sea with William the Bastard, the man of strength! These are their surnames, as we find them recorded, without the addition of their names of baptism, for these last are often wanting, and often changed,—*Mandeville* and *Dandeville*; *Omfréville* and *Domfreville*; *Boutteville* and *Estoutaville*; *Mohem* and *Bohem*; *Bisset* and *Basset*; *Malin* and *Malvoi-*

sin.”* The crowd of names that follow presents a similar arrangement of barbarous versification, to assist the memory by rhyme and alliteration. Many lists of the same character, and linked together with the same art, have been preserved to our own time; they were formerly inscribed on large vellum pages, deposited in the archives of churches, and adorned with the title of *Livre*, or *Livret du Conquerant*.† In one of these the arrangement is in groupes of three:—*Bastard, Brassard, Baynard*; *Bigot, Bagot, Talbot*; *Thorret, Oriet, Bouet*; *Lucy, Lacy, Percy*. Another catalogue of the conquerors, preserved for a long time amidst the treasures of the Convent de la Bataille, offers a singular association of strange and vulgar names,—as, *Bonvilain* and *Boutevilain*; *Trousselot* and *Troussebout*; *L'Engaine* and *Longue-Epée*; *Æil-de-bœuf* and *Front-de-bœuf*.‡ Other authentic documents describe; among the Norman knights in England, a William the Carter, a Hugh the Taylor, a William the Drummer;|| and, amidst this strange nobility,—the dregs of the land of Gaul,—the names of the towns and provinces occur from whence they issued:—St. Quentin, St. Maur, St. Denis, St. Malo, Villiers, Evreux, Verdun, Nismes, Chalons, Cahors, Chaunes, Etampes, Rocheford, La Rochelle, Montcenis, Artois, Champagne, Gascoigne.§ Such were they who carried into England the novel distinctions of noblemen and gentlemen (*hommes nobles et gentils hommes*), and fixed them there, by force of arms, for themselves and their descendants.

The servants of the Norman man-

* Jos. Brompton, 963.

† Monast. Angl.

‡ Nothing has a baser sound than these names in French.—Bastard and Brewer; Good-slave and First-slave; Trussle-pot and Trussle-end; Stick-through and Longsword; Bull's-eye and Bull's-head, &c. &c. perhaps give an idea of their vulgarity.

§ Monast. Angl. 11.

|| Hence Quintin and Moore, Dennis, Marlow, Villiers, Deyreux, Vernon, Chaloner, Chaworth, Stamp, Rokeby, Mounslay, &c. Other names have wandered more from their derivation:—

Sacheverell: Saut de Chevreuil,—à Sallii capellæ.

Lovel: Louvet,—Lupellus.

Zouch (de la Zouch): Souche,—de Stipite.

* Gambeson Wambasia.

† Jo. Brompton, 1228.

‡ Old. Vit. 522.

of-arms, his lance-bearer, his squire, became gentlemen. They were noble and illustrious by the side of the humiliated Saxon,—himself rich, himself noble, before,—if we may apply to him the language of his insolent conquerors,—the Saxon now trembling beneath the sword of a foreigner, driven from the dwelling of his forefathers, without a spot on which to rest his head. This factitious distinction, this nobility, the natural and universal consequence of victory, spread through the ranks of the triumphant army, in proportion to the consequence of its different individuals. After the nobility of the king, ranked that of the governor of a county or province, called a *comte* in the Norman tongue. Next to this followed that of his deputy, *vice-comte* or *vicomte*. Then came the different gradations: baron, knight (*chevalier*), squire (*ecuyer*), *men de grand* or *de petit service*,—all alike nobles, though differently distinguished, —nobles by the common right of victory, and of foreign birth.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT of the SALT MINES of SALZBURG, the WORKS at TRAUNSTEIN, &c. in HUNGARY, as noticed by a late TRAVELLER, M. BEUDANT, *Sub-director of the French King's Cabinet of Mineralogy.*

AFTER crossing the plains of Bavaria, I proceeded towards Salzburg, intending to take a view of the salt-mines, which constitute the riches of that district. In passing from Rosenheim to Traunstein, we coast along the Lake of Chiem, which is not less than ten leagues in circumference. As surveyed, with the hills that surround it, it has a fine effect.

At Traunstein, the town on the top of a hill pretty lofty, and the immense buildings of salt-works at the foot of it, communicating with the town by covered *escaliers* or stair-cases, erected on the slope of the hill, exhibit a *coup d'œil* not a little striking; and which, from the heights that border the Lake of Chiem, appear truly picturesque. The buildings for the works, and the large toll-house on the Traun, by which wood is conveyed into the timber-yards, must necessarily arrest the attention of every traveller who would investigate the nature of great commercial establishments. There is an admirable order

in the management: the salt water is brought from Reichenhall and from Berchtesgaden, ten leagues distant, over two chains of very high mountains, by machinery and pumps, at regular distances. The water is finally brought into an immense reservoir, in the centre of the buildings for evaporation by fire. Round the reservoir are eight large coppers, and immense warehouses over them. The furnaces are well constructed, and the combustible materials are husbanded with strict economy.

Along the road across the mountains, between Itzel and Reichenhall, we meet with a number of aqueducts, that convey the salt water to Traunstein, as also conveyances of fresh water, passing in an opposite direction. The machines and pumps, which occur frequently, are worked with singular precision. A machine does not occupy a space of more than four feet square; but the movements are executed with such punctuality and facility, that you scarcely hear the noise of the piston and suckers in the pump within it. At the distance of a few feet, a person outside can form no idea of the enormous effort that is exerted. The engineer that constructed these works is M. Reichenbach, of Munich, the author of various ingenious inventions.

The object of my excursion to Berchtesgaden was to visit the salt-mines. The director could not accompany me himself, but sent me his secretary as a guide. The entrance to the galleries is at a little distance from the town. I was rather surprised to see the miners bring me a white cassock, like a combing cloth; having been accustomed, in my former visits to mines, to throw a black cloth over me: a large bougie was put into my hand, in lieu of a miner's lantern. Those who accompanied me had the same costume. Thus accoutred, each with a bougie in his hand, and his tunic on his back, we marched, in the manner of a procession, into the mines. They led me to all the windings, remarking on every interesting particular, and attending with infinite complaisance to all my goings and comings, so that I had every opportunity of studying the nature and variations of this salt magazine that I could desire.

My first views encountered an argillous matter, replete with fissures interlarded

terlarded with veins or nests of salt. There are fragments also, or irregular pieces of argile, the surface of which is commonly very smooth, brilliant, and appearing as if anointed with oil. The veins or nests of salt observable in the mass, and which are found twisting in every direction, are often partially filled with little irregular balls of the same argile.

Passing this earthy receptacle, we come next to a vast body of salt, very potent, and nearly in a pure state, with hardly any traces of argile perceptible. We then pursue the track of this immense *dépôt* of solid salt, down to the very lowest part of the labours,—the salt appearing purer as we descend. The massive parts are reduced to powder, and detached portions are conveyed to the reservoirs, where, by solution, the salt is disentangled from its earthy particles. The water of these is afterwards transmitted to Reichenhall and Traunstein, for the purposes of evaporation. In the lowest part of the works, under the mass of pure salt, we again find a new *depot* of argile, the body of which is in general more compact and less broken than that of the higher part.

If the interior of the saline caverns of Berchtesgaden may be thought interesting to one that would study the structure and nature of those *depôts* of ancient seas, it presents also beauties to the general traveller, that is in quest of miscellaneous entertainment. In fact, I enjoyed here, in the midst of these mine-works, one of the finest spectacles that can possibly be conceived. After passing through a long gallery, I came to one of those vast cavities, from which large quantities of salt had already been extracted; it was a sort of subterranean gulph, but at present illuminated by the miners, not only through its whole outline, but even in the sinuosities of its deepest recesses. A glimmering light was every-where visible, but not clear enough to distinguish objects; this threw an air of mystery over the whole, so as to form a scene truly magical. The effect was still more imposing, from being blended with terror, when I caught a glimpse of the steep walls of the surrounding precipices, with the ladders and machines for drawing up the salt. The view was tremendous and enchanting, and produced a sensation of which no

description can convey an adequate idea.

Quitting Berchtesgaden, I proceeded next for Hallein, which lies in the bottom of a valley; the descent to it is very rapid, by a cut out of the abrupt declivities of the mountain, and to a stranger has a very picturesque effect. The district no longer forms a part of Bavaria, having been lately ceded to Austria. The entrance of the galleries is at Durnberg, and there the master miner had, by appointment, agreed to accompany me.

The entrance is by an horizontal gallery, lined with solid walls in all the first advances; afterwards we come to a timber wainscoting, and then appear masses of saliferous argile, solid enough not to require props or supports. In the midst of these argillous walls we see pretty large nests of pure salt, grey or reddish.

I had not at Hallein the view of an illumination so rich as at Berchtesgaden; but, by the light of their little lamps, the eye could discover a number of large lakes formed in the interior of the mine, on which are conveyed the saliferous substances dug up by the workmen. These lakes are thirty-two in number; several were of pretty large dimensions. I launched into the middle of one of them, on the same *radeau* as had served the Emperor Francis. At the time of that monarch's visit, the whole area was lighted up with great magnificence; and, to judge from the space which the lamps occupied, the spectacle must have been very imposing.

One particularity attached to the works of Hallein is the inclined planes on which we glide, to pass from the higher to the lower galleries. Of these the number is considerable, and much of the time is spent in the exercise. It may seem strange that we thus glide, pretty rapidly, in an obscure path, over acclivities of from eighty to a hundred feet in length, holding a bougie in one hand, and the rope which serves for a guide in the other. The old miner that conducted me was in a transport of joy to see me move along as dexterously as himself. These miners in general expect to receive money from visitors; but if they find a stranger take an interest in their labour, converse with them on their business, and shun no difficulties, betray no fears in following them into their

their pits by ladders, &c. they redouble their efforts to oblige and inform.

After sliding thus a long time, from top to bottom, we arrive at a large gallery, whence there is a way to get out. There we find miners with little wheel-barrows, that bring us up to day-light in a quarter of an hour, though to pass on foot would take up thirty-five minutes.

This long gallery, partly dug or hollowed in the saliferous mass, and partly in the calcareous, exhibited a phenomenon not usual in such recesses. We should naturally look for moisture, as an attendant on the saline substances, and, if dryness could be supposed any where, should expect to find it in marbles, or compact calcareous masses; but here the effects are directly the reverse. In the interior of the labours it is quite dry, where the congeries of salt is; but the calcareous masses are found to be every-where dropping. There are two causes to account for this: one is, that the argillous mass, which in some measure encloses the salt, is not easy to be penetrated by water, which slides over it, till it finds another vent; another, that what little of moisture penetrates into these masses is firmly retained by the argile, as well as by the salt, and cannot leak or filter out. But a calcareous mass, even the most compact, will easily let water filter through it, and, besides, it is sure to contain a great number of fissures.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ITALY; from a TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL.

"I SHALL be nothing until I have visited Italy," said my friend to me in the year 1818; and, contemplating him with the eye of an old tourist, "I fear much, (I replied,) you will be nothing; also, when you return." Not that this remark arose from an ill-tempered sarcastic criticism upon the want of abilities in my friend, but that I beheld before me a confused and undigested heap of plans, intermixed and interwoven with contradictory pursuits, which alike belied the achievement of the object for which they were intended, and frustrated infallibly that general advantage which travel should be destined to afford.

I had long resided beyond the Alps, had often amused my wandering thoughts with the imagery of the blissful hours passed upon the various

banks of Italia's silent streams; an intimate knowledge of her language, of her beautiful provinces so distracted, —however splendid as a whole,—of the endless diversity of character in her inhabitants, of her systems of social life, of her manners and customs, the acquaintance I numbered amongst every class of Italians,—were inducements too powerful to be resisted; and I shook my friend warmly by the hand when I assured him I would be his companion.

Our journey was performed in the autumn of 1818; and we entered Italy by Geneva, over the superb road of the Simplon. The view that bursts upon the astonished eye, at the first sight of that celebrated city (Geneva), when descending the Jura mountains, I feel almost unable to describe. Before us was an immense and well-cultivated plain, at the end of which is situated the town itself. The superb lake opens in all its beauty,—the Alps in front, with their proud leader Mont Blanc, one-half lost in the clouds, whilst the upper region is eternally covered with snow. In the rear are the Jura mountains, which we were descending, covered with woods, and forming an agreeable contrast to the rugged Alpine scenery on the opposite side. In the plain are several towns and villages; and at Gex our passports were again visited. The road continues good till we imperceptibly arrive at the gates of Geneva.

The portion of France we had travelled from Paris to Geneva is deserving of but little remark. The only towns which merit the name, in a tract of 130 leagues, were Troyes and Besançon; but even these convey to an English mind but very faint ideas either of comfort or opulence. The road was an execrable *paré*, or, where not *paré*, almost impassable, from the large and numerous ruts; the misery of the accommodations, and the sorry condition of the people, add nothing to cheer the traveller, were it not for the constant cheerfulness and politeness which, in some measure, compensate in the people for the comforts of life. The country, indeed, was almost universally of a beautifully picturesque, sometimes romantic, and the soil good, whilst the villages were of a wretched and forbidding aspect. Sometimes an old neglected broken-down chateau stands in the midst of the hovels, denoting, by its filth, want of doors and

windows, either the ruin or constant absence of its master. In short, the soil appeared universally left to be cultivated by the peasantry, while the proprietor betakes himself to the nearest town, where he can drown the *ennui*, which the general poverty and sameness of the country produces, in the *café* or the billiard. The most delightful views I recollect in Champagne and its adjoining province, were around Chaumont en Bassigny, Vesoul, and Besançon.

But how shall I do justice to Geneva and its incomparable lake, of which too much cannot be said, however frequently it has been described. We continued through the Vallais, bordering this beautiful sheet of water, the sterile mountains of Savoy on the right, contrasting with the fertile delicious hills of the Pays de Vaud. The country, after quitting Thonon, became delightfully picturesque and highly cultivated; the roads bordered with walnut-trees; but neither pen or pencil can delineate the grandeur, sublimity, and beauty, of the scenery in the country we began to pass through on quitting Martigny; inadequate to the task, from the overwhelming impression which the scene produces, I confess to have remained stupified by the contemplation. Valleys glowing with every species of luxuriant cultivation, and burthened with fruit, amidst the huge, rugged, and inaccessible, Alps, their tops here reaching, as it were, to the heavens, and there lost in clouds, while their sides are alternately barren, or covered with vineyards, verdure, and plantations. The Pissevache may be termed a beautiful cascade, inferior indeed in sublimity to the renowned Cascata delle Marmora, near Terni, but picturesque, as situated in a country far more majestic.

Taking leave of this wonderful valley, after contemplating with ecstatic delight the situation of Brigge, we began to ascend the mountain,—the road over which is the immortal work of that great genius (however much I may differ from his whole course of political conduct,) to whom continental Europe is indebted for her greatest improvements. The Simplon, indeed, is one of the noblest achievements ever completed by the hand of man. As we ascended, the wildness and grandeur of the scenery surpassed all my fondest expectations could have

raised: mountain over mountain, rock over rock, precipice over precipice, all combined with the smiling intermediate vallies, and the pristine simplicity of the peasantry, left nothing which could add to my wonder. After mounting about eight hours, we arrived at the summit, and continued driving in the clouds for more than two hours, amidst lightning, rain, hail, and snow,—strange contrasts of nature. We then gradually descended to the village of Simplon, composed, as usual, of very abject hovels.

The grandeur of the descent is almost beyond my ability to describe. The bridges thrown over vast chasms; the mountains tumbling as it were upon mountains, which, from their huge scattered fragments, threaten to overwhelm the traveller; the galleries cut through almost impenetrable rock, and even through solid masses of “thick-ribbed ice,”—the Glaciers; rivers of the impetuous torrents, which rush down the mountains,—here forming immense cascades, and there more gentle streams, as they occasionally meet with vallies in their vast descent; the hills decorated frequently with woods and verdure, and the vales with fruit and cultivation; the romantic cottages built of the fir-tree, and the rude misery of these Alpine peasantry; the tops of the mountains eternally lost in clouds, or covered with snow: who can imagine one-half of the grand,—the sublime,—the picturesque,—and the beautiful,—which alternately and incessantly present themselves to the astonished eye.

We now reached Domo D'Ossola, and were launched into Italy: my companion did not fail to express his admiration at the first appearance around us,—the elegant architecture of the buildings which covered the slopes of the mountains, and the exuberance which saluted us.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCEUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.
NO. XXXVII.

MARTIAL (concluded).

HAVING briefly noticed the chief particulars of importance in the life of Martial, it remains to make some remarks on his productions, and his general character as a writer. We have already seen that he enjoyed the patronage and friendship of many of the principal men of his own time, and

and some of the most judicious critics of a later date have confirmed the praises bestowed upon him by his contemporaries. By the latter his works were held in high estimation, as plainly appears from their numerous testimonies to his merits. Perhaps we may reasonably be permitted to suspect, that he was indebted for much of this admiration to his having introduced a species of composition till then little known to his countrymen. A few specimens of it may, it is true, be occasionally found in the Greek Anthology; but Martial is almost the only writer among the ancients who has left us numerous or happy examples of the kind of epigram to which the moderns appear to have exclusively appropriated that name; where a pointed or witty conclusion is drawn from a peculiar collision of resemblances or differences in the subjects chosen. In devoting himself to the composition of poems of this nature, the poet of Bilbilis selected a ground almost untrodden by any of his predecessors, and which, if we take into account the number and variety of his productions, no succeeding writer has occupied to so much advantage. Martial appears to have been born an epigrammatist. He found in every action which he performed himself, or remarked in another, the theme of an epigram; and a kind of composition so readily adapting itself to every subject, equally calculated for the purposes of wit or humour, satire or compliment, and recommended to most of his readers by the attractive charm of novelty, could hardly fail to be pleasing and popular.

It is not, at the same time, to be concealed, that his productions were of a nature to create him numerous enemies. Many of his epigrams were entirely personal in their subjects; and the severity and pointedness which usually characterised his satire were not likely to be speedily forgot, or easily forgiven, by those who were the objects of it. There can be little doubt, that to this circumstance may be attributed much of the vexations that he experienced, and the malevolence with which he was assailed, particularly in the decline of his life. But the enmity which had power to harass and embitter the latter part of his existence, was unable to influence the poet's posthumous reputation. Mar-

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tial had evidently been cautious in the selection of subjects for his satire; of the majority of those persons whom he has attacked in his epigrams, the very names would have been unknown to posterity, had he not given them an unenviable niche in the temple of fame. And scarcely an instance occurs of his having risked offending any contemporary whose testimony could be likely to detract from the high character which the poet enjoyed among the literati of antiquity.

Judging of his merits as an author, at a distance of time which precludes the possibility of being influenced by those prejudices and personal feelings which might bias the decision of his contemporaries, it would appear that the praises bestowed on his writings by the critics of his own time have, to say the least, had quite their due weight in swaying the opinions of readers at a later period. Martial seems to have been generally overrated; and that celebrity has been attributed to his superiority as a poet, which it is far more probable he owed to the circumstances we have before alluded to. His Latin can by no means be considered as remarkable for its purity, though, on this head, allowance must certainly be made for the period at which he wrote. Though he has given sufficient proof that he was capable of elegance, he was far from being habitually studious of it; and hence many of his compositions betray a carelessness and want of finish altogether unworthy of his abilities. In others he has evidently written, not *con amore*, but merely for the purpose of paying a compliment to some friend or patron; and in these effusions the reader looks in vain for that spirit and vivacity, which on many occasions appear to be characteristics of the author. It must likewise be remarked, that even some of his wittiest epigrams are chargeable with one fault, scarcely to be pardoned in that species of composition; namely, enabling the reader to anticipate the point of them almost from the very beginning. One praise, however, must be conceded to Martial, to which very few of the "*genus irritabile vatum*" can lay claim,—that of having apparently been capable of forming a just estimate of his own merits. The candid confession contained in one of his pieces—

D

Sunt

*Sunt bona, sunt quedam mediocria, sunt
mala plura,—*

may be considered as exhibiting, in few words, an impartial statement of the general character of his writings. If it should be asked how, with so many faults in his productions, he has served as a model to most succeeding writers of the same class, while no small number of his epigrams have been translated, imitated, and adapted in almost every possible form in the modern languages, an answer appears readily to suggest itself on an attentive examination of the best of Martial's compositions, particularly of those epigrams which have been more frequently imitated. It will be found that the humour conspicuous in them rarely rests upon allusions that are necessarily local and temporary, but is deduced from a keen and accurate observation of qualities, mental or personal, common to mankind in all ages; and hence they are peculiarly susceptible of adaptation to existing circumstances. Nor has it been intended, in adverting to what appear to be faults in the works of this celebrated writer, to detract in any degree from his just reputation,—

—neque detrahere ausim

Hærentem capiti multâ cum laude coronam;

but to rectify the error committed by those who, endeavouring to conceal from themselves and others his undoubted defects, have placed him on higher ground than he seems fairly entitled to occupy. But, whatever be the blots in his escutcheon, his talents were of a very superior kind; and the most ample praise is undoubtedly due to his genius, wit, and originality.

Of one gifted with such extraordinary powers as a writer, it is truly painful to speak in degrading terms as a man; but, in the present instance, justice and impartiality demand that this should be done. With the exception of his abilities, there was nothing to admire, nothing estimable or honourable, in the character of Martial. We have already adverted to his cautious selection, for the subjects of his satire, of persons from the effects of whose resentment he imagined that he had little to fear; a conduct by no means indicative of exalted courage or virtue. His time-serving spirit is clearly seen in his prompt panegyrics on the reigning prince, whether virtu-

ous or vicious, and is more particularly exemplified in his behaviour in regard to Domitian. He stooped to accept from the hands of this execrable tyrant, public offices and munificent donations, and employed his pen in eulogising him as a model of talent, virtue, and heroism; but when the death of that infamous sovereign freed Rome and the world from his unparalleled cruelties, Martial was among the foremost to attack his memory; and he satirized his vices with a bitterness and acrimony, which, however merited by the object of them, were testimonies of the most revolting inconsistency and ingratitude from one who had been indebted for so many benefactions to the deceased monarch. But even his political meanness and tergiversation appear venial in comparison with the open war which, in so many parts of his writings, he has waged with all moral virtue and decency. Perhaps this might with more propriety have been noticed in speaking of him as a writer; but it is at least equally disgraceful to him as a man, and does not therefore seem out of place in describing his personal character. Besides, it enables us to touch upon the subject with less reference to particular passages, which is really some consideration; for the mind recoils with disgust from the recollection of pages, that depict in all their loathsome colours those nameless vices and impurities, which can be found indigenous only in the polluted soil of a despotic court. Nor is there any redeeming circumstance, any extenuation, that can be suggested in the case of Martial. The prince of amatory poets pleads the correctness of his life as a set-off to the warmth of some of his descriptions:—“*Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba est;*” and Catullus, in his feeble and indecent defence of his objectionable pieces, while he denies the necessity of his verse being pure and chaste, admits that the conduct of the writer himself should be irreprehensible in this respect:—

*Nam castum esse decet pium poetam
Ipsam; versiculos nihil necesse est.*

But Martial stands forward, the avowed practical champion of licentiousness and obscurity; there are many of his effusions which every reader must perceive could be the productions of none but a person acquainted by experience with the subjects of
which

which he treats. He has, moreover, gone to far greater lengths than any other ancient writer who has come down to us; and it is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, that, as we are in possession of nothing so abominable as his infamous verses to his wife, there never has existed, and never will exist, any parallel to them. Nor are his indecencies of rare occurrence, as in Horace; shrouded beneath a veil of studied ambiguity, as is frequently the case with those of Ovid; or distinguished by that seductive sweetness of language which Catullus but too skilfully employed: Martial's literary outrages on morality are interspersed through the greater part of his pages without any attempt at disguise, and generally conveyed in language as coarse and inelegant as the subjects themselves are revolting. But enough of this part of his charac-

ter, which could not with propriety have been omitted, nor adverted to but in terms of strong indignation. His Epigrams must be considered as valuable to the student, on account of the numerous illustrations that many parts of them afford of Roman customs and manners, as they existed at the period at which he wrote; but it has been very properly remarked, that the book should be read with extreme caution which can corrupt the purity of morals, and initiate the votaries of virtue in the mysteries of vice. Of its author, whatever opinion may be entertained of his talent as a poet, his character as a man must be unhesitatingly pronounced equally odious and despicable.

Among the numerous editions of Martial, we may mention as the best those of Smids. Amst. 1701; and that of Raderus, in folio, Mogunt. 1627.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			RAIN. Inches.	Days of Rain Snow, &c.	WIND.	
	High	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. S. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & N.W.
January	48	24	40.	30.35	29.43	30.08	1.53	13	18	13
February.....	54	33	42.45	30.65	28.70	29.87	2.87	15	23	—
March	53	32	44.	30.53	29.10	29.843	4.01	22	29	2
April	70	35	46.	30.46	29.14	29.94	1.90	21	16	14
May	70	36	53.4	30.44	29.70	30.02	1.34	8	12	19
June	80	48	61.14	30.37	29.72	30.10	1.05	5	9	21
July	71	46	58.5	30.20	29.43	29.83	5.53	20	19	12
August	72	47	58.3	30.23	29.35	29.858	5.30	14	20	11
September	66	37	52.	30.41	29.43	29.98	1.33	10	13	17
October	60	35	49.5	30.06	29.07	29.60	4.06	20	23	8
November	57	32	45.8	30.13	28.65	29.534	4.31	23	30	—
December	46	22	36.	30.65	28.47	30.03	2.35	7	17	14
	Ann. Mean 49.			Annual Mean 29.89			35.38	178	234	131
							Total.	Tot.	Tot.	Tot.

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1822.

JANUARY.—The first nine days were very variable, with showers of snow, sleet, and rain; and intervals of frost in the nights: when all the surrounding mountains were covered with snow. The remainder was remarkably mild, and generally fair and pleasant.

February—was mild, wet, and often extremely stormy. On the 1st, a most violent and destructive hurricane, from the south-west, commenced in the night, and continued without intermission, with torrents of rain, during

the whole of the following day. On the morning of the 3d the River Eden was swelled several feet higher than ever remembered by the oldest person in this city or neighbourhood. The destruction of property adjoining the river, during its whole course, is incalculable. The wind was so extremely violent, that few houses in this city or neighbourhood escaped injury, more or less. Some intervals of fair and pleasant weather occurred during the latter half of the month.

March—which in this climate is generally marked by dry parching easterly winds, was this year perfectly the

the reverse: The wind, excepting the two last days of the month, was uniformly west and south-west. The weather was mild, moist, and often very stormy, with heavy rains, when the rivers frequently overflowed their banks. Snow was at times observed on the mountains, but soon disappeared. The thermometer, during this and the preceding month, was never as low as the freezing point.

April.—The first five days were fair, mild, and pleasant. In the evening of the 6th we had some lightning, and very loud peals of thunder, accompanied with heavy falls of hail and rain. The weather afterwards was variable, but generally moist and gloomy, with showers of rain, hail, snow, and sleet. On the 22d we were again visited with vivid lightning, loud peals of thunder, and heavy rain; and also on the 26th with distant thunder, and extremely heavy showers of large hail, or rather masses of ice. The remaining four days were oppressively warm: on the 30th the thermometer was as high as 70°.

May.—The weather continued rather cold and showery till the 13th; it afterwards was exceedingly warm, dry, and brilliant, during the remainder of the month.

June — was marked by severe drought, and bright and extremely hot sun-shine. The small quantity of rain, 1.05 inch, fell chiefly in the nights of the 26th and 28th.

July.—The weather was remarkably wet: the depth of rain, 5.33 inches, is more than double our monthly average. On the 18th, and the four following days, we had much thunder and lightning: the thunder was at times dreadfully loud, and the lightning extremely dense and vivid. The first week, and the last three days, of the month were unseasonably cold.

August.—The former part of this month was fair and pleasant. On the 14th we had a very heavy fall of rain; it afterwards was fair, and oppressively warm, till the 26th, when thunder and lightning occurred almost every day, with torrents of rain, till the end of the month. The depth of rain, 5.30 inches, is nearly equal to that of the former month.

September.—The weather during the first eleven days was rather showery; and, excepting a light fall of rain on the 25th, the whole of the remainder was fair, and exceedingly mild and

pleasant, which finished in this district a most abundant harvest.

October—was, on the whole, very wet, but remarkably mild for the season. About the middle of the month we had four or five days of dry parching easterly winds, with hoar frost in the nights. The whole of the remainder was unseasonably mild. The last six days were fair, and exceedingly serene and pleasant.

November—was most unseasonably mild, and extremely wet and stormy. The wind, which was always westerly, often blew violent hurricanes, accompanied with torrents of rain. In the latter part of the month we had much lightning, and on the morning of the 28th loud peals of thunder, when the lightning was extremely vivid, and accompanied with heavy showers of large hail, at which time snow was observed on the western mountains.

December.—The weather during the first eight days was extremely wet, and at times very stormy, when the surrounding mountains were partially covered with snow. On the 9th a frost commenced, which continued till the 17th. On the 12th the thermometer was as low as 22°. From this time till the 24th it was very moist and foggy. The remainder was a dry settled frost, and remarkably calm and pleasant.

The total quantity of rain this year, 35.38 inches, exceeds the general average 5½ inches.

Carlisle;

WM. PITT.

Jan. 3, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE figure now exhibiting as a mermaid, having raised in many a belief in the existence of such an animal, I beg leave to offer you what I consider as a proof of its artificial structure, and that it is composed of a baboon and a fish. In taking away the lower part of the body of the monkey, the spine has been preserved entire, and has been inserted under the skin down the back of the fish, so as to show a continued chain of vertebral projections, which gives it the appearance of being the back of one animal. That the vertebrae should appear in the upper part of the back might be expected; but, when it assumes the character of a fish, the spine, like that of other fishes, must be in the centre; and if, from the singularity of its structure

ture, it really did continue along the back, it would consequently alter the configuration of the fin at the end of the tail; which, being formed on an elongation of that bone, must necessarily have a corresponding arrangement; whereas the tail-fin of the exhibited monster is evidently formed like that of all other fishes on a central spine.

I. G. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

NO. XXXI.

Dov' ape susurrando

Nei matutini albori

Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee, at early dawn,

Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

SALVATOR ROSA.

IT has been observed by a great modern genius, whose works are well known, that the subject of our memoir was the Shakespeare of painting; and, if we consider how few men could boast the same versatility of powers in so high a degree as Salvator Rosa, we shall feel inclined to admit the justness of the remark. The poet, the painter, and the scholar, were seldom seen so happily united, while the lighter qualities of the mimic and the wit, every-where recommended him as one of a few choice spirits, and most amusing companions. That which in common minds is often a cause of failure, was in Salvator the source of the highest fame and success,—opposite and almost incompatible powers, and the utmost variety in his pursuits.

These were confined to no single branch,—in the study of history and portrait, painting of landscape and figures,—combining grandeur of conception with freedom of touch, and bold and glowing, rather than correct colouring; he excelled, though it would be too much to say equally well in all. His genius, perhaps, soared higher, and his productions are more surprising and original, in landscape than in any other separate branch. Thus, though standing high as a satirist, a polite scholar, and historian, it is by no means improbable that he will owe his lasting reputation to the freedom and beauty of his landscapes.

He was born at Naples in 1615, and bred to a learned profession. His father, who had some little property, bestowed much pains on his early education, and instructed him in the ele-

mentary principles of the sciences. Soon discovering his son's genius, and avowed predilection for the art by which he became afterwards so distinguished, he rather attempted to check its indulgence; till, finding that the young Salvator exercised it in secret, and knowing that several of his relations among his ancestors had followed it with some success, he determined no longer to control him. To this he was the rather led, as he perceived his son, jealous of his interference in his favourite study, never allowed it materially to interrupt his progress in scientific and classical learning.

A more favourable circumstance for the cultivation of our young artist's taste, was his sister's marriage with Ciccio Fracanzano, a painter, and native of the same city, whom he found kind enough to give him advice without discouraging him, and instruction without exacting a reward. He pointed out to him in the neighbourhood of Naples scenes which amply provided him with subjects fitted for his pencil; and was soon gratified to perceive, in the rapidity, truth, and power developed in his sketches, and in the facility and correctness with which he completed them, that he had not been mistaken in his young kinsman's genius. From drawing, with equal success he proceeded to colours; and his first small pictures in oil exhibit the same original character of fire and beauty, of ease combined with spirit, that we perceive in his larger pieces. These he gradually extended as he felt his ripening powers; and, in a short time, found no difficulty in disposing of them,—though at very insignificant prices,—to the various collectors, dealers, and picture-shops; with which Naples abounded.

On the exhibition of his picture of Hagar and Ishmael, the famous Lanfranco, engaged at that time in Naples in painting the cupola of the church of Christ,—being struck with it as he was passing, enquired the price; and, expressing his surprise at its very moderate terms, immediately purchased it. He was so much pleased, that he shortly after returned, to buy all the remainder he could meet with by the same artist, confirming the good opinion of several of the first citizens respecting his surprising talents. This was soon followed by fresh demands upon his pencil; and had the happy effect,

effect, united to a proper appreciation of his own deserts, of adding considerably to their price.

Having realized a small stock of money, he soon after, about the twentieth year of his age, left Naples on an excursion to Rome, where he had such a terrible attack of sickness, as obliged him, on recovering, to return to his native place. A space of two years intervened before he ventured, with his slender resources, to repeat his visit, when he was first introduced to many of the principal artists and celebrated men in Rome.

There is a story related by Domenico of the occasion of his leaving Naples, which, however, we think entitled to very little credit. During its possession by the Spaniards, Naples was frequently disturbed by popular riots and insurrections. Salvator was accused of having made himself too busy in uniting in the schemes of the insurgents, and joining with bodies of natives, formed under various denominations and devices. It would seem that Salvator showed his usual taste for the wild and terrible, in fixing upon that of the *Campioni di Morte*, or Death-Champion, who scoured the streets, committing many assassinations and bloody murders, in which the Spaniards were particularly included, without mercy or remorse. Becoming in this way obnoxious, as we may suppose, to magistrates, it is said that he hastily retreated from his native place, to avoid the very unpleasant consequences of detection.

As contemporary writers say nothing in confirmation of so serious a charge, we feel bound to dismiss it with many other anecdotes of distinguished persons, entitled much to the same degree of credit.

On his return from Rome, we find our young artist gradually rising under the patronage of the Bishop of Viterbo, afterwards promoted to the dignity of Cardinal, whom he accompanied to his see, and was employed in painting a rich altar-piece for the church, exhibiting the doubting apostle, St. Thomas, in the act of touching the wound in the side of Christ. Here also, it appears, he first indulged his taste for poetry, becoming acquainted with young Abbate, then a poet of some distinction; from whose conversation he was led to attempt some trifling effusions, which encouraged him to proceed. It was long, how-

ever, before he produced any regular work, and considered himself authorised as a poet to appear before the public eye. After completing the ornaments of the church, he resolved to send some specimens of his works to Rome, in order to try whether he might yet venture his reputation in a place distinguished for the number and excellence of the great masters of the art, before he himself appeared to challenge competition in such an arduous career. For this he now devoted himself unremittingly to his profession, and was soon delighted to hear that one of his pictures, of Titius torn by the vulture, exhibiting among the finest productions of the Roman artists, had attracted universal attention, and enquiries were making on all sides for the new master.

Quitting Naples in a moment, he approached Rome with feelings doubtless as exulting as any of the Roman conquerors, after a long and dangerous campaign. His success speedily enabled him to take a handsome residence; where, in the true spirit of thoughtless genius, he began to entertain his friends,—returning the hospitable conviviality he had met with on his preceding visit; seasoning conversation with genius, and mirth and the festive board with the sallies of untutored wit. Like Burns,—of a very similar genius,—he would have the taper of life burn fresh and fast; pouring more oil upon oil, and stirring it up as if to see how short a time he could make it last; though he did not succeed,—we should perhaps say exceed,—so much as Burns: living to near sixty years of age.

While his reputation was thus rising to its tide, the Grand Carnival took place at Rome. His genius, flushed with victory and joy, seized the golden moments to pour his stores of wit and humour into the common fund. He poured out several nearly extempore comedies, in which he disposed the characters for himself and friends, recommending their performance by reserving full license of personal satire and invective; heightening it to a popular flavour, to the great scandal of many of the more important personages of the city. They retorted with scurrility and abuse; in which, however, Salvator had the wisdom to decline further controversy.

From Rome, on an invitation from Mattia de Medici, he proceeded to Florence,

Florence, where he was received with every mark of kindness and distinction from his new patron, and the first artists of the place. Here he devoted himself with more earnestness to his profession than at Rome, and produced some of those fine pictures, upon which his fame as a great painter chiefly rests. Of some of these he has left us etchings of his own, particularly an excellent one of his Diogenes and Democritus, which, with a few of his last landscapes, every where obtained for him distinguished regard. His merits as a poet seem here, also, to have been first acknowledged, while his conversational vivacity, and talents at once combining mimicry, repartee, and real wit, brought around him the best company, as well of foreigners as of the nobility of Florence. His residence, as at Rome, was sought by the most distinguished characters in literature and the arts, as well as being open to the younger and more needy. His leisure hours were chiefly passed in such society as the humorous Berni, the inimitable modernizer and sly parodist of Orlando Innamorato, the great Carlo Dati, Cardinal Bandinelli, and Pietro Salvetti, distinguished for his ready poetical vein, and universal knowledge of literature.

Such a rich knot of choice spirits had gathered round him, that he proposed in his own defence, and in the manner of the age, to elect them into an academy, with a clause attached to the academical laws, binding them, at certain periods, to entertain the nobility and fellow-citizens with theatrical amusements, both tragedy and comedy, as they pleased; in any thing but the last of which he was ready to assist them. This really took place; and Salvator opened the subscription for a convivial fund, with which they gave many entertainments, and parties of wit and pleasure, though always with a due seasoning of literary taste, and the cultivation of talent.

The emoluments of his art were more than equal to such demands, and set him completely above the fears of former needy days, of weeks, of months, and even of some years. He might well consider Florence as "the seat of art;" as, far from being impoverished by his visit, he found himself, on taking leave, in possession of 3000 crowns.

Having remained at Florence about

nine years, Salvator left that place; and, on the invitation of his friends Ugo and Guilio Maffei, went to Volterra, where he had before paid them a visit, and been highly gratified with his entertainment. Salvator now accompanied his liberal hosts to their different country-residences, where he employed his time in painting, in composing his poetical works, in the society of several persons of wit and learning who frequented the house of the Maffei; and in hawking, and other rural diversions. The time of dinner passed with the greatest degree of hilarity and merriment; for, though Salvator had great fire and vivacity in his repartees, and dealt round his wit with extreme freedom, he was not often deficient either in good temper or politeness.

In this delightful situation he spent three years, during which time he composed the greatest part of his satires, and painted several pictures, both in public buildings and for individuals. On leaving Volterra, Salvator returned once more to Rome, not without being greatly regretted by the friends he left, many of whom sought to continue that intercourse with him by letters which they could not longer enjoy in his conversation.

The multitude of pictures which Salvator painted after his return to Rome, baffles the diligence of his contemporary historians to enumerate. A considerable number were painted for Carlo Rossi, who furnished an entire gallery with his works. To the same person, under the name of Carolus Rubens, Salvator has dedicated his etchings of Banditti.

In the year 1672, the health of this singular artist began to decline; and, notwithstanding the efforts of medicine, and the care of his friends, his disorder continued to increase, till it settled in a dropsy, which carried him off on the 15th of March, 1673. His wit and vivacity did not altogether forsake him during his illness.

At Florence he had contracted an intimacy with a lady of the name of Lucretia, who accompanied him to, and resided with him at, Rome; and by whom he had two children. A short time before his death he was induced, on the representation of his friends, and from an apprehension of futurity, to marry her, though otherwise reluctant; having, as it is said, some reason to doubt her fidelity. On

one of his friends pressing him much on this subject, and assuring him that, if he hoped to arrive in Paradise, this measure was absolutely necessary, he answered, "If cuckoldom be a necessary qualification for Paradise, I must submit." His son Augusto placed a tablet to his memory, with his bust, in the church of the Certera, with the following epitaph, "*Un po forse troppo ampelloso*," as Passeri justly observes:—

D. O. M.
 Salvatore Roscem
 Neapolitanum
 Pictorum sui temporis
 Nulli secundum
 Poetarum omnium temporum
 Principibus parem
 Augustus filius hic mærens
 Composuit
 Sexagenario minor obiit
 Anno Sal. MDCLXXIII.
 Idibus Martii.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE relative to the BURIAT TARTARS;
 extracted from recent Reports of Foreign
 Missionaries, lately inserted in
 the "*Revue Encyclopedique*."

SELINGINSK is a military establishment in Siberia, south-east of Irkutsk, and the Lake Baikal, at the distance of 160 miles from Irkutsk. Its population, not including that of several villages, is about 3000. It is situated in the midst of 10 or 12,000 Buriat Tartars, among the most civilized tribes, and in the centre of all the Buriats, on the east side of Baikal; having on the north the numerous tribe of Chorinsk Buriats, rated at 30,000, and on the south the Mongols of Chinese Tartary.

The Buriat Tartars have no particular form of government, but every tribe has its chief, called the Taischi, whose power is very limited, his influence depending on the personal esteem of his subjects. The Dzaisangs form a sort of noblesse; and, being the most opulent heads of families, exercise a certain authority over the people in general. The different tribes have their temples, called Koormirnas; those of the Chorinsk Buriats, who are distinguished by their riches, are constructed of stone; the others are of wood.

These Tartars, in general, are extremely ignorant, even in the dogmas of their superstition. They do not perceive the necessity of such knowledge; their duty consisting, as they

believe, in reciting prayers in an unknown tongue, and practising certain religious forms. Such a religion is not unsuitable to their indolence of mind and depraved nature. The shadow of man, as they say, is his God, who accompanies him every where, and is ever present; but is only visible when the sun shines.

Their place of worship comprises about a dozen buildings of wood, of different dimensions, and standing close together. The manner of praying has a connexion with the ideas of the people respecting matter and motion. The Buriats use a prayer, written on a long slip of paper, suspended where it may easily be set in motion, by the wind or passengers; otherwise, they roll it about the rundlet of a little windmill, such as are posted up in gardens, to frighten the birds. One particular spot contains about a hundred of these mills; so many prayers are suspended to the roofs of the chapels, that there is no stirring a step without agitating one or other of them.

The same mechanical system is in use for private prayers. One of the missionaries, on a visit to the head chief of the Buriats of Selinginsk, found on the outside of the tenement a mast, to which a large linen cloth was fastened, with a prayer written on it. This being constantly kept in motion by the wind, spares the lama the trouble of offering up the prayers which his duty prescribes. In some places the lamas cut out prayers in blocks of wood, commonly fifteen inches long by four broad. The letters are neatly cut on each side of the block. A similar block, but much larger, and intended for some particular use, was suspended in the chamber occupied by the missionaries; it was filled up with repetitions of these words—"omma nibad me hom," which signifies pretty nearly, "O God, have compassion upon us!"

Prayers of the same description are inscribed on a sort of white cloth, called *hadoc*; many such are suspended to cords and masts about the tombs of the lamas, and other persons of distinction. Perhaps a hundred of these bits of cloth were tied to masts, with the letters as above, and floating in the wind; each piece contained 600 repetitions of the prayer, which makes up 60,000 prayers addressed to the lama every moment of the day.

The following may serve to exemplify

plify the authority exercised by the lamas. M. Stallybrass, a missionary, wishing to enter one of their little temples, found a lama at the door, who told him he must not, as the Grand Lama was inside, chasing away an evil spirit. In fact, he heard a tremendous noise of drums, and other sounding instruments, beating. By pretending to possess power over evil spirits, and by laying claim to a knowledge of futurity, the Grand Lamas have secured the respect and admiration of the people.

At the beginning of every year, the lamas compose a sort of calendar, in which they note the days to be lucky or unlucky throughout the year. This is consulted by the people on occasion of making a journey, concluding a bargain, or undertaking any thing of consequence.

In one place heaps of calves-bones were shown to the missionaries; these had been offered in sacrifice to the gods, but then had prayers inscribed on them, in the Thibet and Mongol languages. They form a sort of requiem for the dead, and are commonly purchased for the funeral ceremonies, at the interment of a Taschi, or other rich Buriat: the price is one-third of the cattle that had been in possession of the deceased. The interment of a Taschi, that died some time ago, cost about 200,000 roupies, or 10,000*l.* sterling, — a noble legacy for the lamas!

The riches of the Buriat Tartars consist of flocks and herds, which they are obliged to separate, for the convenience of procuring pasture; rarely more than ten or twelve tents are found together, and most commonly not more than three or four. The Buriats lead a nomad life; in respect of character, they are tractable and hospitable.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

AN IRISHMAN'S NOTES IN PARIS.

NO. III.

TORTONI's, on the Boulevard des Italiens, is the smallest refreshing house in Paris; neither is the style in which the rooms are decorated for public reception, so rich and showy as many others; and yet Tortoni's is the vogue,—nay more, the only place in which a person of fashion can drink coffee, or take an ice, without particu-

lar detraction from his fame. Thither, from nine till noon,—to break their fast with a fork,—throng in constant succession all those public men, who, without occupation in matters of state, pretend to tell their gallant friend on the next chair more secrets than the happy man in office knows: thither, from eight till eleven at night, pour, from chariot, coach, and cabriolet, all those genial forms that, for beauty or for wealth, possess distinction, or fancy they enjoy it. Thither saunter all the English in Paris, to make the French vainer than they are; and thither, Mr. Editor, as one of the fools that are led by the nose by their betters, went I.

The lower rooms were crowded: not a seat was to be had; and I was about to ascend to the others, when a voice by my side exclaimed, "*Voila Monsieur Bifsteck et sa grande famille!*" and I turned to observe. There they were contentedly. A round dozen filling the largest table in the house: the father, with a plump face, savory and sober as the steak he was named after; his wife, so fat and chuckling; six girls, with short waists, scimping bonnets, and looks so ruddy and modest; and four young men, most stupid. "Oh, my good God! I shall sink under the weight," cried the waiter behind, as he advanced with a large tray of ices, and such a pile of crisped cakes. Could cakes create the sense, we had all enjoyed a good notion of sublimity. The glasses contained every variety of colour and quality inscribed upon the bill. The mother took two,—a red and a white one; three of the youths followed the hint; and it was worth payment to see the shrewd face and tone with which the waiter, observed, as he set them before her, "*Voila, madame, votre blanc et votre rouge.*"

This was all very well,—in the genuine spirit of bullism and abundance: the air of the party; and the smiles of the company, proved the thing decidedly. However, the load had scarcely disappeared,—and no extraordinary time was lost in the change,—when the good man, whom I set down as the father of the family, muttered out, "Twas very good, to be sure; but he'd like something after, to warm it. "Eh, Betsy, my dear, (he says to the youngest girl,) suppose we have some coffee, and some nice cakes?"

E Every

Every one looked willing. The waiter was summoned,—the coffee ordered; and this Mercury of messengers (by-the-bye, I have not met an apter fellow than Tortoni's chief,) was about to vanish towards quick service, when Mr. Bullcries, "An' let's have enough, d'ye mind; and some brandy: I'll have some brandy,"—as I supposed to cool the coffee. 'Fie! dear, (exclaimed his easy rib,) no brandy here, pray;' and the girls added 'Oh!' with altered looks, and the young men eyed the polished floor. "Yes, but I will though, (lustily continued the son of Britain:) I tell you, dear, 'tis the fashion here. Why, look ye there at that soldier with the black mustaches; don't you see, that's brandy he's got." 'But he calls that a *petty vere*, love.'—"Well, then, let me have a *petty vere*!" Again the waiter bowed to the ground, and, with an instinct the perfection of wonder, promised "*Monsieur le petit vere aussi*." I presented my compliments for a good laugh, and left *Monsieur Bifsteck et sa grande famille* over coffee after ice.

Up stairs every chair was also pressed: I asked for a cream of *morasquin*, and leaned against the wall, until politeness or rotation should present more convenience. "Well," said a musical voice at the table near me, "well,—the black cat was upon the little boy's back last night." 'Boy,—cat,' repeated a man by her side, whom I recognized for my Irish friend O'Tallan, 'Boy,—cat: I don't understand.'—"I like that—(continued the lady;) I like to see a little gentleman presume to take pique at a lady." 'I assure you, Louisa, I neither know who offended, or who presumed.' This was most seriously declared, and she looked full upon him, with such an air, and a manner so exquisite! her head hung a little aside, her eyes swelling brightly, and a half-smiling lip of such winning art! What would not I have dared for such a regard! Gentle woman, there have been moments when, unknown and in sorrow, I have gazed upon thy charms in contemplative extasy, and my spirit has imbibed consolation,—deemed thy fair face a volume of sweet wonders, and envied every form on which your eye wandered. I felt so then most fixedly; and proudly beat my heart as I looked around the room, and marked the superiority of English beauty. The lady

caught my intense regard, and, doubtless, understood its expression,—for she instantly dropped her head, with a blush. This drew O'Tallan's observation, and he came up to me: either countenance explained that we thought together. "Well, what do you think? (he asked, as he shook my hand,) that's Louisa." 'You're a lucky fellow, Ned,' and I returned the pressure.—"But come, (said he,) you'll sit down, and judge for yourself. That's my gran,—poor gran, very good, and very helpless. Come: Mrs. —, Mr. —; Mr. —, Mrs. —; Miss —, Mr. —;" and so on, through the repetitions of a formal introduction to the party.

As is usual upon such occasions, conversation ceased for the moment: O'Tallan, however, soon relieved the party, and remarked, that in this gay city nothing surprised him more than its endless variety. "Morn, noon, and night, (said he,) since I got here, have I walked about in curiosity, and still I roam, and still am pleased with novelty. Now and again, indeed, I meet the same face; but upon each occasion there is sure to be a new grimace upon it, to exhilarate the misfortunes of the wearer." 'At home, (I observed,) habitually we do not look at half that comes before us; here we set our eyes at a double stare on every thing we meet. The contrarieties of life, though not greater, are at least more humourously displayed on this side of the water.' O'Tallan here whispered, I was learned, and an author; and the ladies very kindly adjusted themselves in a position that seemed to promise attention, in case I proceeded to moralize: but I held my tongue, and he went on.—"I had lounged upon Coblenz, sauntered along the shady Tuileries, admired elegance on the one, and beauty on the other,—I mean English beauty,—French I have seen none; and I daily go to see how our's does abroad. But, of the promenade on the Boulevard du Temple, and the Jardin Turque, I had no conception. I went there last night. You must all go there, by all means, and you'll not find, in its difference from the present scene, your narrowest source of pleasure. An easy crowd revolved in sober enjoyment: the gait of each domestic party informed me they came for relaxation, and the countenance bespoke that it was found. Oh! blessed occupation, said I to myself; almost sacred business; would

would that you and I were better acquainted: from every passenger here you have prevented evil to day, and to the present hour you impart its peculiar satisfaction. I heard a father, as he lifted a little boy on his knee, and gave him a cake, whisper in his ear, 'You'd not have been so gay, Alfred, if you'd not been so good and studious.' "Edward, (interrupted the fair Louisa,) if you talk so sillily, we'll not listen to you." "Pshaw, (he proceeded,) I'd have been sentimental in a moment, but for that interruption. Man's but an infant of another age. Seriously, however, we may as well philosophize on the variations of coffee-houses as the fate of empires; the decline of the *Jardin Turque* as the fall of Napoleon; the elevation of Tortoni as the restoration of the Bourbons—is notable and impressive. I was assured by one of those polite communicants one is certain to meet with here in every place of resort, that during the fortune of imperialism the unchristian turrets of the garden were wont to cover crowned heads. The wonder of the age has privately visited them, and allowed the noisy crowd to elbow his victorious ribs, while he indulged his vanity, and heard his people laud him. Most respectfully I took leave to doubt the fact: but the man swore by his honour, and his country's fame, his own eyes had seen him, his own hands once served him with an ice. 'Twas very hard, but I still disbelieved; however he established the contrast." Tortoni for the moment sunk diminished. Fashion must, I bethought, blush now to show her languid features in those walks. No young maiden, vain of colour, there encourages a distant admirer by pertness to an old lover. An errant songster, or solitary minstrel, occasionally relieves the monotony of step after step; and now and again a buffoon dances before the crowd, to excite the ready laugh. On the seat next me was a renter, old as the national debt, scanning numbers over a frugal bottle of beer. On the other side was a portly dame, who, proud of the golden days of Louis *quinze*, still whispered scandal of Madame de Pompadour, and drew spirit for the tale from a glass of *liqueur*. As for dress, it would be a sin to describe a concourse in France, and omit dress; here it was an emblem of the character,—simple; a merino is a point of luxury,

and as for a cachemire, the boy declared that one had appeared at the gate during the last summer; but such was the rush to wonder, and so great a commotion ensued; that the police marched in double quick pace from the station opposite, in full certainty of a traitor. As he would describe the effect, a noise within the garden caught his ear; a moment he hearkened; 'Tis another cachemire,' he cried, and hurried away. I followed, with a hope of novelty; but how different the reality: my judgment soon proved in error. A poor blind man had unwittingly entered the garden; he moved warily onwards, led by a miserable dog, and the people pressed to see how he would make his progress through the intricacy of the bowers. Each one looked piquantly in the other's face, and the wanderer meekly prayed, 'Pity the poor and blind!'—all was silence; 'as you hope for happiness yourselves,' he continued; and, beating the bushy sides, became conscious of his dubious way. His innocent little guide was then reproachfully checked, and a smile ran round. 'I have fought for my country,' he added, still hopeful of relief; 'in her service lost my sight;' at last the laugh was loud, as he brushed by an obtrusive branch; and the poor dog whined under his kicks. I would have darted forward, led the luckless creature to the street, scolded its spiteful master, and abused the false crowd; but a second's thought, and a few francs, made the waiter my deputy. My charm vanished: I took two ices to cool my temper, and went to bed in a pet notwithstanding.

PAUL SENACHY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following Tables present the monthly means, as deduced from an accurate meteorological journal kept at Epping, latitude $51^{\circ} 41' 42''$ N. longitude $27''$ E. of Greenwich, during the year 1822. The observations from which these tables have been constructed were made with good instruments, and as near the times specified as possible; the barometer, with the attached thermometer, hangs on the landing-place of a first flight of stairs, with the surface of the mercury in the basin twelve feet from the ground, and where neither is affected by any artificial heat; the external thermometer is at

at a great distance from any building, freely exposed to the air, has a northern aspect, and is not affected by the direct rays of the sun; its height from the ground is about four feet. The rain gauge is in a perfectly exposed situation, and is about seven feet from the surface of the ground; this instrument was sent me by that indefatigable meteorologist, Luke Howard, esq. and is well adapted to the purpose: at the same time, great care was taken to measure the water as often as any fell, so as to prevent the least diminution from the effects of evaporation,—a precaution very necessary to be attended to, especially during wind, in the spring and summer months. The evaporating guage is about three feet from the ground, has a small roof to prevent the rain from falling into it,

but is so placed as to admit of a free circulation of air over the surface of the water intended to show the quantity of evaporation. I find, from experiments made at the same time with evaporators of the like lineal dimensions, that the process of evaporation is so liable to be affected by locality of situation, that no general result can be obtained as to the quantity, even for a very limited extent; but this I know, that the proximity of plants, shrubs, or trees, very much impedes the gradual solution of water in air, and which points out the impropriety of allowing high trees to grow near a dwelling-house, as they always must render the same damp and unhealthy, and to that degree of which few people are aware.

T. SQUIRE.

*Epping; Jan. 7, 1823.**Meteorological Tables for the Year 1822.*

	AT 8 A.M.								AT 2 P.M.							
	Mean of Barometer.	Mean of Attached Thermometer.	Mean of External Thermometer.	WIND.					Mean of Barometer.	Mean of Attached Thermometer.	Mean of External Thermometer.	WIND.				
				N.	E.	S.	W.					N.	E.	S.	W.	
January	29.726	40.065	36.323	37	5	10	72		29.721	40.677	41.645	39	5	18	62	
February	29.738	44.214	40.178	13	8	55	36		29.726	45.143	47.107	3	4	58	47	
March	29.684	47.097	43.193	11	4	40	69		29.659	48.871	53.000	9	0	41	74	
April	29.588	47.700	45.700	41	21	40	18		29.585	49.233	55.100	39	26	31	24	
May	29.653	58.000	55.968	54	44	15	11		29.640	60.258	67.419	51	44	11	18	
June	29.770	65.300	64.133	38	37	17	28		29.762	67.733	76.633	30	42	19	29	
July	29.484	62.710	62.903	24	6	47	47		29.480	64.365	71.968	15	12	59	38	
August	29.584	62.290	60.645	22	9	30	63		29.581	63.936	70.581	13	19	26	66	
September....	29.640	57.567	54.800	44	27	16	33		29.631	59.367	63.867	28	42	20	30	
October	29.379	53.677	49.806	10	32	65	17		29.341	54.806	57.419	13	22	53	36	
November....	29.420	48.867	44.400	10	10	63	32		29.369	49.633	50.133	16	2	51	51	
December....	29.706	37.097	31.355	38	41	26	19		29.692	37.484	36.548	42	45	28	9	
Yearly Means	29.614	52.049	49.117	29	20	36	37		29.599	53.459	57.618	25	22	35	40	

	Mean of Barometer, for 8 & 2.	Mean of Attached Thermometer, for 8 & 2.	Mean of External Thermometer, for 8 & 2.	WIND.				Depth of Rain.	Evaporation.	Max. range of Bar.	Max. Range of Attached Thermometer.	Max. Range of External Thermometer.
				N.	E.	S.	W.					
January	29.723	40.371	38.984	38	5	14	67	.418	.973	1.27	12°	20°
February ..	29.732	44.679	43.643	8	6	57	41	1.358	1.992	1.39	10	22
March	29.671	47.984	48.096	10	2	41	71	1.517	3.009	.95	15	37
April	29.586	48.467	50.400	40	23	36	21	2.688	2.592	1.02	20	32
May	29.647	59.129	61.693	53	44	13	14	1.210	3.255	1.06	20	33
June	29.766	66.516	70.383	34	39	18	28	.961	4.393	.54	17	33
July	29.482	63.537	67.436	20	9	53	42	3.011	2.832	.74	18	24
August	29.583	65.113	65.613	17	14	28	65	1.388	2.469	.72	19	32
September ..	29.635	58.467	59.333	36	34	18	32	.764	2.384	.92	16	23
October	29.360	54.242	53.613	12	27	59	26	3.824	1.066	.81	17	31
November ..	29.393	49.250	47.267	13	6	60	41	3.847	.858	1.05	18	28
December ..	29.699	37.290	33.951	40	43	27	14	1.646	.602	1.55	15	26
Yearly Means	29.606	52.754	55.368	27	21	35	39	22.632	26.425	1.00	15.6	28.4

P.S.—I have no wish to occupy your pages to the exclusion of your more scientific communications; but must beg to observe, that I believe, if correct observations of the barometer, the attached and external thermometer, were made in different parts of the country for one year, or even for a much less period, and a mean of their observations taken as above, and compared, we might by that useful instrument, the barometer, be enabled to ascertain the exact elevation of most parts of the country. It must be evident to every one, that the mean altitudes of the barometer, obtained from a great many observations, would so far reduce the errors arising from unequal atmospheric pressure, as not in the least to affect the results founded on such observations; for, though an equilibrium of pressure may never take place over the whole extent of this island, at any given increment of time; yet, nevertheless, any change in one place is generally followed or preceded by a similar change in others; and therefore the means, in such case, cannot be much affected by this circumstance. But there is another source from which errors may arise; and, if not attended to, will in a great degree render such comparative observations useless: I mean the constant variation of the altitude of the mercury in the basin; this equation can always be found when barometers, expressly constructed for the purpose of measuring altitudes, are used; but in our common portable chamber barometers there is no contrivance for that purpose. To render the common barometers useful for measuring altitudes, the exact point of zero, with the ratio of the area of an horizontal section of the mercury above the orifice of the tube in the basin, to that of the column itself, should be engraved on the plate of the instrument, whence, by this simple plan, the most common observer will be able to find this equation; and which, being applied to the altitude shown by the vernier, will always give the exact height or length of the mercurial column above the surface of the quicksilver in the basin; observing to add the quantity thus found when the barometer is above zero, and subtract the same when it stands below the said point. The simple method here pointed out would, if adopted, completely establish the universality of this interesting and useful instrument.

T. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the excellent writer of your Medical Reports has this month recommended wash-leather waistcoats as a preventive and cure of rheumatism, may I be allowed (in confirmation of the Doctor's recommenda-

tion,) to state, that I have been in the habit of wearing one for some considerable time; and that, in my case, it has been attended with the most beneficial effect. It is my usual practice to take to it about the middle of November, and to cast it off some time in the spring; the particular time depends upon the season. My mode of wearing it is between my flannel waistcoat and shirt; and I can assure your readers, that, since my adoption of it, I have been entirely free from rheumatic pains, to which I was previously subject.

May I be permitted, sir, to embrace the present opportunity of expressing the satisfaction which I always derive from the perusal of Dr. Uwins' excellent Reports: but I would beg to suggest to the Doctor, with the greatest deference, the propriety of abstaining from technical words. The Reports are written for general readers, and I am persuaded they generally interest; but I must confess that, for one, I frequently feel disappointment at not being able fully to comprehend the writer's meaning. I trust he will pardon my animadversions, as I can assure him, that no individual can have a higher opinion of his medical talent and correctness of judgment in his profession than myself; and, were I at any time to require medical aid, I should feel it an advantage to be able to consult Dr. Uwins.

B. Z.

London; Dec. 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE question relative to the location of the poor has ever been attended with considerable difficulty. To locate is to shackle them with the galling fetters of dependence; but how to relieve them effectually, without appropriating some particular spot to their reception, or place for their employment, is impossible, in the present state of society, to suggest.

The nature of man is susceptible of improvement and expansion in moral feeling only as connected with the independence of the mind: to be free is to be happy, and freedom only can result from independence. Liberty of action is the natural consequence of moral independence. Moral independence results from industry; and industry from employment. To diminish the means of labour, is to deprive the poor of their natural rights. To

exclude

exclude them from the privilege of their birth-right, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, is to fetter them with chains more ignominious than those of the most galling slavery. Give the poor employment, they will be industrious; make them industrious, and they will progressively become wise, virtuous, and happy. These are axioms infallible as the principles of human nature on which they are founded; therefore, in every plan for ameliorating the condition of the poor, the first object is to afford them employment; the second, to permit them to enjoy with immunity the privileges and advantages resulting from free and independent labour.

These are the primary principles on which the basis of legislation for the poor should be founded. Compulsory labour can never be attended with the advantages to the individual, and beneficial results to society, of free and independent labour. To give energy to action, moral incitement must be produced; and the production of suitable and efficient motives to moral action, in the lower orders of society, must result from the wisdom, knowledge, and practical observations, of legislators, who, influenced by those patriotic and ennobling feelings that characterize the philanthropist and the Christian philosopher, endeavour to eradicate the germ of vice, by producing those incitements to moral action, in bosoms chilled by the deprivations of penury, that shall at once inspire a love of active exertion, and a desire of moral independence. These ennobling feelings might be excited throughout the country, by the adoption of a plan similar to the one suggested by the author of "*Sketch of a Plan for Suppressing Mendicancy, and Abolishing the present System of Parochial Taxation*;" the perusal of which has excited these reflections in the mind of

A. Y. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXVII.

The Quarterly Review, No. 54. October 1822.

WITH inconsiderable exceptions; the Number of this publication now under our notice exhibits little of that envenomed party-spirit, which is too often its predominating and worst characteristic. The greater part of

its contents is devoted to subjects of general literary interest, and may be perused by persons of hostile opinions with equal pleasure and advantage, and with a common sentiment of respect for the talents evinced in many of its articles.

The first of these is a disquisition upon the early period of the Roman history, which is conceived in a spirit of stubborn scepticism, very allowable in matters of heathen record. Yet it is no slight shock to us,—who have placed our faith in Romulus and Remus, who have held Numa in veneration, who have numbered the Horatii amongst the bravest of the brave, and taken for granted the chaste self-devotion of Lucretia,—to be told by this wary critic, that these are nothing more than the creations of classical romance-writers, and that the facts, from which our philosophers and political economists have drawn their practical inferences, have never existed but in our misguided fancies. Much sagacity and learning are displayed by the reviewer in pointing out the contradictory and improbable statements of the Roman histories; and in the accounts of these early times, which are derived from legends and tradition, a wide field must necessarily lie open for objections of this nature. It is well too, we freely admit, to receive with extreme caution the facts thus loosely handed down to us; but when we recollect, that the period from the foundation of the city to the age of Cæsar did not exceed seven centuries, during a great part of which the state had enjoyed a high degree of civilization, we think it not at all unreasonable to assume, that the leading incidents of the remoter Roman history are substantially founded upon facts, to which imagination may perhaps have added as much as the hand of time has taken away. To treat the whole as mere fable, undeserving of serious study or reflection, is, we are sure, carrying the scruple too far; and is rather demonstrative of the partiality of a critic, who would prove a favourite paradox from his books, than of the coolness of a philosopher, who would weigh probabilities as well as authorities. Yet there is much ingenious argument in this paper, and abundant materials are supplied for consideration.

The opinion pronounced on the work of Mr. Banks, *the Civil and Constitutional*

Constitutional History of Rome, from its Foundation to the Age of Augustus, which stands at the head of this article, is couched in well-bred terms of contempt and disapprobation; and we fear that gentleman would not have much to expect, if he were to avail himself of a Roman law, and, appealing against this severe judgment, to plead his cause before the people.

It is always with peculiar pleasure that we revert to the noble science of architecture, the subject of the next paper in this work, which considers the application and intent of the various styles of architecture. We some time ago presented our readers with a notice of the work which forms the pretext for this essay, in which we did justice to the talents and discrimination of its author. It is entitled, *Plans, Elevations, and Sections, of Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, by Lewis Cottingham. We are pleased to find that a person who possesses the deep knowledge of his subject, and the chastity of taste displayed in this paper, should agree with us as far as his criticism extends. The intent of the present article is to restrain, in some degree, the absurd predilection for Grecian architecture, particularly as applied to sacred edifices, which at present prevails; to point out the grandeur of the earlier Gothic styles, and the superior beauties of the "lancet arch" over the alloyed mixture of Grecian columns and entablatures, with the form of a modern church. In this we in a great measure agree with the writer. No alteration ought to be made in the original oblong disposition of the building. One order must not be piled upon another, nor should a tower or a barbarous steeple be allowed to surmount the pediment. "Plate-glass windows, (as the reviewer expresses himself,) glaring through the inter-columniations, chimneys and chimney-pots arranged above the pediment, are just as appropriate as English nouns and verbs in a Greek hexameter." We must however say, that we differ from him when he objects to the transportation of a Greek temple to our atmosphere; and we should delight in viewing the simple grandeur of outline displayed in the Pantheon, though it should be executed in Edinburgh freestone, and though the hand of a Phidias should not be employed in sculpturing the

figures on its metopes. So far as this, however, we will go with the reviewer. The Calton hill is not the proper position for the display of its magnificence. The advice given on architectural subjects in this paper is most excellent, and peculiarly adapted to counteract the common faults of the architects of the present day. "An architect must recollect that he is not a pupil, whose merits consist in repeating a lesson by rote; but a man who deserves no praise unless he makes an intelligent use of the lesson." We could with pleasure follow the reviewer through this part of his subject; but we fear we should transgress our appointed bounds, if we allowed ourselves to pursue our favourite subject farther. We shall only assure our readers, that no article in the present number of this Review will more amply repay a perusal than that which we have thus slightly noticed.

The critic next hastens to discharge the bounden duty, which, in common with the great and small ones of his tribe, he owes to the supremacy of the author of "Waverley;" and of which he acquits himself, with regard to *Glenvarlochides*, just in time to turn round, and pay his respects to *Peperil of the Peak*. "Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest," is a good maxim; but Sir Walter scarcely allows time for the performance of the necessary critical ceremonies, before he introduces a fresh candidate to our notice. With the present article, *Nigel* may be considered as having received permission to retire. He is dismissed in fair terms, and with a good character, which is drawn with discrimination, and with no partial subservience to the reputation of the author.

Mr. Campbell's *Travels in South Africa*, on his second journey into the interior of that country; have furnished the materials for an agreeable and instructive paper on a subject which is now looked to with much curiosity, and on which fresh light may be expected to be almost daily thrown. Not all her forests and deserts will long detain Africa in her present state of barbarism and seclusion. The roots of civilization have pierced her soil in various directions, and their growth, though tardy, will be sure. The labours of Mr. Campbell are spoken of by the reviewer with deserved respect, although

although he is considered as not fully answering the expectations excited by his former work.

An ineffectual and unworthy attempt is made, in the succeeding paper, to throw ridicule on Mr. Bentham, who will, no doubt, be very willing to allow his adversaries the full benefit of their merriment, while he carries with him the judgment and approbation of a less facetious class of men. His publication, *on the Art of Packing Special Juries, particularly in Cases of Libel Law*, however lightly it may be treated by this joocular critic, contains very just animadversions on a practice, which, especially in political questions, affects, beyond a doubt, the pure administration of justice. Even in all civil causes, such is the difference between the special and the common jury, that a party is frequently known to decline proceeding to trial, if the special jurors, whom he has himself had a considerable share in selecting, should happen not to attend in a sufficient number. With respect to the judges,—of whom Mr. Bentham is accused of entertaining too unfavourable an opinion,—we shall not go beyond the truth in asserting, that their education, professional habits, and situations, seldom fail to give a decided direction to their opinions. We are anxious that they should maintain their respectability; and, when the means of preserving and increasing it are pointed out, the hint should not be received with scorn. Mr. Bentham's opposition to the special-jury system is not founded, as the reviewer asserts, on the principle that every man practises all the wickedness that his situation admits of; but upon the very sound doctrine, that where the door is opened, corruption will not be long in making its way, and that it cannot be too carefully excluded, both from the jury-box and the bench.

A dissertation succeeds on the panegyrical oratory of Greece, which is evidently the work of a man well acquainted with that portion of classical literature of which he treats. It forms, on the whole, an entertaining paper; but the style of its composition is decidedly inferior to its matter. This is a serious failure in a critique of this nature, which should be discussed with something of the dignity, grace, and correctness, which distinguish the objects of its remarks. The style of

this article, on the contrary, is flat and awkward, and not seldom obscure. To us it bears many marks of being not an original piece of English composition, but a translation from the French or Italian.

The seventh article consists of a long detail of the military operations on both sides during the late war with the United States; and the apparent object is to throw the whole blame of the reverses sustained by our forces, on the governor of the Canadas, Sir George Prevost. Neither party, in fact, had much to boast of in this war. Victories on land were counterbalanced by defeats upon the lakes. The arms of each country appear to have been successful while confined to defensive measures, and to have been foiled when they invaded the hostile territory. In retaining her Canadian colonies, England, however, carried her point; the observations of the reviewer are intended to show the best means of their future preservation. The influx of Americans into these provinces naturally excites his jealousy; nor can we foresee how this evil, if an evil it be, can possibly be avoided; nor how even the vigorous and watchful administration, of which he speaks, can winnow the republicans from the population, and settle the woods and wilds of Canada with approved Tories and enemies to American freedom. With so many and glaring examples before our eyes of the path in which the settlements in that great portion of the globe are destined to walk, it would be nothing short of insanity to think that we hold the Canadas with a very tenacious grasp, or that, if they are to continue attached to us, we can retain them by the force of our arms. Our only sure hold upon them consists in the wisdom and moderation of their government, and in the accommodation of their political system to the increasing powers and capacities of the people. If this be not granted, they will soon be able to command it, or to call to their aid a very prompt and effectual ally, against whom all resistance would be vain.

The *Sermons and Miscellaneous Pieces* of the Rev. R.W. Mayow, of Ardwick, near Manchester, who died in 1817, call for no particular notice. He appears to have been a very worthy man, with considerable abilities, and some eccentricities;

eccentricities ; but the importance and quality of his works are scarcely such as to force themselves upon the attention of the reviewer.

A very entertaining and clever article is devoted to an examination of Mr. Buckland's account of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of various animals, discovered last year in a cave at Kirkdale, in Yorkshire. The cavern in which these remains were found is only from seven to two feet in breadth and height, and 150 or 200 feet long. Mixed with a sort of mud, on the bottom of this cave, are found vast quantities of bones, thrown together in most singular and incongruous union. They have belonged to twenty-two species of animals. The tiger and the deer, the hyena and the ox, the elephant and the mouse, the rhinoceros and the rabbit, the hippopotamus and the water-rat, the weasel and the lark, have found in this recess a common sepulchre. The solution of the very perplexing question raised by these remains,—proposed by Mr. Buckland, and sanctioned by the reviewer,—is, that the cave was for a long time the habitation of antediluvian hyenas, who had dragged into it the carcasses of such animals as they killed, or found dead. At Preston, near Plymouth, a cavern, with similar contents, has been discovered. It would not be easy, we think, to suggest a more plausible explanation of these phenomena, than that which is here given, and the subject, so interesting in itself, is treated by the reviewer in a way that must give satisfaction both to the scientific and the general reader.

The review of Lord Byron's *Dramas* deserves great praise, as a piece of able, candid, and temperate, criticism. It proceeds, we believe, from the pen of one, who has proved by some poems of his own, of high merit, that he is capable of judging the pretensions of others; and whose clerical character, if it places him in strong opposition to a certain class of Lord Byron's sentiments, has not had the effect of rendering him acrimonious and intolerant. These productions of Lord Byron are spoken of with respect, but his genius is not considered to be eminently dramatic, a truth which the noble lord seems to be determined to establish more strongly by every successive publication. We should have liked

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this article better, if the reverend critic had not, in his remarks on "Cain," yielded a little too much to the habits of his profession. His sermon, in confutation of the many heresies of that mystery, is well composed ; but it is too long, and, we think, misplaced and uncalled for. That God is good, and that virtue is better than vice, are doctrines which are in no danger of an overthrow from Lord Byron, and which call for no extraordinary aid even from the Quarterly Review. Lord Byron's "Cain" represents only one of the many moods of mind ; one, it is true, which inclines us to take a gloomy view of things ; but which can only exercise a partial and occasional influence, and cannot, by any possibility, be exalted into a system, or received as a standard of faith. When Lord Byron writes as a poet, it really appears to us to be somewhat ludicrous to answer him with sound divinity.

The number concludes with a long paper on *Contagion and Quarantine*, which, as may perhaps be anticipated, in so very obscure an enquiry as the nature and mode of propagation of the plague, determines only that much may be said on both sides of the question. Upon this part of his subject the critic is quite inconclusive, and leaves his reader where he found him. "It will be the part of a wise policy (says he,) to err rather on the side of caution than of precipitancy or presumption. It is, however, to say the least, highly questionable whether laws, framed for the purpose of preventing the intrusion of pestilence, might not be much less restrictive and expensive, and vexatious, than they actually are, and at the same time equally, if not more, effective." The same indecision prevails through the whole essay. "The cautious doctor shakes his head," and is evidently determined not to commit himself. Like an experienced practitioner in a doubtful case, he pronounces no opinion ; but leaves the event to nature and time, well assured that, however it may turn out, it cannot contradict him.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the greatest grievances with which this country has long been oppressed may be ranked the iniquitous laws relating to special juries ; not merely as regards the un-

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just mode so frequently complained of as to the nomination and appointment of those juries in general, and especially in crown prosecutions, but also on account of the great facility which they afford to dishonest men to retard the administration of justice, and prevent the redress of injuries. Numerous instances have recently come under my observation, in which a defendant has applied for, and of course obtained, an order of court, that the action which he defends, or rather pretends to defend, shall be tried before a special jury; while the object of making that application could only be to protract the period of the suit, and, consequently, to postpone the payment of his debt. This is a lamentable fact, and incontrovertibly proves the necessity of amending a law that sanctions such a scandalous practice, and is productive of such baneful effects, as usually attend it. Undoubtedly, many actions occur wherein, under the peculiar and special circumstances attending them, it becomes expedient to obtain the decision of a special jury; but certainly some limits ought to be prescribed for cases of this description. The practice constantly adopted by unprincipled defendants, of procuring the trial of the paltry and indefensible suits, in which they are involved, to be deferred, by the contrivance which I have noticed, for six, and frequently twelve or more, months, beyond the time at which they would have been decided by a common jury, cannot be denied, by the most rigid adherent to legal subtleties, to be extremely pernicious and wicked; and therefore it will neither be denied that, upon this account, if no other reason required it, a reformation is extremely requisite in this branch of legal practice; and, when it is considered how easily the evil which I have described might be remedied, it cannot but excite, in the minds of upright men, astonishment and indignation that so notorious an abuse should hitherto have escaped correction.

The general application of special juries to all cases was unknown in this country till within the last century. Formerly they were not permitted except in trials at bar, a species of trial to this day only resorted to in matters of extreme importance; and, even in those solemn trials, special juries were not allowed, except upon motion actually made before the court,

supported by affidavit of the facts stated upon the motion, showing that the case was of that extraordinary nature which rendered it proper to be discussed before, and decided by, men of more than ordinary legal knowledge and technical learning: upon which the court usually granted an order. Indeed a common jury was, till modern times, considered so competent to settle the simple differences and disputes between one tradesman and another, that it would have been considered a contempt of court to apply for a special jury in a matter that might be as readily adjusted by a jury of common tradesmen as by one composed of merchants. However it was discovered, about the commencement of the reign of George the Second, that, unhappily, the common people had degenerated into a state of such utter ignorance and unaccountable stupidity, or at least such was the opinion of their more learned superiors in Parliament, that it was deemed expedient, for the ends of justice, to give the subject liberty of having a special jury in all cases whatever, which, as I have already observed, previously to that period was only granted under certain circumstances; and the judges were accordingly empowered, by an act passed in the third year of the above-mentioned reign, to order a special jury to be summoned in any action or suit depending in the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, upon motion by either party for that purpose; which motion has since grown into one of the greatest mockeries that can be imagined, for it is never really made in court, but an order is obtained by the simple process of handing a trifling fee to counsel, who signs a slip of paper denominated a motion-paper; and, this being presented at the proper office, an order of court for a special jury is, as a matter of course, granted upon payment of a small demand. Thus easily is a crafty defendant enabled to delay, to an indefinite period, the trial of an action against which not a tittle of defence exists.

It is well known that this manoeuvre is constantly resorted to, and that frequently the knave who avails himself of it, in the interim between issue and trial, manages to provide himself with some friend, who makes him a bankrupt, or confines him in prison for a short season, that he may take the benefit

nefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and, ultimately, he gets relieved from all his debts; and the poor plaintiff is not only legally defrauded (for so it is,) of his just demand, but must submit to bear the burden of a heavy lawyer's bill. But, even supposing that all these consequences do not happen, still the delay alone is an intolerable grievance, and the law unequitable which countenances it.

It is not to be wondered at, that, from these and similar odious malpractices, so much contempt and hatred is heaped upon the laws in general of this kingdom, and so little respect shewn to those persons upon whom it devolves to administer and enforce them. It is owing to the turpitude of most of our statutes regulating legal practice, and the connivance of the law at the gross artifice and chicanery which block up and taint the avenues to justice, and stamp upon the face of almost all legal proceedings the indelible and disgusting marks of dishonest procrastination and forensic knavery, that courts are looked upon with detestation and horror; and judges are distrusted and despised, and hated, by the majority of the people.

Really, Mr. Editor, it would be one important step towards that reform which is now so universally desired, if the present special jury practice were abolished; and I cannot at this moment conceive any other remedial plan, that would be at once so practicable and so advantageous, as the repeal of the statute by which special juries were brought into general use, and, consequently, the revival of the ancient and wholesome custom of allowing special juries only upon motion and affidavit. It is impossible not to perceive that, upon the adoption of such a measure, a great decrease of litigation would ensue. Our lists of causes would not then assume that frightful length which they now do; packed juries would never be heard of; despicable guinea-men would not be seen lurking about the courts, in search of their ill-begotten profit; in short, such a conquest over one of the

greatest corruptions of legal practice, would prove an incalculable benefit to the nation; and therefore, Mr. Editor, I earnestly hope that you will not relax those able exertions which you have so often manifested, in exposing the defects of the law of special juries; and, consequently, shewing the necessity of its revision and amendment,—an event which may be greatly facilitated by your persevering and laudable endeavours towards its accomplishment.*

Clifton-street;

C. A.

Jan. 11, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXII.

The Loves of the Angels, a Poem; by Thomas Moore.—Heaven and Earth, a Mystery.

IT is by a singular coincidence that we are enabled to take a view, in the same paper, of two poems founded on the same subject, by poets of almost equal celebrity, but of talents of a very different order. It was only very recently that Mr. Moore discovered that Lord Byron, who is, if not the avowed, at least the undoubted author of "Heaven and Earth," had adopted the same topic, and had composed a mystery or lyrical drama on that passage of Genesis, which states that "the sons of God saw the daughters of men, that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they chose." Perhaps it would be difficult to select a subject more favourable to the display of the peculiar talents of both these eminent poets; and we have derived no little amusement from the contrast of their labours, and the highly characteristic manner in which each has executed his design. An opinion on their comparative merits will, we think, be easily and decidedly formed. Nothing which Lord Byron has yet written surpasses in sublimity, in force, and in pathos, this mystery of "Heaven and Earth," which, when completed, (for the first part only is, as yet, published, and that, in a way which we do not altogether like, in the second number of "the Liberal,") will stand amongst the very first of his productions. That,

* The paper of London causes to be tried at the Court of King's Bench only, at the sittings after last Michaelmas Term, contains upwards of 300 causes; 140 of which are remanents from the sittings after Trinity Term.

* We shall gladly give place to all judicious observations on the subject, and to facts and observations of abuses under the system.—EDITOR.

in our opinion; he has far surpassed his competitor will be readily inferred. We admit that, in the brilliancy of his imagery, in tenderness of sentiment, and in the easy and elegant turn of his versification, Mr. Moore has fully performed all that his well-merited reputation had led us to expect. His poem, however, beautiful as it certainly is, cannot be perused without a strong feeling of satiety, and it is by a considerable effort that we follow him, through a crowd of ingenious metaphors, and pretty turns of expression, to the end of the tender but monotonous loves of his angels. All is exquisitely beautiful, but nothing is great. In parts, it is almost every-where equally delightful; as a whole, it oppresses and overcomes us. If we attempt to feed upon his delicacies, we are soon surfeited. It is far otherwise with Lord Byron, to whose majestic conceptions and noble verse we may return, again and again, without any diminution of relish.

We should observe, too, before we proceed to a minutest examination of each, that Mr. Moore's plan comprizes only the details of the amorous adventures of three angels, and their consequent punishment. The erring passions of the fond immortals are not so exclusively dwelt upon by Lord Byron, who has judiciously fixed the period of his drama immediately previous to the deluge; and, whilst he has thus avoided the monotony into which Mr. Moore has fallen, has introduced a terrible and superhuman incident, which no one but himself could have treated in a manner so striking and magnificent.

In the youth of the world, before the communion of men and angels had ceased—

One evening in that time of bloom,
On a hill's side where hung the ray
Of sun-set, sleeping in perfume,
Three noble youths conversing lay.

Their discourse turns upon their several temptations and falls, which each in turn narrates, for the amusement and edification of his companions.

The first who spoke was one, with look
The least celestial of the three,—
A spirit of light mould, that took
The prints of earth most yielding;
Who, even in heaven, was not of those
Nearest the throne; but held a place
Far off, among those shining rows
That circle out through endless space;
And o'er whose wings the light from Him
In the great centre falls most dim.

Such was the fallen spirit who first relates the history of his love. The

incident which gave rise to his passion reminds us of the Musidora of Thomson; and, in its very different style of execution, has at least equal merit.

One morn, on earthly mission sent,
And mid-way choosing where to light,
I saw, from the blue element,—
Oh beautiful, but fatal sight!—
One of earth's fairest womankind,
Half veil'd from view, or rather shrin'd
In the clear crystal of a brook;
Which, while it hid no single gleam
Of her young beauties, made them look
More spirit-like, as they might seem
Through the dim shadowing of a dream.

Pausing, in wonder I look'd on,
While, playfully around her breaking
The waters, that like diamonds shone,
She mov'd in light of her own making;
At length, as slowly I descended,
To view more near a sight so splendid,
The tremble of my wings all o'er,
(For through each plume I felt the thrill,)
Startled her, as she reach'd the shore
Of that small lake,—her mirror still;
Above whose brink she stood, like snow
When rosy with a sunset glow;
Never shall I forget those eyes!
The shame, the innocent surprise
Of that bright face, when in mid air
Uplooking, she beheld me there.
It seem'd as if each thought, and look,
And motion, were that minute chain'd
Fast to the spot, such root she took,
And,—like a sun-flower by a brook,
With face upturn'd,—so still remain'd.

The intruding cherub pities the distress of the fair bather, and, instead of concealing himself in the shade, like Damon, he bends his face downward beneath his spread wings, to relieve her from his impassioned gaze. When he ventures another glance, the object of his admiration has, he finds, taken advantage of the occasion to disappear. To a spirit, however, it was no difficult task to find her; and he accordingly soon discovers and lays strong siege to his fair one's heart. He makes very encouraging progress in her affections, but her innocence and virtue, which are very touchingly delineated, are happily redeemed from the hazardous trial.

While thus I spoke, the fearful maid,
Of me, and of herself afraid,
Had shrinking stood, like flowers beneath
The scorching of the south wind's breath;
But when I nam'd,—alas, too well
I now recall, tho' wilder'd then,—
Instantly, when I nam'd the spell,
Her brow, her eyes uprose again,
And, with an eagerness that spoke
The sudden light that o'er her broke,
"The spell, the spell! oh, speak it now,
And I will bless thee!" she exclaim'd.
Unknowing what I did, inflam'd,
And lost already, on her brow
I stamp'd one burning kiss, and nam'd
The mystic word, till then ne'er told
To living creature of earth's mould.
Scarcely was it said, when, quick as thought,
Her lips from mine, like echo, caught
The holy sound,—her bauds and eyes
Were instant lifted to the skies,
And thrice to heaven she spoke it out,
With that triumphant look Faith wears,
When not a cloud of fear or doubt,
A vapour from this vale of tears
Between her and her God appears!

That

That very moment her whole frame
 All bright and glorified became,
 And at her back I saw unclose
 Two wings, magnificent as those
 That sparkle round the Eternal Throne,
 Whose plumes, as buoyantly she rose
 Above me, in the moon-beam shone
 With a pure light, which,—from its hue,
 Unknown upon this earth,—I knew
 Was light from Eden, glistening through.
 Most holy vision! ne'er before
 Did aught so radiant—since the day
 When Lucifer, in falling, bore
 The third of the bright stars away,—
 Rise, in earth's beauty, to repair
 That loss of light and glory there!

After the loss of his mistress, who is translated to the skies, in his stead, in the manner described with so much fancy and beauty, the angel remains a wanderer upon the face of the earth, and, yielding to despair, falls into abandoned courses, becomes a kind of *aimable roué*, and has just modesty enough left to be ashamed of his own want of it.

The second spirit is of higher rank, being of the cherubim, a spirit of knowledge. After roaming the creation, from world to world, in gratification of that eager thirst of knowledge which was the source at once of his happiness and misery, he is unfortunately seized with a strong curiosity to find amongst women—

Some one, from out that shining throng,
 Some abstract of the form and mind
 Of the whole matchless sex, from which,
 In my own arms beheld, possessed,
 I might learn all the powers to witch,
 To warm, and (if my fate noblest
 Would have it) ruin, of the rest!
 Into whose inward soul and sense
 I might descend, as doth the bee
 Into the flower's deep heart, and thence
 Rife, in all its purity,
 The prime, the quintessence, the whole,
 Of wond'rous woman's frame and soul.

His prayer is granted, and the cherub fixes his affection on a daughter of Eve, whose perfections are described with great richness and warmth. The lovers spend some time very happily, ranging through all the kingdoms of nature, from which it is the delight of the lady to extract all kinds of ornaments for the benefit of her toilette. Ambitious of further knowledge, she cannot, however, be satisfied without seeing her cherub "in his best pomp;" and, when he improvidently assents to her wishes, she is destroyed, like Semele, in the embrace of her angelic visitor.

Great God! how could thy vengeance light
 So bitterly on one so bright?
 How could the hand that gave such charms
 Blast them again in love's own arms?
 Scarce had I touch'd her shrinking frame,
 When,—oh, most horrible!—I felt
 That every spark of that pure flame,—
 Pure, while among the stars I dwelt,—

Was now by my transgression turn'd
 Into gross, earthly fire, which burn'd,
 Burn'd all it touch'd, as fast as eye
 Could follow the fierce ravening flames,
 Till there,—oh God, I still ask why
 Such doom was her's?—I saw her lie
 Black'ning within my arms to ashes!
 Those cheeks a glory but to see,—
 Those lips, whose touch, was what the first
 Fresh cup of immortality
 Is to a new-made angel's thirst!
 Those arms, within whose gentle round
 My heart's horizon, the whole bound
 Of its hope, prospect, heaven was found;
 Which, even in this dread moment, fond
 As when they first were round me cast,
 Loos'd not in death the fatal bond,
 But, burning, held me to the last.
 That hair, from under whose dark veil
 The snowy neck, like a white sail
 At moonlight seen 'twixt wave and wave,
 Shone out by gleams,—that hair, to save
 But one of whose long glossy wreaths,
 I could have died ten thousand deaths!
 All, all that seem'd, one minute since,
 So full of Love's own redolence,
 Now parch'd and black, before me lay,
 Withering in agony away;
 And mine,—oh misery!—mine the flame,
 From which this desolation came,—
 And I the fiend, whose foul caress
 Had blasted all that loveliness!

The anguish of the miserable angel is increased by his fears for the eternal happiness of his beloved, and he

Breath'd inwardly the voiceless pray'r,
 Unheard by all but Mercy's ear;
 And which if Mercy did not hear,
 Oh, God would not be what this bright
 And glorious universe of His,
 This world of beauty, goodness, light,
 And endless love, proclaims He is!

It is curious to observe the diffculty with which any thing grave or religious, or conducive to our spiritual edification, harmonizes with Mr. Moore's style of thought and expression. His angels appear to us rather like the sylphs in the "Rape of the Lock," than the potent messengers of Jehovah's throne. He is ever on the point of falling into levity; and his descriptions and sentiments, charged with warm and voluptuous colouring, are sometimes on the very verge of the decorous. Woman is a theme always dangerous to a poet of Mr. Moore's feelings and fancy, even though qualified by the company of angels.

Enchantresses of soul and frame,
 Into whose hands, from first to last,
 This world, with all its destinies,
 Devoted by heaven seems cast,
 To save or damn it, as they please.

There is nothing very particular in the story of the third angel, who is a seraph or spirit of love, and whose connexion with his admired mortal is sanctified by marriage. Humble and faithful in their love, their transgression is partly forgiven, and their only punishment is to remain together on earth till the end of all things arrives.

Where

Where they at present dwell, is, we are told, now uncertain;—

But should we, in our wanderings,
Meet a young pair, whose beauty wants
But the adornment of bright wings,
To look like heaven's inhabitants,—
Should we e'er meet with aught so pure,
So perfect here, we may be sure,
There is but *one* such pair below;
And, as we bless them on their way
Through the world's wilderness, may say,
"Thiere Zaraph and his Nama go."

This forms the conclusion of the work, and affords another instance of the familiar style in which Mr. Moore has treated, and perhaps necessarily must have treated, his subject. We find little elevation either of thought or language; much beauty, which sometimes dwindles into prettiness; brilliant fancy, bordering on conceit; and pathos verging, not seldom, upon puerility. The result is not that we are less partial to Mr. Moore's exquisite genius, but that we shall uniformly, when he gives us the choice, prefer the perusal of the short effusions of that genius to the longer ones; the latter of which, we trust, Mr. Moore will not inflict too bountifully upon us.

But, now, we turn to a "strain of higher mood;" with feelings much like those which would arise on leaving the contemplation of a "Holy Family," by Carlo Dolce, to behold the "Last Judgment" of Michel Angelo. The mystery of "Heaven and Earth" is conceived in the best style of the greatest masters of poetry and painting. It is not unworthy of Dante, and of the great artist to whom we have just alluded. As a picture of the last deluge, it is incomparably grand and awful. The characters, too, are invested with great dignity and grace. Nothing can be more imposing and fascinating, than the haughty, imperious, and passionate, beauty of the daughter of Cain; nor any thing more venerable than the mild but inflexible dignity of the patriarch Noah. Lord Byron, we trust, will not be deterred, by senseless perversions and ridiculous calumnies, from selecting subjects like these for the exercise of his muse; subjects to which, great as they are, his genius can rise, and prove itself equal to the occasion. We have only space to give a short sketch of the story, and to present our readers with one or two fragments; which may convey some idea of the remainder.

The scene opens on Mount Ararat,

1

where Anah and Aholibamah, two sisters of the race of Cain, are waiting for the descent of their celestial adorers, who are invoked by them in a beautiful strain of poetry, and at length appear. Japhet, the youngest son of Noah, next enters, with his friend Irad, and deplures his hopeless passion for Anah; while Irad, it appears, disdains the chains of Aholibamah, on whose heart he has failed to make any impression. Japhet repairs to the cavern of the Caucasus, haunted by evil spirits, whither he is followed by his father Noah, anxious for the safety of his child. A very striking scene between Japhet and the demons succeeds in the cave, and their infernal laughter over the approaching ruin of the world is rebuked by the intrepid antediluvian. On walking forth, he is filled with sorrow and consternation to find his beloved Anah and her sister walking with their enamoured angels. A spirited altercation ensues, which is interrupted by the arrival of Noah and his eldest born, Shem. To second the remonstrances of the patriarch, the angel Raphael descends from heaven, and summons the sinning angels to return, ere too late, to their duty. In this exhortation, Aholibamah, the high-minded daughter of Cain, herself joins:—

Let them fly!

I hear the voice which says that all must die,
Sooner than our white-bearded patriarchs died;
And that on high

An ocean is prepar'd,

While from below

The deep shall rise to meet heaven's overflow.

Few shall be spar'd

It seems; and of that few the race of Cain
Must lift their eyes to Adam's God in vain.

Sister! since it is so,

And the Eternal Lord

In vain would be implor'd,

For the remission of one hour of woe,

Let us resign even what we have ador'd,

And meet the wave, as we would meet the sword,

If not unmov'd, yet undismay'd,

And waiting less for us than those who shall

Survive in mortal or immortal thrall,

And, when the fatal waters are allay'd,

Weep for the myriads who can weep no more.

Fly, seraphs! to your own eternal shore,

Where winds nor howl, nor waters roar,

Our portion is to die,

And you's to live for ever;

But which is best, a dead eternity,

Or living, is but known to the great Giver.

Obey Him, as we shall obey;

I would not keep this life of mine in clay

An hour beyond His will;

Nor see ye lose a portion of His grace,

For all the mercy which Seth's race

Find still.

Fly!

And, as your pinions bear you back to heaven,

Think that my love still mounts with thee on high

Samana;

And if I look up with a tearless eye,

'Tis that an angel's bride disdains to weep,—

Farewell!—Now rise, inexorable deep.

The

The two angels, however, continue faithful to their mortal loves, and refuse the proffered forgiveness. The elements now give signal of the approaching destruction; and, whilst every hope of safety is withdrawn from the wretched race of mortals, the two rebellious angels fly away and disappear with their mistresses, whom they convey to some brighter world. A chorus of mortals express the various feelings excited by the stupendous ruin around them, with which we must close our extracts.

Japhet.—Peace, 'tis no hour for curses, but for prayer.

Chorus of Mortals.

For prayer!

And where

Shall prayer ascend

When the swoln clouds unto the mountains bend

And burst,

And gushing oceans every barrier rend,

Until the very deserts know no thirst?

Accurst

Be He who made thee and thy sire!

We deem our curses vain; we must expire;

But, as we know the worst,

Why should our hymn be rais'd, our knees be bent,

Before the implacable Omnipotent,

Since we must fall the same?

If He hath made earth, let it be his shame,

To make a world for torture.—Lo! they come,

The loathsome waters in their rage!

And with their roar make wholesome Nature dumb;

The forest's trees (coeval with the hour

When Paradise upsprung,

Ere Eve gave Adam knowledge for her dower,

Or Adam his first hymn of slavery sung.)

So massy, vast, yet green in their old age,

Are overtopt,

Their summer blossoms by the surges lopt,

Which rise and rise, and rise.

Vainly we look up to the lowering skies,—

They meet the seas,

And shut out God from our beseeching eyes.

Fly, son of Noah,—fly, and take thine ease

In thine allotted ocean-tent,

And view, all floating o'er the element,

The corpses of the world of thy young days;

Then to Jehovah raise

Thy song of praise!

A Mortal.—Blessed are the dead

Who die in the Lord!

And though the waters be o'er earth outspread,

Yet, as His word,

Be the decree ador'd!

He gave me life,—He taketh but

The breath which is His own;

And though these eyes should be for ever shut,

Nor longer this weak voice before His throne

Be heard in supplicating tone,

Still blessed be the Lord,

For what is past,—

For that which is;

For all are His,

From first to last.

Time,—space,—eternity,—life,—death,—

The vast known, and immeasurable unknown,—

He made, and can unmake;

And shall I, for a little gasp of breath,

Blaspheme and groan?

No; let me die, as I have lived, in faith,

Nor quiver, tho' the universe may quake!

We trust that no one will be found with feelings so obtuse, with taste so perverted, or with malignity so undisguised, as to mar the beauties of pictures like these, by imputing to their author the cool profession of those sentiments which he exhibits as extorted from perishing mortals in their last instants of despair and death. Such a poem as this, if read aright, is calculated, by its lofty passion and sublime conceptions, to exalt the mind and to purify the heart beyond the power of many a sober homily. It will remain an imperishable monument of the transcendent talents of its author, whom it has raised, in our estimation, to a higher pitch of pre-eminence than he ever before attained.

With reference to minor objects of remark, we may observe, that there is no reason here to find fault with the versification of Lord Byron. He has not before given us so complete a specimen of his powers in irregular lyrical composition; in which, it will be seen, he has here combined great variety, dignity, and harmony. We are, however, inclined to object to his use of two syllables or a single word for a line and a rhyme. It is too abrupt, and has rather a ludicrous effect; reminding us of the Lilliputian Ode to Gulliver. But we are unwilling, by such associations, or by further small criticism, to weaken the impression which the perusal of this powerful work cannot fail to make upon every reader.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A SKETCH of the LIFE of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, the HAYTIAN PATRIOT.

Τῆς μὲν ἐπιγραφῆς πολὺν χρόνον . . . τῷ δὲ αἰῶνι ἡρώδῳ δαδρῶν, φιλελευθέρου.—*Plutarch. in Vita Marcelli.*

"He was an experienced warrior . . . but, as to the other habits of his life, he was temperate and collected,—of a philanthropic disposition."

"THE revolution of St. Domingo (it has been well observed,) soon furnished ample proof, that, among those whom European injus-

tice had stigmatised as an inferior race of beings, and doomed to perpetual servitude, were heads endowed with legislative wisdom, hearts pregnant with heroic energies, and hands capable of wielding the sword of war, or swaying the rod of empire." Amongst the most eminent of these individuals, were Jean François, Beassou, and Rigaud; Petion, Christophe, and Des-salines; but the most wonderful, as well as the most estimable, of all,

was TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, who distinguished himself at the commencement of the present century as the patriotic and disinterested defender of his suffering country. The life of this extraordinary man presents so many striking traits of character,—and these, too, of the very highest and most interesting order,—that our admiration is mingled with unbounded astonishment, when we consider the original lowly situation of the individual by whom they were displayed. The “eventful history” of Toussaint L'Ouverture is not that of a wild, untractable savage,—the ferocious chieftain of an Indian horde, whose prevailing virtues, heroic though they be, are nevertheless tarnished by manifold brutalities; but that of the virtuous patriot, whose consummate abilities in the combined and multifarious business of war and government, were only surpassed by his extreme humanity and innate goodness of heart. Let not the sensitive reader start at this. Toussaint was, indeed, a negro, and a *slave*; but he was also a man, a Christian, and a warrior; and we shall endeavour to prove, not only that he was a *good* man, but that he was also brave and generous, and that he possessed a heart most feelingly alive to all the softer endearments of humanity. Before we do this, however, it will be necessary to take a cursory view of the transactions which drew forth this great man from his obscurity, and placed him in a situation which he filled with so much honour to himself, and with so much benefit to his country.

Previous to the Haytian revolution, the French colonists, more especially the inhabitants of Cape François,* indulged themselves in all the extravagant luxury and magnificence which wealth could procure. But they were not merely contented with rioting in unrestrained dissipation: they glutted themselves, also, with all the careless and intemperate cruelty which such excessive voluptuousness was so well calculated to engender. The poor miserable negroes expe-

rienced to the full the ill effects of this excess of refinement, and the despotic tyranny exercised on the slaves at length arrived at such a pitch of barbarity, that the negroes waited only for a favourable opportunity of breaking out into open and furious rebellion. We have all heard too often of the atrocious brutalities with which this unhappy and persecuted race of beings have been so unmercifully tormented. To the loss of country, of friends, of parents, and of children, were superadded, in frightful variety, the biting chains of slavery, the galling indignities of the purse-proud despot, and the torture of punishments too painful and severe even for an African to bear unmoved.

I scarce can name the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary drudgeries,
Which were impos'd; burdens more fit for beasts,—
For senseless beasts,—to bear than thinking men.
Then if I told the bloody cruelties
Which were inflicted for each slight offence;
Nay, sometimes, in their proud, insulting sport,
How worse than dogs they lash'd their fellow-
creatures,
Your heart would bleed for them.

And oh! amidst all this misery, how blessed a relief was death, for it bore the sufferer to other and better climes, and shrouded in oblivion the sense, at least, of all earthly sorrow.

Under circumstances so aggravating as these, we must not be surprised that the sensitive mind of the impetuous African,—rendered infinitely more susceptible of kindness and injury by the burning influence of a tropical sun,—should turn again in fury to avenge such inhuman atrocities. Neither ought we to condemn the determination which influenced the conduct of individuals so rigorously persecuted and oppressed. Would any of us tolerate such persecutions? Would we sit down in content and quietness; and endure such tortures with patience and resignation? Would we

Sneak in corners, whisper out our griefs
For fear our master's heard us? Cringe and crouch
Under the bloody whip, like beaten curs,
That lick their wounds, and know no other cure?

Should we, let us ask, act thus? Surely not.—Then why should they? They were, like us, composed of flesh and blood, and like us were they endued with all the feelings of humanity. The fault, and, consequently, the censure, lie with the oppressor, and not with the oppressed. The negroes did not merely assert a natural right, of which they had been wrongfully deprived; but a right which had been violated by the destruction of all their dearest hopes,
and

* This is the present Cape Henry, and was, when in the possession of the French, the richest and most splendid town in the West Indies. It had a population of 60,000 souls, and was so celebrated for its magnificence, luxury, and dissipation, that it was called the “Western Paris.”

and which had been torn from them with all the aggravated rancor of elated pride and pampered luxury.

Affairs were in this condition at St. Domingo when the National Assembly in France made their celebrated "Declaration," decreeing thereby, that "all men are born and continue free, and equal as to their rights." This decree soon became known to the colonies; and, although by a subsequent edict it was declared, "that it never was the intention of the Assembly to comprehend the interior government of the colonies in the constitution which they had formed for the mother country," yet the people of colour hailed their communication as an invitation to shake off the prejudices with which they were regarded by the whites, and as an especial hint for them to establish themselves upon the same footing with those who had hitherto so tenaciously arrogated to themselves such a decided superiority in all matters both moral and political. This important revolution, therefore, was commenced by the Mulattoes, many of whom resided at Paris, and were for the most part men of property and intelligence. They connected themselves with a society, which had been established for the purpose of abolishing the slave-trade, and which was known by the name of "L'Ami des Noirs." These individuals soon connected themselves with their brethren in the colonies, and the whole body of Mulattoes determined to claim the full benefit of the privileges which were enjoyed by the Whites; which object they obtained, in little more than a year after their insurrection, by the following decree of the National Assembly:—"Enacted, That the people of colour resident in the French colonies, and born of free parents, be entitled to, as of right, and be allowed the enjoyment of, all the privileges of French citizens, and, among others, those of having votes in the choice of representatives, and of being eligible to seats both in the parochial and colonial assemblies."

This important accession not only destroyed the barrier which had hitherto separated the Whites from the Mulattoes, but it afforded the whole negro population sufficient encouragement to claim an equal proportion of justice and liberty. It accelerated, therefore, the arrival of a long-wished-

for opportunity; and accordingly, on the 23d of August, in the same year, (1791,) just before day-break, a general alarm was spread throughout Cape François by the appalling report, that all the negro-slaves in the adjacent districts had revolted, and were carrying desolation and death over the neighbouring plantations. This dreadful intelligence came upon the terrified colonists like a thunder-bolt from heaven. They well knew how richly they deserved the severest retribution of infuriated revenge; and most painfully did they anticipate the horrible cruelties which awaited them. The rumour, at first vague and scarcely credible, became speedily confirmed by bands of frightened fugitives, who brought with them the dreadful tidings that the revolt originated at a plantation only nine miles from the capital, and that it was spreading like wild-fire over the country. "Vengeance, long withheld, went loose,"—the work of murder had begun, and several whites had been already massacred. Consternation now every-where prevailed throughout Cape François; and the screams of women and children, running in their fear from door to door, together with the hurried and imperfect preparations for defence which the inhabitants in their terror adopted,—added to the horror of a scene which can better be imagined than described.

—Then stood whispering men,
As tho' revealing some portentous secret;
At every sound cried, Hist! and look'd reproach-
fully
Upon each other.
The forc'd, unnatural quiet that spread o'er
Those myriads of arm'd and hurried warriors,
Presaged some earthly tempest,—as the cloud
That in its mute and ponderous blackness hangs
Over our heads,—a tumult in the skies.

The citizens took up arms, and the General Assembly vested in the governor, M. Blanchelande, the entire command of the national guards; the women and children were sent on-board the ships in the harbour, accompanied by the majority of the negroes in the town, and under as strong a guard as the exigencies of the moment afforded. But the plans of the negroes had been too skilfully contrived to be readily disconcerted; and the tide of revolutionary fury, unstemmed by any obstacle, rolled rapidly on towards its height. The blacks gained every day some new accession to their strength, and, still smarting under the lash of their oppressors,

were not very scrupulous as to the treatment of their victims. They consequently inflicted on their captives cruelties sufficiently severe to revenge, in some degree, their former injuries.* The French, also, had not forgotten their ingenuity in the infliction of torture; and seemed, if possible, to have improved upon their old accustomed method. They made a practice, when they captured a black officer, of nailing his epaulettes to his shoulders; and, after allowing these unfortunate men a sufficient time to suffer under their torments, they generally put a period to their lives and their miseries together by nailing their caps to their heads. The private men were not deemed worthy of these distinctions, but were tortured to death in various other ways. The most common mode was to broil them alive over a slow fire, or to consume them gradually, by commencing at their feet, and burning upwards. In addition to these, whole ship-loads were taken outside the harbour, and there drowned; and, when they were not thus dispatched by wholesale, four or five were sewed up in a sack, and so thrown overboard. "In this terrible war (we are told,†) human blood was poured forth in torrents. It was computed that within two months after the commencement of the revolt upwards of two thousand white persons were massacred; that one hundred and eighty sugar-plantations, and about nine hundred coffee, cotton, and indigo, estates were destroyed; and twelve hundred families reduced from extreme opulence to such a state of misery, as to depend altogether for their clothing and sustenance on public and private charity. Of the insurgents, it was reckoned that upwards of ten thousand had perished

by the sword and by famine, and some hundreds by the hand of the executioner."

A revolt, commencing with such inveterate hostility on both sides, was not likely to terminate either tamely or speedily. The advantages gained by the blacks, although at first comparatively unimportant, served to encourage them to attempt nobler things; and, under the able guidance of Jean François and Béasson, they soon succeeded in taking possession of the capital of the island, having previously obtained from the French commissioners the unconditional emancipation of all the slaves in the colony. The capture of Cape François was attended with all the savage fury which might be expected from a body of negroes, over whom their leaders had no control. A dreadful butchery ensued; and this once flourishing and wealthy city was reduced to nearly one entire mass of smoking ruins.* More than two days were devoted to the work of pillage and destruction; and the blacks ceased to plunder and destroy,—not that they were influenced so to do by any "compunctious visitings" of mercy, but because they had actually carried their ravages to the very uttermost extent. They had, in fact, left none unspared who possessed any transferable property; or who were remembered to have exercised more than an ordinary portion of oppression over their slaves and servants.

During these commotions numerous emigrations took place from St. Domingo to the neighbouring islands; and not less than ten thousand persons were supposed to have passed over to America. The principal planters, however, fled to England; and, after a great deal of perseverance, succeeded in procuring the aid of the British ministry, by whom arrangements were made for taking possession of such parts of St. Domingo as should be willing to put themselves under their

* Scarcely any town ever fell so completely a victim to revolutionary fury as Cape François. Not a house or church escaped conflagration, and the ruins still denote their former splendor. The remains of the cathedral are among the most striking objects; they occupy one side of a large square, at the head of which the king's palace now stands. It was in this square that the numberless inhuman executions of negroes took place during the war.

* It is right to mention, that the cruelties practised by the rebels on the first bursting of their chains, were only perpetrated when despair and fury alone influenced their actions. Notwithstanding the more elaborate and cold-blooded atrocities of the French, the Haytiens soon began to distinguish their enemies, and to shew compassion upon the helpless women and children of the planters who fell into their hands. At the conclusion of the war they evinced much moderation; and suffered many of the French to embark on-board a British squadron.

† History of the Island of St. Domingo, from its first Discovery by Columbus to the present period; London 1818, p. 149.

protection, in the name and on the behalf of the English government. The result of this unfortunate interference is well known. After five years of disastrous warfare,—during which period no less than seven new commanders-in-chief were successively exported from England,—the British troops were compelled to leave the country; and the Haytians found themselves in full possession of the most important parts of the island, and on the high road to liberty and independence. They had fought the fight with unshrinking valour, and had freed themselves from the trammels of the most ignoble bondage.

It was during this convulsion that Toussaint L'Ouverture emerged from obscurity, and entered upon the active scene of public life; but he was not raised to dignity and power till the contest between the blacks and their former masters had nearly ceased. The events of his life, therefore, do not consist so much of the heroic deeds of the warrior, as of the more interesting actions of the philanthropist; at least, it is upon the latter point that we are inclined to dwell with greater minuteness and delight. The tremendous tumult which threw his country into chaotic confusion had in great measure subsided before he became conspicuously concerned in its affairs; and it was reserved for him to re-organize its disordered fragments, and to restore it to its pristine form and grandeur.

There has been a trifling dispute respecting the birth of Toussaint, but it is generally supposed that he was born a slave in the year 1745, on the estate of the Count de Noe, about nine miles from Cape Francois, in the western province of St. Domingo,—a spot which has since become remarkable as the very source of the revolution, and as the seat of a camp whence this extraordinary man has issued mandates as powerful as those of any monarch on the earth. Even in his earliest years, Toussaint gave ample proof of that extensive benevolence which so materially influenced his actions in after life; and his disposition was marked by a placid sedateness and patience of temper, which scarcely any thing could provoke or even disturb.

A period was now rapidly approaching when all these acquisitions were

to be called into prompt and effective action,—when this comparatively quiet and unambitious condition was to be changed for the bustle of the camp, and for all the perilous activity of public life. The insurrection of the negroes in 1791 found Toussaint in a situation far more comfortable than that of his fellow-bondsmen. His extraordinary abilities, added to a disposition so replete with modesty and benevolence, had rendered him honoured and beloved not merely by the slaves on the plantation of Noe, but by many of those on the neighbouring estates. When the rebellion broke out, therefore, his co-operation in the proceedings of the negroes was considered as an advantage of the very first importance, and several of the leaders of this terrible revolt eagerly solicited him to join them. But, so little reason had he,—as far as his own person and family were concerned,—to be discontented with his condition, and so horrible were the consequences which he anticipated from the insurrection, that he could not at first be prevailed upon to take any part in the proceedings of the revolutionists. On the contrary, all his attention in the first instance was directed to the preservation of such Europeans as he conceived worthy of being rescued from the general slaughter. Accordingly his patron, M. Bayou, became the first object of his solicitude in this respect; and, when the plantation of Noe was about to be ravaged by the infuriated blacks, Toussaint immediately set about the means of rescuing this gentleman and his family from the impending destruction. In this he succeeded, and also procured a passage for them to North America, embarking at the same time a considerable quantity of sugar, to support them in their exile. But his gratitude did not rest here; for, after M. Bayou had settled himself safely at Baltimore, this generous slave availed himself of every opportunity of securing to his benefactor a comfortable competency for life. His extraordinary elevation enabled him to do this most effectually; and, while he gratified his own noble heart by such acts of munificent gratitude, he impressed on the mind of his former master a sense of obligation, which no exertion on his part could ever adequately return.

Having thus provided for the safety and

and comfort of his early patron, and finding himself, by the destruction of the Noc estate, in a manner freed from slavery, he no longer refused to join the insurgents. He had now, indeed, a most powerful inducement to act, or seem to act, in unison with the negroes. When he perceived the great success that attended their operations, and witnessed the merciless cruelties which they dealt forth indiscriminately upon all the whites who fell into their power, he ceased to be a mere spectator of the contest, and determined to mingle in the tumult, for the purpose of preventing the savage atrocities, which the negroes, on the first burst of their vengeance, inflicted indiscriminately upon every European. To this intent he joined his countrymen; and, by possessing some little knowledge of medicine, was appointed physician to the forces under the command of the negro general, Jean François. Once fairly embarked on the ocean of public life, his extraordinary abilities flashed forth with a splendor by far too brilliant for the humble situation which he originally held. - His powers of invention in the art of war, and his acute suggestions in matters of civil and domestic policy, gained him the attention of the rebel chieftains; so that he became successively, and within a very short space of time, aid-du-camp, then colonel, next a brigadier-general, and, lastly, commander-in-chief; and governor-general of St. Domingo. It is not necessary to enter into the details of these several promotions: suffice it to say, that he had no sooner arrived at the head of the community, than he put in practice all his excellent and extensive talents.

One of the first objects of his care was the cultivation of the soil,—upon which, he well knew, the prosperity of a country mainly depends. But this he found to be no easy task. The cruelties which the negroes had experienced, when in a state of slavery, naturally created in their minds a strong aversion to agricultural labour; and they seemed to entertain so fixed a detestation of any thing like their former condition, that even the very wisest orders of the negro population would not at first listen to any proposals on that subject, however advantageous to themselves, or useful to the community generally. But Toussaint knew them well; and, instead of permitting

the planters to hire labourers at a certain sum per annum, it was fixed by law, that the cultivators of the land (that is, the planters and their servants,) should receive for their remuneration a third part of the produce; while the remainder was to be appropriated to the public revenue. By this device the negroes were induced to return cheerfully to the labours of the field, more especially as the superintending officers were of their own race and character. But, while their industry was thus encouraged, penalties were at the same time denounced against crime and even idleness; and the colony, under this new system, advanced as if by enchantment towards its ancient splendor, while cultivation was extended with such rapidity, that every day made its progress perceptible.

Having attained his object in this respect, Toussaint now turned his attention to the general improvement of the people, and soon found his exertions crowned with unexpected success. From their former masters the negroes had obtained an excellent example of polite manners; and, now that they had succeeded them in station, they found no difficulty in imitating their habits. The example of Toussaint himself tended more than any thing to preserve subordination and refinement among the people. On all public occasions he was diligently scrupulous of his own behaviour, so that his levies were conducted with the utmost decorum, and his private parties might vie with the best regulated societies of Paris. He was very particular, also, with respect to the appearance of his staff, and his officers were consequently all very magnificently dressed. But in his own person he did not indulge in such luxuries; his dress was comparatively plain,* and his ordinary food were a few cakes, bananas or batatas, and a glass of water. He was exceedingly attentive to the means of reforming the loose

* His uniform was a blue coat, with a large red cape falling over the shoulders; red cuffs, with light rows of lace on the arms, and a pair of large gold epaulettes thrown back; scarlet waistcoat and pantaloons, with half-boots; round hat and a red feather, and a national cockade. These, with an extremely large sword, formed his ordinary equipment.

and licentious manners of the females, and would suffer no lady to come to his court with her neck uncovered. He once threw his handkerchief over the bosom of a young girl, observing, in an angry tone, that "Modesty should be the portion of her sex." His maxim was, that women should always appear in public as if they were going to church.*

Under such kindly auspices the most perfect order and regularity were preserved amongst all ranks, the moral duties were strictly enforced, and the decencies of civilized life sedulously studied. Religion, too, which had been terribly neglected during the war, was re-established among the people; the churches were re-opened, and public worship restored according to the rites of the Romish communion. Dramatic entertainments,—consisting chiefly of comedy and pantomime,—were also revived, and the black performers displayed considerable histrionic talent. Some attention was paid to painting, and the fine arts generally, while music was universally practised. In the rebuilding of Cape François, considerable taste and even elegance were evinced. In short, the members of this new republic made such rapid progress towards refinement, that (as a writer, who visited the island about this time, informs us,) the men were in general sensible and polite, often dignified and impressive; that many of the women were elegant and engaging; that the intercourse of the sexes was on the most rational footing; and that the different shades of colour had lost most of their former hostility. Many Americans had married Mulatto ladies, who never appeared to feel the least inferiority from their difference of complexion or nation.

But the attention of the Governor-general was not exclusively devoted to these points: a considerable portion of it was directed to the regulation and increase of his army; and, by his admirable management, a force originally consisting of 40,000 was nearly doubled in little more than two years. But it was not merely the augmentation of the forces which became a matter of importance to Toussaint; his abilities were directed more particularly towards the management of this

immense multitude; and, so excellent a tactician was he, that his troops were renowned as well for their admirable discipline, as for the promptitude and dexterity with which they executed their several manœuvres.

But this happy tranquillity was soon to be exchanged for another season of bloodshed and slaughter. No sooner was the peace of Amiens definitively settled, than Bonaparte,—whose magnificent ambition soared over the waters of the broad Atlantic,—determined on the recovery of the colony, the re-instatement of the former proprietors, and the subjugation of the emancipated slaves. Experience has taught us how promptly the purposes of this terrible man were carried into execution, and how powerful were the means used for their completion. On the present occasion he did not relax in his accustomed measures, but threatened St. Domingo with calamities as tremendously severe as any which had visited that afflicted island. Twenty-five thousand men were dispatched under General Le Clerc, (Bonaparte's brother-in-law,) who was assisted by several of the most able officers which France could produce for such a service. To participate in the expected triumph, Madame Le Clerc accompanied her husband, as did also her younger brother, Jerome Bonaparte.

It was during this unhappy contest that the military talents of Toussaint L'Ouverture were displayed in the most astonishing manner; but our limits will not permit us to enter into any of the details of this unfortunate war. We must, however, of necessity advert to certain circumstances connected with it, and this we will do as concisely as our subject will permit. Bonaparte was well aware of the consummate abilities and unshrinking virtue of the Governor-general, and he consequently knew that his operations were directed against no ordinary individual. He was also well acquainted with the great strength and discipline of the Haytian army, and his political experience taught him that something more than common measures were necessary to effect his purpose. No sooner, therefore, had the French squadron anchored before Cape François, than Le Clerc entered into a correspondence with the black general, Christophe, who commanded

* Quarterly Review, No. 42, p. 443.

at this important post; the object of which was to effect an amicable arrangement in favour of the French republic. But Christophe was too much of a soldier and a patriot to yield so readily, and he despised with becoming dignity the treacherous promises of the French general. This negotiation having proved thus ineffectual, Le Clerc issued a proclamation, which was couched in the most plausible terms, being intended to delude the negroes into a belief that the design of the French government was altogether friendly, and that no violence would be employed, but in the event of the rejection of the proffered fraternity. By this manifesto Toussaint and Christophe were put out of the protection of the law, and every citizen was ordered to treat them as rebels to the French republic. But this was regarded with the utmost detestation, and received as a signal for war, which soon raged with great violence. Le Clerc observed, with some apprehension, the great strength and bravery of the negroes, and used every possible artifice to procure the defection of the black troops. In this he was but too successful. Three of the negro generals, La Plume, Dumesnils, and Maurepas,* went over with their forces to the enemy; and their desertion was followed by great advantages to the French, for it eventually led to a negotiation between Christophe and Le Clerc, in which the former procured in

behalf of himself, his colleague Dessalines, and the governor-general, a general amnesty for all their troops, and the preservation of the respective ranks of all the black officers. This unwise and dangerous proceeding took place without the sanction, and, we are inclined to think, without even the knowledge of Toussaint; and its consequences may be easily anticipated. A peace was concluded, by which the sovereignty of France over the island of St. Domingo was acknowledged by all the constituted authorities. By this transaction Toussaint found himself deserted by all his generals, with the exception of the brave but ferocious Dessalines, who, from the very commencement of this second war, engaged heart and hand in the defence of his country, and despised most heartily the delusive professions of the French.

A circumstance, however, occurred, previous to this negotiation, which is very intimately connected with our subject, as it powerfully displays the patriotic virtues of Toussaint L'Ouverture. After the first cessation of hostilities with France, Toussaint sent his two elder sons to that country to be educated, not having the means of procuring at St. Domingo that instruction for his children which he deemed necessary for their station. Bonaparte, with that consummate policy for which he was so remarkable, determined, on the breaking out of the second Haytian war, to make these youths the means of securing the co-operation of their father, or at least of preventing his active hostility; provided, however, his other measures were unsuccessful. He sent them, therefore, with Le Clerc, directing that officer to use them as best suited his purpose; and, that his scheme should not fail, they were accompanied by their tutor, Coisson, a being, whose deeds and conscience were perfectly at the disposal of the French cabinet. Le Clerc, finding that Toussaint would listen to no proposals, prepared to execute the directions of his employers; and, from the smoking ruins of Cape François, Coisson was dispatched with the two youths, and with a letter from Bonaparte to Toussaint. He was strictly enjoined to let his pupils see, and even embrace, their parents, but by no means to permit them to remain, unless Toussaint would promise

* We have, more than once in the course of this article, had occasion to advert to the fiendish cruelty of the French towards the natives of Hayti. The following extract, translated from a work of one of their own writers, affords a sad specimen of this quality, mingled also with the most atrocious perfidy:—"Maurepas, a man of mild and gentle manners, esteemed by his fellow-citizens for his integrity, had been one of the first to join the French, and had rendered them the most signal services; yet this man was suddenly carried off to Port de Paix, and put on-board the admiral's vessel, then at anchor in the roads, where, after binding him to the main-mast, they, in derision, with nails, such as are used in ship-building, fixed two old epaulettes on his shoulders, and an old general's hat on his head. In that frightful condition these cannibals, after having glutted their savage mirth, precipitated him, with his wife and children, into the sea!"—*Lacroix's Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Révolution de Saint Domingo.*

mise entire acquiescence in the wishes of the first consul. Coisson arrived in safety with his charge at Ennerey, but the governor-general was absent at a distant part of the island. A courier, however, was immediately dispatched to acquaint him of the arrival of his children, accompanied by a messenger from France, with offers of the most advantageous nature; and his speedy return was the consequence. "The two sons," says an elegant writer, "ran to meet their father; and he, with emotions too big for utterance, clasped them silently in his arms. Few, it is to be hoped, are the partakers of our common nature, who, on witnessing the embraces and tears of parental and filial sensibility, could have proceeded, at least without powerful relents of heart, to execute the commission with which Coisson was charged. But this cold-blooded emissary of France beheld the scene with a barbarous apathy, worthy of the cause in which he was employed. When the first burst of paternal feeling was over, Toussaint stretched out his arms to him whom he regarded with complacency as the tutor of his children, and their conductor to the roof and embraces of their parents. This was the moment which Coisson thought most favourable to the perpetration of his infamous design. The father and the two sons," says he, "threw themselves into each other's arms. I saw them shed tears; and, wishing to take advantage of a period which I conceived to be favourable, I stopped him at the moment when he stretched out his arms to me!"

Retiring from the embrace of Toussaint, Coisson assailed him in a formal speech of some length, and then presented Bonaparte's letter in the following terms:

We have conceived esteem for you, and we wish to recognize and proclaim the great services you have rendered to the French people. If their colours fly on St. Domingo, it is to you, and your brave blacks, that we owe it. Called by your talents, and the force of circumstances, to the chief command, you have terminated the civil war, put a stop to the persecutions of some ferocious men, and restored to honor the religion and the worship of God, from whom all things come. The situation in which you were placed, surrounded on all sides by enemies, and without the mother-country being able to succour or sustain you, has rendered legiti-

mate the articles of that constitution, which otherwise could not be so. But, now that circumstances are so happily changed, you will be the first to render homage to the sovereignty of the nation, which reckons you among the number of its most illustrious citizens, by the services you have rendered to it, and by the talents and the force of character with which nature has endowed you. A contrary conduct would be irreconcilable with the idea we have conceived of you. It would deprive you of your numerous claims to the gratitude and the good offices of the republic, and would dig under your feet a precipice, which, while it swallowed you up, would contribute to the misery of those brave blacks, whose courage we love, and whom we should be sorry to punish for rebellion.

After Toussaint had read this letter, his sons addressed him; and, with all the artless eloquence of youth, endeavoured to win him to a purpose of the true nature and probable consequences of which they could have no suspicion. To their persuasions were added the tears and entreaties of their distressed mother; and the affection of the father was about to yield to these overpowering solicitations, when the loftier principles of the patriot came to his aid; and, with an exertion almost superhuman, he gently disengaged himself from the embraces of his wife and children, took the tutor into another apartment, and delivered to him this emphatic and dignified decision:—"Take back my children, since it must be so. I will be faithful to my brethren and my God;" and, retiring into an adjoining apartment, endeavoured to calm the agitation of his mind before he rejoined his family.

Finding all his eloquence unavailing, Coisson left Ennerey with his pupils,* having previously prevailed upon Toussaint to answer the letter of the first consul. An answer was accordingly returned, replete with honest and manly sentiments, but not likely to prove very conciliating. It showed, however, that the virtue of Toussaint was invulnerable, and that the object which the French had in view was to be attained by other means than the corruption of the governor-general.

* The sons returned to General Le Clerc, and were never heard of more. This, however, has been denied by Lacroix, who says that the mother succeeded in detaining them, and that one of them was afterwards entrusted with the command of a body of insurgents.

Finding all these measures ineffectual, Le Clerc, who acted throughout the whole of this affair as director-general, meditated "one of the basest acts of treachery that ever disgraced any age." As the treaty between this general and Christophe permitted Toussaint to retire to any of his estates, he selected that called by his own name, L'Ouverture, situated at Gonaives, on the western coast of the island. Here he endeavoured to enjoy that repose of which he had been so long deprived, and to bear with becoming fortitude the misfortunes which had befallen him. But the infernal machinations of the French general were now to be put into practice, and the persecutions and miseries of Toussaint L'Ouverture were drawing quickly to a close. About the middle of May, 1802, in the dead of the night, a ship of the line and a frigate anchored before Gonaives, and landed a body of troops, which immediately marched to L'Ouverture, surrounded the house, while Toussaint and his family were asleep, and totally unconscious of their approaching danger. Brunet, a brigadier-general, and Ferrari, aid-de-camp to Le Clerc, entered the hero's chamber with a file of grenadiers, and demanded his quiet and instant surrender. This was no time for resistance: the lion was in the toils, and opposition was useless; and, before any aid could be procured, the whole family, including the daughter of a deceased brother, were under sail for France. Two negro chiefs, who heroically attempted to rescue their governor, were taken, and afterwards shot; while about a hundred of the confidential friends of Toussaint were placed under arrest, and sent on-board the different ships of the French squadron, from which they never returned, being either sold as slaves on the coast of Barbary, or, what is more probable, thrown overboard and drowned.

During the voyage Toussaint was closely guarded, and unfeelingly refused all intercourse with his family. On the arrival of the ship at Brest, no time was lost in hurrying him on-

shore, and only one sad parting interview was permitted between him and his unhappy family. On the deck of the vessel, then, this sorrowful meeting took place; and, as if conscious of the doom that awaited them, they took leave of one another for ever. Toussaint was then hurried on-shore, forced into a close carriage, and conveyed, under a strong escort of cavalry, to the castle of Joux in Normandy. His wife and family were detained at Brest for two months, and then removed to Bayonne, from whence they speedily disappeared, and were heard of no more. By what means they were taken away is not publicly known even to this day; but, if we take into consideration all preceding circumstances, we shall be at no loss to account for their disappearance. There was no scarcity of assassins in France at that time, and it required no wonderful degree of valour to murder a helpless woman and her equally helpless children.

The last scene of this tragedy was now rapidly approaching. From the castle of Joux, Toussaint, as the winter drew near, was removed to Besançon, and the same rigorous and disgraceful treatment was adopted there, as that which he had already experienced elsewhere. Not content with the close incarceration of this excellent man, they immured him in a dungeon, cold, damp, and gloomy, the floor of which was occasionally flooded with water. Let the reader bear in recollection the climate of the native country of Toussaint, and then let him impute what motives he will to this cruel proceeding of the republican government. It was certainly merciful in one point of view, for it most effectually released the unhappy captive from the cruelties which were thus profusely heaped upon his devoted head, and secured to him, eventually, that peace, which his blood-thirsty persecutors denied him. He lingered through the winter in this living sepulchre, and then died, leaving behind him no inheritors of his virtues, nor even of his name; for with him expired, as it had commenced, the glory of his race.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

EDMONSON, MOWBRAY-HERALD.

OF this person it is related, that having, in his genealogy of a certain peer, related that he suffered in an action for *crim. con.* he was sent for by the representative of the family alluded to, and threatened to be prosecuted for contempt of the House of Peers, if he gave not up his authority for such an apparently cruel assertion. Edmonson endeavoured to remember where, or how, he had gained this information; but to no purpose: he waited upon the peer, and, deprecating his forbearance, solicited forgiveness. This was for the present refused, but a longer time granted, when formal proceedings would be commenced against him, could he not find whence he had borrowed this charge. Heavily proceeded homeward the herald; when in the course of a week light dawned upon him, and he found, in a printed document among his literary lumber, not only the case stated in the manner which he had put it, but, coupled with it, other circumstances, which he thought too horrible to print; for, in this authenticated account, the father was represented as the seducer of his son's wife. This altered the case; and, when he promptly tendered the book to his lordship which had caused all his uneasiness, instead of a threat of criminal prosecution, he received the most grateful thanks from the peer for his editorial forbearance.—Poor Edmonson had, soon after, the greater misfortune than this,—a son dying by his own hand.

THE GRANDMOTHER OF QUEENS
MARY AND ANNE.

About the year 1625 there came to London a poor country-wench, to get employment; and, nothing better offering, she engaged herself to convey beer by the gallon, on her head, from a brewhouse. Being lively and handsome, her master fancied her, and made her his wife,—soon after leaving her a widow, with considerable property. Unable to read or write, she

called in the aid of one Hyde, an attorney, who, liking her fortune, made her his wife. By her Hyde had children; and afterwards, being returned to Parliament, was made Chancellor, and created Earl of Clarendon. James Duke of York having debauched one of his daughters, the Earl compelled him to marry her; and the fruits were the Queens Mary and Anne, whose grandmother was, of course, the very country-wench of sixty years preceding.

SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT.

His fortune was originally very small; but he used to pay a visit once a-year to an old uncle, who resided in Essex, and who had been in trade: with him he sunk the polite arts, and became a mere cit, and entered into his greatest delights,—smoking, and drinking ale. With his uncle he would thus murder a week. When the citizen died, he left Sir George more than 100,000*l.* The artist laid out about 2,000*l.* on his house at the corner of Grosvenor-square; but afterwards became very parsimonious.

VOLNEY.

Volney, one of the greatest French literary characters, had to his prenomen Constantin François Crassebœuf. During his youth, which was spent in the Colleges of Ancients and Angers, he was known by the name of Boisgrais, which his father had given him, as burlesque reflections were made on a name so singular as Crassebœuf. The eminent abilities he was endowed with, no strong bent had turned into one channel, till they were displayed and illustrated, on occasion of a small property (about 6000 francs,) which fell to him. This gave weight to the sentiments and quick feelings that nature had implanted,—developing, also, the magic influence that philosophy had on his mind. Hence the transition from still life to the higher and more interesting sphere of a voyager was agreeable and natural.

Egypt and Syria were then but little known,

known, and Volney founded his first claim to distinction in a further investigation of their fine remains, and by producing a work that should convey a clearer idea of the same. From the nature of this undertaking, he foresaw in the execution many obstacles to surmount, many perils to brave; and, without any violation of propriety, some glory to be gained. His resolution was fixed; and, to prepare himself for the voyage, he quitted Paris, and retired to an uncle's in the country.

There he indulged in all the different subdivisions and degrees of exercise conducive to a particular or extraordinary agility,—sometimes displaying his powers in a foot-race, or in long journies of several days' duration; occasionally passing whole days without food,—sometimes rapidity, sometimes violence of motion, as leaping broad ditches, scaling lofty walls, measuring his paces by a fixed standard of time, &c. Through a variety like these, some of them pleasing, others serious, toilsome, and dangerous, Volney was exerting himself with a prominent and undisguised simplicity. Observations were made on this conduct by the thoughtless, who seldom consider before they ridicule; but the philosopher was above the laugh of ignorance, proportioning the means to the great end he had in view. During one year Volney was treading in the steps thus marked out. How well he realized the object designed, in the general scheme of his travels, is universally felt and acknowledged.

HENRY VIII.

A copy of the work which was written by this king, and which gained him from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith, was stolen from the Vatican, and sold to the brother of Payne, the bookseller of the Mews Gate. The bookseller received for it, from the Marquis of Douglas, an annuity for life.

ANCIENT TRIAL BY JURY.

About the year 800, a wooden statue of the Virgin, which stood on the Rood-dee near Chester, was carried by a flood to the banks of the parish of Haverden, and there preserved. But as, in the following year, a fatal disease took place among the cattle, the priests and priest-ridden people of Haverden ascribed their misfortune to their sacrilegiously detaining the statue. A jury was accordingly convened to determine what it was best to do; when

they advised that the statue should, in due form, be carried back, and replaced on the Rood-dee. The list of this jury is still preserved; and among them was one Corbyn of the Gate, and to this day, at a place called the Gate, still reside the family of the same Corbyn!

NATIONAL TASTE.

I lately took up a foreign journal, which contained some observations on the corruption of taste in England. Speaking particularly of our poetry, the writer calls it the plaything of fashion, objecting that at present it has scarcely any other aim than, by brilliant whims, to please the multitude, always eager after novelties. As to that which constitutes good criticism, he complains that the noble manner of our ancient reviewing journals is but feebly imitated; and that, in short, our literary critiques are replete with exaggeration, partiality, envy, and malignity, according to the petty interests which the journalists have espoused. The reflections on this subject appear, in many respects, to be just and pertinent.

HONEST IMPOSTOR.

A woman once presented herself to the late Lord Melville as being a clergyman's widow, in great distress; when his lordship gave her five pounds. She became so perfectly astonished at this munificence, that she burst into tears, and declared that she was an impostor. He dismissed her on her promising never to attempt the like again.

CIVILIZATION.

Properly speaking, it is the result of the progress of society, but the end of all society is the public welfare: Nature evidently points this out. A people are then more or less civilized, when their political institutions and moral habits seem amicably to have joined together; this, if the comparison may be allowed, is the very body and soul of civil existence. Man frequently tears the couple asunder, though civilization is then only complete when they are reconciled, and when both equally concur to the happiness of all.

NADIR SHAH'S TENT.

Nadir Shah, after his plunder of Delhi in 1739, set out on his return to Persia, laden with the spoils of the country which had been the scene of his depredations. In his journey back, wherein he obtained conquests over

the Afghans, Sindians, Turcomans, &c. he was accompanied by Khajeh Abdulkurream, a Cashmerian of distinction, who published a memoir of that conqueror's return. This was translated from the original Persian, and published at Calcutta, by Francis Gladwyn, esq. From his summary history of that predatory incursion, I extracted his description of Nadir Shah's tent.

Nadir Shah, when at Delhi, had such a profusion of jewels, that he ordered the Moabir Bashy to make up arms and harness of every kind, inlaid with precious stones, and to ornament a large tent in the same manner. For this purpose, the best workmen that could be procured were employed a year and two months, during the march; and, when Nadir Shah arrived at Herat, the Moabir Bashy informed him that a great number of the following articles were prepared:—Horse-harness, sword-sheaths, quivers, shields, spear-cases and maces, with sundeles or chairs of different sizes; as also a large tent, lined with jewels. The tent was ordered to be pitched in the Dewan Khaneh or Public Hall, in which were placed the Tucht Taouffee or Peacock Throne brought from Delhi, the Tucht Nadery, with the thrones of some other monarchs; together with the inlaid sundeles. Publication was made, by beat of drum, throughout the city and camp, that all persons had liberty to come to this magnificent exhibition, such as had never before been seen in any age or country. Nadir Shah was not pleased with the form of the tent; and besides, from its being lined with green satin, many of the jewels did not appear to advantage. He therefore ordered it to be taken to pieces, and a new one to be made; the top of which, for the convenience of transportation, should be separate from the walls, such as in Hindostan is called a Rowty.

When he returned to Meshed, from his expedition into Turan, this new tent being finished, was displayed in the same manner as the former one; but its beauty and magnificence are beyond description. The outside was covered with fine scarlet cloth, the lining was of violet-coloured satin, upon which were representations of all sorts of birds and beasts, with trees and flowers, the whole made of pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, and other precious stones; and the tent-poles were decorated in like man-

ner. On both sides of the Peacock Throne was a screen, upon which was represented the figures of two angels in precious stones. The roof of the tent consisted of seven pieces; and, when it was transported to any place, two of these pieces, packed in cotton, were put into a wooden chest, two of which were a sufficient load for an elephant; and the screen filled another chest. The walls of the tent, the tent poles, and the tent pins,—which latter were of massy gold, loaded five more elephants: so that for the carriage of the whole were required seven elephants.

KEY TO THE "SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE."

Page 1. *A sequestered Village.*—Mickleton, near Campden, Gloucestershire.

Jerry Tugwell.—William Taylor, a shoemaker at Mickleton: died 1783.

Miss Townshend.—A feigned character.

Mr. Graham.—The late Mr. Cholmondeley, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Lavinia.—Mrs. E. Lowe; resided in Worcester: since dead.

Ophelia.—Miss Utrechia Smith,* daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Mickleton, who died in consequence of the ill conduct of Miss Lowe (*Lady Racket*), who broke off the match with Mr. Cholmondeley, whom she married.

Mrs. Booby.—Formerly Miss Brace.

Mr. Clayton.—Morgan Graves, esq. of Mickleton, who married the daughter of James Walwyn, esq.

Lady Sherwood.—Lady Huntingdon.

Mr. Rivers.—The author of the romance, (*Graves*), formerly fellow of All Souls, Oxford.

The Spiritual Quixote.—Mr. Charles Graves.

Mr. Woodville.—Mr. Bartholomew, or Barkolemew, of Alder, near Reading.

Mr. Hammond.—Mr. Bernard Kirkham.

Mr. Wilmot.—The Rev. Mr. Walker, rector of Whitechurch, Oxford.

Mr. Gregory Griskin.—Rev. Mr. Bayse, rector of Berkswell, Staffordshire.

Mr. Aldworth.—James Walwyn, esq. of Longworth, Herefordshire.

Sir William Forester.—Richard Fitzherbert, esq. of Tissington-hall, Derbyshire.

Sir William K.—Sir Wm. Kyte, of Norton, near Campden. He after-

* Shenstone wrote lines on her not dancing.

wards sent for some shavings; and having, by various pretences, got all the servants out of the house, shut himself up; and, setting fire to the shavings, was burnt with his house. After his death, the estate was purchased by the late Sir Dudley Rider, father of Lord Harrowby.

TUNNELS.

Should a history of tunnel-making be found necessary, it will appear that the earliest for the purpose of internal navigation was executed by M. Riguet, in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. The object was to forward a public work, beneficial in its tendency,—the canal of Languedoc,—by conveying it through a mountain near Beziers. This required no inconsiderable art and labour: it is cut into a lofty arcade, and lined with freestone the greatest part of the way; towards the ends it is only hewn through the rock, the substance of which is of a soft sulphureous nature.

The first excavated in this country was by the ingenious Mr. Brindley, on the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation near Manchester. The next was the justly celebrated tunnel of Harecastle-hill, in Staffordshire, excavated also by Mr. Brindley. The plan and execution were masterly, and admirably suited to the purpose. It passes more than seventy yards below the surface of the earth, and is carried through a variety of strata, quicksands, &c. its length is 2,880 yards. The

object was to pass a canal through it, from the Trent to the Mersey; this has since been called the Grand Trunk.

Another work of prodigious difficulty, and a great exemplification of ingenuity, was the tunnel of Sapperton. Much ability appears in the execution of this design; the tunnel here was carried through two miles of solid rock; its extreme length is two miles and three-quarters. By conveying an inland navigation through it, the rivers Thames and Severn were united.

In the Great Drift or tunnel, about four miles above Newcastle, the art of excavation may be considered as having ascended to the highest state of improvement. This was finished in 1797, and is three miles and a quarter in length; a great part of it perforated through a hard rock of whinstone, nearly equal in density to the hardest flint. It reaches from the banks of the river Tyne to near Kenton.

The canal, too, of Languedoc may certainly be considered as a colossal specimen of art. It may be called the canal of the two seas, from its joining the Mediterranean and the Ocean, at the distance of 250 miles. Francis I. projected it; but it was begun (in 1665,) and finished under Louis XIV. France is not to be robbed of the honour of this, nor Louis to lose his claim to the character of a patron of the arts.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE NEW YEAR.

By J. R. PRIOR.

I SAW a fine girl on her mother's knee,—
They were laughingly blushing and joyous;
Love song with their lips, "So delighted are we!
Is there aught in this world can destroy us?"
It was worship to see and to hear them in bliss,
It was hope to inherit their story;
But Death kill'd the innocent girl with a kiss,
And recall'd her to silence and glory.

What's the Year but a child on the lap of Time,
That is dear in its youth and creation!
Round our hearts and our passions its months will
climb,
And detain us at home in Love's nation:
But the Seasons, its parents, advance it to prime,
And 'tis pleasant to solace the story,—
That years, like our children in nature sublime,
In their death are exalted to glory.

The woodbuds are blown in the rain and wind,
And the sun and the moon are their lovers;
They are warmed into leaves, and their fruits are
assign'd,

While mortality lingers and hovers:
The blush and the saviour, the beautiful form,
Are promoted and gather'd in glory;
The lightning awakes in the voice of the storm,
And they live but in memory's story.

The lyrics of birds and the sweetness of sound,

Like music in passionate dreaming,
Sink deeper the heart as they circle its bound

In the praise of security beaming:
How short!—for the months number'd into a year
Pass onward their glory forgetting;
Creation fresh objects gives Nature to bear,
To eclipse with their rising its setting.

Cold freezes the air, and the nights are lone;
It is pain for the poor and forsaken!
How happy the heart that can give with a tone
And a spirit of freedom unshaken!
Joy never is brighter than shining on grief,
Never dearer than soothing her story,
Never sweeter than yielding the balm of relief,
Nor purer than witnessing glory.

I would value each moment,—careless every morn,—
I would link them in pulses of feeling,
Tho' I witness ten thousand to Erebus borne,
And Eternity rapidly stealing:
Still, still, should my faith, like a star that is bright,
Rely on the truth of this story:—
"That Years are the heralds which lead me aright
To possession, and infinite glory."
Istington.

NAPOLEON'S TOMB.

HASTILY COMPOSED ON THE SPOT.
BEHOLD that lonely sea-girt rock,
Up-forc'd by some convulsive shock

From

Fram Ocean's dreary womb;
There, in that island desolate,
Far, far from panoply and state,
Go view Napoleon's Tomb.

Deep in the valley lies the spot,
Once seen, 'twill never be forgot,
Till mem'ry fail for aye,
The tow'ring hills on either side,
Raise dark and high their heads of pride,
And dare the solar ray.

No verdure decks the deep descent,
A little greensward, closely pent,
Lurks in the glen beneath;
Where Nature, in a pitying mood,
With gentle hand her favours strew'd,
To mark the abode of Death.

There mournful willows droop the head
In sorrow o'er the hero's bed;
While down their foliage light,
The trickling dew-drops slowly creep,
Each night in darkness' shade they weep,
Like grief which shuns the light.

The sullen wind sighs through the trees,
Which, trembling to the valley breeze,
In sad disorder wave;
The wither'd leaves, unknown to fame,
A perishable kindred claim,
And strew Napoleon's grave.

A simple stone lies o'er that breast,
Which once, in robes imperial drest,
Shone of mankind supreme;
A scanty railing now surrounds
Him whose ambition knew no bounds
But earth's most wide extreme.

Whose will was fate, whose word was law,
Who kept the wond'ring world in awe,
Whom subject kings obey'd;
And now beneath the hostile sod,
Where many a vulgar foot has trod,
His exil'd corpse is laid.

The meteor, darting through the sky,
Is now too bright for mortal eye,
And now is lost in gloom;
So sped he on his high career,
So shone in glory's brightest sphere,
Now fills this lowly tomb.

Here rest—and blighted be the lip
Of him who seeks thy name to strip
Of glory's hard-earn'd meed;
And hot and heavy fall the curse
On cowards who shall e'er asperse
Thy mighty warrior deed.

Alresford, Hunts; Dec. 9, 1822. E. R.

ELEGY

ON MRS. ESTHER YEATES;

Who died at Westminster, Nov. 1, 1821.

[The following lines were composed at Hornsey Wood, on the 21st of May, 1822, by her disconsolate surviving husband.]

WHILE gentle zephyrs waft perfume,
From flowers which Terra's breast
adorn,

The flower I've lost creates a gloom
Which makes me wretched and forlorn.

That flower on earth was beauty's prize,
As it all other flowers surpass'd,
And now, transplanted to the skies,
With flowers celestial it is class'd.

Thus my lov'd Esther still appears
As brilliant as the morning star,
And oft my drooping spirits cheers,
Shedding sweet influence from afar.

But yet, while I on earth remain,
I miss her morning, noon, and night;
Doom'd to a life of grief and pain,
Till my freed soul shall take its flight.

Middle Temple. T. YEATES.

LINES

Written upon hearing a Friend express a desire for Military Honours.

LET the stern warrior,—for his deeds re-
nown'd
Of mighty valor,—be with laurels crown'd;
I envy not the crown he wears,
For ah! 'tis steep'd in widow's tears,
And orphan's piteous cries shall in his ears
resound!

Let History record his boasted name,
And through the world his triumphs loud
proclaim:
I envy not th' applause he gains,
For ah! the boasted name remains
Inscribed in human blood upon the roll of
Fame!

To honours nobler far would I aspire!
To bind my brow, the crown which I
desire,
Should be the poet's living bays;
My fame, the Muse's hallow'd lays,
With virtuous feeling fraught, and warm
with heav'nly fire!

No life-destroying weapon would I wield,
Nor shew my prowess on th' ensanguin'd
field;

No widow's moans—no orphan's cries—
No childless mother's shrieks should rise
To curse the cause that makes his life the
soldier yield!

Be mine the glorious triumphs of the pen:
With this,—the bloodless vict'ries I'd
obtain

Should cultivate the arts of peace,
Bid war and tumult ever cease,—
Ambition's blood-stain'd tide attempting
to restrain!

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE OF DEATH,
*In Mr. West's Picture of "Death on
the Pale Horse."*

AND next is Death on his pale courser seen,
In horrid grandeur, and terrific mien,
Consigning thousands to the silent grave,
Without a single friendly hand to save;
A tow'ring, ghastly spectre, hurrying on
With breathless speed,—a living skeleton!
Clad in a sable robe, which far behind
Streams like a meteor to the troubled
wind:

His

His head with coronet horrific crown'd,
And brows with sad funereal cypress
bound.

His hands grasp vivid lightnings, that
disperse

Their fitful flashes thro' the universe;
Deep peals of thunder with loud echoes
roll,

From the earth's centre to the utmost pole.
A hot sulphurous pestilential breath
Precedes the courser, and his rider Death.
The horse advances with unbridled rein,
And all Death's hell-hounds follow in his
train;

Wild phantasms, strange forms, and flames
of fire,

Fierce dragons, hydras, and chimeras dire;

Loud piercing shrieks, and dismal sights of
woe,

Which lurid glimmering darkness serves
to show.

Thus cloth'd in terrors, on the mighty wind
Careering swift with fury unconfind,
O'er earth his dreadful course he doth
pursue:

Affrighted nations sicken at the view;
And humbly bending, with submissive awe,
In vain for help and pitying aid implore;
With poison'd dart, unerring in its aim,
Both friend and foe to him alike the same:
Death strikes at once the coward and the
brave,

The rich, the poor, the sov'reign, and the
slave. R.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To RICHARD FRANCIS HAWKINS, of
Plumstead, Kent; for certain Im-
provements in the Construction of
Anchors.*

THESE improvements relate to two points: first, to an improved form and construction of anchors, different from the anchors generally in use; secondly, to improvements in the construction of anchors similar to those now in use. His improved form and construction of anchors are as follows: the anchor consists of a shank and arms, with what he calls a crown-piece attached or fastened to it, and a toggle, with the apparatus necessary to fasten them, as hereinafter described. The shank is so formed, as to consist of two parts towards the crown, forming what is called a throat, each part having an eye, or hole, or loop, so placed, that the arm of the anchor being passed through the two holes may freely work in the same; and, in so forming the shank, the bar or bars of iron, which make the eyes, or holes, or loops, respectively, should continue in one piece at least all round the eyes, or holes, or loops, for greater safety, and should then be welded together into that part of the shank which is single, forming what he calls the throat of the anchor.

The crown-piece, so called because it forms the crown of the anchor, (its situation is between the two eyes, or holes, or loops, before mentioned,) is a piece of iron which may be wrought, or cast, and it has a hole through which the arm of the anchor passes, but in such a manner as to be fixed, so that, when the arms turn round in the eyes, or holes, or loops, the crown-

piece may turn round with them. The interior of the crown-piece, or that part which is towards the square of the shank and the throat, must be so adjusted that the crown-piece may freely revolve and pass through the throat, when the toggle hereinafter mentioned is not in the crown-piece. The arms and the crown-piece may be fixed in various ways; but the plan he finds to succeed best is, by what he calls a clip and a wedge, the hole in the crown-piece being square or squarish, and that part of the arms which is to be fastened being also squarish, with a clip on one side and a wedge driven in on the opposite side, by which it is made perfectly tight. The crown-piece has another hole in that part of it, which plays or works between the arms and the throat; this hole is at right angles to the former hole, and to the plane of the arms; and into this hole is inserted a long thick piece of iron, which he calls the toggle, and which being fastened in its place, so as to project equally on both sides, by striking against or meeting the throat, prevents the crown-piece and the arms from moving or playing round, and stops them at an angle of about fifty degrees; but the throat and the inner part of the crown-piece and the toggle may be so adjusted in making the anchor, as to form an angle greater or less: he considers fifty degrees to be the best holding position. The toggle may be fastened in its place in various ways, but the mode he uses is by the clip and wedge above stated; its length must be such as to make it firmly bear against the throat, and it serves the purpose of a stock, which is, therefore,

therefore, not necessary for this sort of anchor. In constructing anchors on this principle, both the palms cannot be formed on the arms, before one of the arms is passed through the eyes or loops of the crown-piece; and one of the palms must be finished afterwards, and the palms must be both in the same plane with the arms. When the anchor is let go, one end or the other of the toggle comes in contact with the ground, and puts both the flukes in a position to enter; and, when the strain comes on the cable, the other end of the toggle comes in contact with the throat, and sets the anchor in the holding position, which is effected by both the flocks or flukes. The obvious advantages of this mode of constructing anchors are, that they hold at once by both the flocks or flukes, and therefore the weight may be less with equal effect: and there is a better chance of holding; and, from the manner in which the shank and the arms play or work, both flocks or flukes holding at once, and there being no stock in the usual way, there is much greater safety against fouling, which can rarely (if ever) happen with this sort of anchor; and obviously it may be catted, fished, and stowed, with greater facility and safety than a common anchor.

The arms of the anchor are made in one piece or length, with a sufficient substance of iron at the crown to admit of a hole; the crown end of the shank is formed with a throat and two loops, or eyes or holes projecting, between which the arms are placed and secured by a strong bolt, which is passed through the loops, or eyes, and hole in the arms, and is strongly rivetted; the effect of this is to make that part of the anchor stronger. The stock is so constructed as to consist of two pieces of

timber or iron, which, when the anchor is not in use, fold down by a hinge or joint on each side of the shank, and which, when required for use, are extended and secured in a cap or case of iron, so as to fasten them in their intended position. Various modes of fastening the stock in its position for use will occur to every person acquainted with mechanics, and different modes will be more or less convenient according to the size of the anchor; in small anchors, a bolt passing through the iron case and the stock would be sufficient, but in large anchors where the stock is of wood, a hoop and a wedge would answer better.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Marc Isambard Brunel, of Chelsea, engineer; for certain improvements on steam-engines.—June 26, 1822.

Thomas Gauntlett, of Bath, surgeon's instrument-maker; for certain improvements on vapour-baths, by which the heat is better regulated, and the baths rendered more portable.—June 26.

William Brunton, of Birmingham, engineer; for certain improvements upon fire-grates, and the means of introducing coal thereon.—June 26.

Louis Bernard Rabant, of Skinner-street, Snow-hill, gentleman; for an improved apparatus for the preparation of coffee or tea.—June 26.

Thomas Postans, of Charles-street, St. James, and William Jeakes, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; for an improvement on cooking apparatus.—June 26.

George Smart, of Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, civil engineer; for an improvement in the manufacture of chains, which he denominates mathematical chains.—July 4.

Joseph Smith, of Sheffield, book-keeper; for an improvement of or in the steam-engine-boiler.—July 4.

John Bold, of West street, Long-lane, Bermondsey, printer; for certain improvements in printing.—July 4.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE, AND FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

FROM the Fourth Report of the Committee, our readers will be interested by a few extracts.

Of the benevolent intentions and general designs of this Society it is impossible to speak in terms of commendation greater than our feelings; but it is grievous to see its committee succumbing to certain aristocratical

and magisterial prejudices in sentiments like the following:—"The Society is not constituted (says the Committee,) for the amendment of the criminal code; nor have its labours been, in any single instance, directed to this end. On the efficacy of capital punishment, or of transportation, the Committee have no desire to offer an opinion. They have hitherto scrupulously confined their exertions to the real objects of the Society,—the improvement

provement of prison discipline, and the reformation of juvenile offenders. Their attention has been occupied, not in a revision of the law, but in the attempt to render its penalties most effective—by administering imprisonment, so as at once to deter and reclaim the offender, and impress all who contemplate a violation of the law with the dread of punishment.”

Such a declaration may recommend the Society to some persons, but to us, who view the Criminal Code with horror, and its indiscriminating and sweeping application with unceasing affliction for two-thirds of its victims, we consider such avowed insensibility as affording *prima facie* evidence that the Society is serving rather as an auxiliary of a bad system than an agent of those benevolent principles on these subjects which now begin to govern the world. At the same time, we entertain no doubt of the good intentions of these parties; but we doubt whether it is correct to confer plausibility on a system radically wrong, which is maintained by a cruel and stiff-necked policy, and which policy merits no respect from liberal minds.

Passing by the cant about gaols not being made places of comfort, we arrive at the following declaration, in which the Committee forget that privation of personal liberty is itself the greatest of punishments:—“The Committee are of opinion, and have always contended, that severe punishment must form the basis of an effective system of prison-discipline. The personal suffering of the offender must be the first consideration, as well for his own interest as for the sake of example: he must be made to feel that this suffering attends the infringement of the laws, and the violation of the peace and property of the community.”

In Newgate considerable alteration has taken place; but no amendment of which this prison is capable can supersede the urgent necessity which exists for the erection of another prison. The present state of this gaol forms, however, a striking contrast to its situation some years back. Classification is now maintained as far as possible. The juvenile prisoners are employed in flax-dressing.

The House of Correction in Giltspur-street is still lamentably defective in the classification of convicted offenders, of whom there are but three

classes,—men, women, and boys. The general labour for the men is grinding corn, for the use of the prison and Newgate: this is performed by a hand-mill. The bread for both prisons is baked here. Bruising flax is the usual employment for the juvenile prisoners: sawing wood has also been introduced. The women are employed at spinning, washing, &c.

During the last year, no fewer than 4,622 prisoners passed through the New Prison, Clerkenwell; and this may be considered as a fair average of annual commitments.

In the House of Correction, Cold-bath fields, the extensive machinery for the employment of the prisoners by the tread-wheel, is now completed. In eight of the yards wheels have been erected; so that, including relays, upwards of 300 prisoners may be kept in regular employment. This prison is very full; there being occasionally above double the number of prisoners in confinement that the building was originally designed to contain.—3,379 prisoners were committed to this prison in the course of the year 1821.

The Bridewell in Tothill Fields continues to be the most defective prison in the metropolis. The evils which have been already pointed out in this deplorable place of confinement, remain unreformed. *Great praise is due to the governor for his having dispensed generally with the use of irons, notwithstanding the bad construction of the prison.*

At the Bedford county-gaol, several on entering the prison, who were committed in default of the payment of penalties, have gladly paid the money at the sight of the mill. The prisoners work on separate tread-wheels. The governor, from his residence, commands a complete inspection of the prisoners while at work on the wheels, as well as in their wards. The produce of the mill is partly consumed in the prison, and wheat is ground at a moderate expense for the public.

In the county House of Correction at Abingdon, the prisoners are employed in the manufacture of sacking in all its branches, tarpaulins, and matting; for which a ready sale is invariably found. *The use of irons, except in cases of refractory prisoners, has been discontinued at this prison.*

At the Aylesbury county-gaol, the mill is the only source of labour in the prison; the untried, who are not obliged

obliged, but who are willing, to work; are placed in the inside, and the convicted on the outside, of the wheels: the labour of the latter is very severe; the steps being nearly two feet and a quarter apart. The governor states that, since the erection of the mill, *he does not see the same faces return, as formerly.** The profit to the county during the last year, from the labour of the prisoners, amounted to 210*l.* 11*s.*

At the Cambridge county-gaol, a discipline-mill has been in full operation during the last six months. The male prisoners work in two compartments, and the period of labour is ten hours per day. There has not been one instance of a re-committal since the erection of the mill; before, returns were frequent. The female prisoners are under the sole care of the governor's wife.

In the town-gaol at Cambridge a tread-mill is erecting. The daily allowance of money has been changed into a fixed ration of food.

In this manner the Committee report on all the gaols in the kingdom.

In many prisons the practice still continues of using irons in ordinary cases, with the view of insuring the safe custody of the prisoners. The Committee are inclined to think that the security which irons afford has been greatly over-rated. The use of fetters has a tendency to relax the vigilance of prison-officers; and probably, if the circumstances were examined, it would be found that, in a large proportion of cases in which the escape of prisoners had been effected, irons had actually been used. It is satisfactory to observe the gradual discontinuance of this practice, which is likely before long to be altogether exploded. At Newgate, until no distant period, fetters were used in every yard; no irons are now to be seen,

* This is a common falsehood of all persons connected with the execution of the Criminal Laws. During the year in which the Editor of this Miscellany served the office of sheriff, only one person was brought twice into Newgate, and he was a wild idiot. We defy this Committee to prove by facts, that more than one in ten, "who fall under the lash of the law," are further objects of its cognizance. Why, therefore, propagate this error, which, more than any other, tends to confirm thousands in the belief, that our Criminal Laws are too lenient?

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with the exception of those on capital convicts, who wear them not for security, but as a distinctive punishment. Few gaols in England are less secure than the bridewell in Fethill Fields, where fetters were long deemed absolutely necessary, but even here they are now altogether dispensed with; and it is to be regretted that they are not disused at several large prisons, which in other respects are well conducted, and where their discontinuance might reasonably have been expected.

We were much delighted with the following paragraph, the most worthy in the Report:—"It is a sound and established maxim of English jurisprudence, that every man shall be regarded as innocent, until the law pronounces him to be guilty. This is a sacred principle which all are interested to preserve inviolate. A man may abstain from crime, but no man is secure from being charged with it. The most innocent and respected member of society may to-morrow become the inmate of a prison. Here he may remain for months the subject of its discipline. Imprisonment alone, to such an individual, is in itself an evil of great magnitude. He is taken from his home, his connexions, and pursuits. His reputation suffers injury, and his family disgrace. His health may be impaired, and his dependants beggared. These may be, and occasionally are, the unavoidable consequences of imprisonment before trial. They are evils which, for the general safety and protection of society, must be endured. But shall these sufferings be aggravated by the infliction of a punishment, which the law not only does not recognize, but expressly forbids?"

The Committee state, that further experience has fully confirmed the efficacy of the discipline tread-mill. Some doubt has been expressed whether the exercise occasioned by this description of labour might not prove injurious to the health of the prisoner. The Committee do not deny that it is very possible to convert, by excessive application, this, as well as every other species of punishment, into an instrument of cruelty: but they do not believe that this has been the case with the tread-mill in any single instance; and they feel assured that the labour which it ordinarily enforces, so far from being injurious, is highly beneficial

ficial to health. It induces moderate and uniform exertion, in an erect and unrestrained position of the body; weight, not force, being requisite in the operation. The prisoners are usually at work in the prison-yards, deriving the benefit of the open air while under exercise. Much, however, of the efficacy of the punishment will depend on the judicious arrangement of the machinery, and the attention that is paid to the degree in which the labour is enforced. Thus, if the revolutions of the wheel are performed too slowly, or if the number of prisoners, as relays, form too large a proportion to those on the wheel, the labour to every prisoner may become so slight, as entirely to fail of its intended effect. With regard to the motion of the wheel, the rate imposed on a prisoner at Brixton is about from forty-five to fifty steps per minute. The proportion of prisoners resting to those on the wheel ought not to exceed one-third. An error in this respect may often be committed in crowded prisons; and, in such cases, the discipline to the whole body of prisoners is rendered altogether nugatory. In order to regulate the portion of labour to each prisoner with the greatest equality, the Committee refer to the simple expedient which is adopted at Edinburgh Bridewell,—a contrivance worthy of imitation. As the benefits arising from the tread-mill become gradually known, the Committee feel persuaded that this, or some similar description of hard labour, will be regarded as indispensable in houses of correction. In these prisons there is usually a large number of offenders, whose periods of confinement are too short to allow of their labour being directed with effect to such manufactures as require previous instruction. For the stepping-wheel, however, no tuition is needed, and the effect of such discipline, for one month only, is calculated to deter offenders in their early career of crime, in a more powerful manner than a much longer term of ordinary confinement.

On the subject of affording assistance to prisoners, who on their liberation are destitute, and whose conduct during confinement has been satisfactory, the Committee humanely remark, that the period of discharge is one of great difficulty to the criminal, when a small sum is much needed, and is often essential to preserve him from want or

crime. In cases, indeed, where earnings are not allowed, some pecuniary aid, as a substitute, on liberation, is often absolutely indispensable. At Durham the magistrates provide the prisoners with a sum necessary to take him home. If, at the expiration of six months, he can produce a satisfactory certificate from the minister and churchwardens of his parish, he receives, from a fund raised for this purpose, the sum of two guineas; and a similar certificate, produced at the end of the following six months, insures him an additional reward.

Much of the efficacy of prison-laws will ever depend on the character of those whom the magistracy select for the government of gaols. The Committee are happy to observe that the situation of keeper of a gaol is daily acquiring, in public estimation, increased importance and respectability. His station in society is honourable: the nature of his charge arduous and responsible. To him is delegated a peculiar trust, and the upright performance of his duties entitles him to the esteem and gratitude of the community. The security of his charge, although the first, is not the only object of his care. He is a moral functionary, in whose exertions are involved the interests of society, and the welfare of the most wretched of mankind. In his general conduct,—in the exercise of his power,—the encouragement of the orderly,—the control of the refractory; in these, as well as in the discharge of other duties, his arrangements should be methodical, his temper uniform, and his justice apparent.

At Newgate, the Ladies' Association, for the improvement of the female prisoners, persevere in their arduous and important labours. Constant work is provided, and the prisoners are uniformly instructed in religious and moral duty. The schools are in excellent order. For the last twenty months the ladies have kept an account of the number of convicted women, who, on being placed under their care, were found to have received some degree of education. From this useful register it appears, that, of 119 prisoners, (being the whole number who were able to read,) not one had attended a school on the British system, and one only had entered a National School: in the latter case, the individual confessed that she had remained

remained there but two weeks; so that it may fairly be excluded from the account. It also appears, that but three had been in the habit of attending at Sunday-schools.*

The Committee have continued to extend relief to distressed boys, and others who were destitute, on their discharge from the prisons of the metropolis, and were desirous of abandoning their vicious habits. During the past year, a considerable number have been received into the Temporary Refuge, who on their liberation were without money, character, or friends, and who possessed no means of procuring employment. Without the assistance thus afforded by the Society, it is scarcely possible but that these guilty, yet unfortunate, objects, must have again resorted to crime for support.

At their last anniversary, the Committee had the pleasure to announce some highly interesting particulars relative to the proceedings of the Prison Society of Russia, formed under the immediate patronage of the Emperor Alexander, and the formation of a Royal Society for the amelioration of the Prisons in France. The kingdoms of Spain and Portugal may also be ranked among the foremost of those European states, whose earnest desire to ameliorate the state of prisons,

* Yet there are those who contend that the increase of criminals, from want of employment, is owing to the increase of education!

promises so much to the interests of humanity.

"To diffuse principles, and cherish feelings, which are directly calculated to insure respect and obedience to the laws, ameliorate the state of society, and promote the present and eternal well-being of man; is the aim of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline; and surely an object of greater importance cannot engage the attention or impress the heart."

We agree with them in these objects, and heartily wish them success; but still we differ from them essentially. Our discipline should apply only to second convictions, or to crimes which display rooted depravity. Two-fifths of the inmates of gaols are those from ignorance of penal law; two-fifths have been goaded by some overpowering necessity; and not more than one-fifth are proper objects for that coercive and reforming system for which the Committee are contending. The true way to empty prisons would be to reduce the penal code to a brief and intelligible sheet, which should be posted every year in every house; to publish, in like manner, sessional lists of crimes and punishments; to provide for the temporary wants of discharged criminals; and, in fine, to discourage and prevent those monopolies of land, and other productions of labour, which cause want, distress, and the chief part of the crimes that are committed.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Numbers I. and II. of the Flutist's Journal; by J. C. Nielson. 3s. each.

THIS work, consisting of national melodies of various countries, presents all its articles, not only under an arrangement suitable to the instrument for which they are intended, but very ingeniously and tastefully embellished. As most of the airs here assembled are of the simplest description, the giving them just such ornament as they would properly bear, that is, such decorative additions as would not invade or deteriorate their original beauty, was a task of some delicacy. Dedicated to the first flute-performer in the country, this publication declares, by its style, that it ema-

nates from the abilities of a real master, and that it is worthy the implied recommendation of him to whom it is inscribed. Among the selected melodies, we find those of Rossini's "*Zitti! Zitti!*" and his "*Di piacer mi balza il cor,*" the late Mr. Charles Dibdin's well-known air of "*The Waterman,*" Mozart's "*Batti batti,*" Jackson's "*Time has not thinn'd my flowing hair,*" Cobham's "*Violet Girl,*" and Byrd's "*Non nobis.*" Many of the tunes are arranged as duetts, others with variations; and, the last here named, is adjusted as a trio. It is given in the key of C, and derives from its pitch, and the junction of three flutes, both a sweet and a novel effect.

"Come,

"Come, let us prepare," a favourite Masonic Melody, with Variations for the Piano-Forte. Composed by Brother Joseph Major. 3s.

The style of the variations which Mr. Major has subjoined to this very simple and equally pleasing little air, would induce our supposition of his skill as a piano-forte performer. While they are of a cast both to accommodate the juvenile hand and interest the cultivated ear, they demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the instrument for which they are intended. The execution is progressive in difficulty, and obviously written with the laudable view of inducing practice, and encouraging the youthful student. We know Mr. M. to be a real master, and therefore the more freely remark a little *lapsus mentis* in the penultima bar of his theme: we allude to the unprepared discord of a fourth and fifth, which is as often repeated as the melody of that bar recurs. With common composers, harmonial errors of this kind are so usual, that we never think them worthy of notice, except when, unluckily, we find them in genuine musicians.

Number I. of the Companion to the Catch and Glee Clubs, consisting of a Selection from the most admired and favourite Compositions of the Ancient and Modern Glee Composers, among which will be introduced several Manuscript Productions never yet published. 2s.

The specimen before us of this intended series of glee compositions, gives a promise of much future good matter. It consists of a prize-glee for four voices, composed by C. S. Evans, (one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal) which last year gained the cup given by the noblemen and gentlemen's Catch Club to the best serious glee submitted to their taste and judgment. Its principal feature of excellence is the general spirit of joviality by which its three movements are characterized. Were we asked whether it be strictly classical, and the evident production of a sound musician as well as a man of genius, good faith to our readers would oblige us to answer in the negative; but, had we to say, whether, notwithstanding some few awkwardnesses in the responsive points, and the general combination of the parts, the composer has not contrived to produce a lively, and even powerfully exhilarating effect, our reply must be in his favour.

In the long course of our critical duties, we have often met with serious glees of a very comical description, and cheerful glees very sadly set; but, Mr. Evans's "*Bacchus, place me near the bowl*," is a striking evidence of the real sprightliness of his fancy, and of his just conception of the style proper to such a subject as that on which his talents have been employed.

The Parliament Man, or, Hear! Hear! Hear! A Comic Song, sung by Mr. Harley at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, in the Comic Opera, entitled, "The Veteran." Composed, and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by E. Knight, jun. 1s. 6d.

This is as comic a little production as, for a long time, has come under our notice. The words, by Knight, the comedian, and author of the opera, are conceived with a good deal of humour, and the composer has, happily enough, fallen in with his ideas. It is not in the music of vocal productions of this kind that we look for any thing more than fluency of melody and an unoffending bass; and thus much Mr. E. K. has been careful to give us. We think this whimsical effusion capable of maintaining itself unsupported by the scene it enlivens in the piece, and that it will be found an agreeable companion at table.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The exhibitions at this theatre, during the past month, and in spite of weather not much calculated to draw people from the comforts of the fire-side, have been well attended. Mr. Charles Kemble's Lovemore, and Miss Chester's Widow Belmour, in Murphy's *Way to Keep Him*; Macready's Macgregor, and Miss Tree's Diana Vernon, in *Rob Roy*; Miss Paton's Mandane, in *Artaxerxes*; Miss F. H. Kelly's Juliet, in *Romeo and Juliet*; Mrs. Ogilvie's Katharine, in *Henry the Eighth*; and other specimens of dramatic and vocal excellence, seconded by the continued favourable reception of a pantomime, rich in tricks and scenic changes; have proved so attractive as to realize good houses, and throw a cheerful aspect over the affairs of the establishment. We, however, are not a little surprised, that the judgment of the managers has not pointed out to them the necessity of a greater degree of novelty, and their activity been excited in its production. *Henri Quatre, Maid*

Maid Marian, Virginius, the School for Scandal, and the Beggar's Opera, will always afford a certain degree of gratification; but a thirst for variety, variety by the means of creative invention, has been a feature of every age; and the caterers for public amusement, who fail to give to that great requisite their constant and sedulous attention, do not embrace for themselves and their concerns every possible advantage.

DRURY-LANE. — At Drury Lane, taste, industry, and novelty, are still considered as articles of the first necessity. In addition to all the interest that could be imparted to the *Road to Ruin*, and the *Haunted Tower*; *Macbeth*, and the *Revenge*; and *Love in a Village*, and *Richard the Third*, by the talents of Elliston and Munden, Braham and Mrs. Austin, and Kean and Young, the failure of a first pantomime has, with wonderful expedition, been succeeded by a second, of much merit in

the several provinces of magical exhibition; and, while the *Golden Axe* has been bringing its own metal to the treasury, the boon has been augmented by a new melo-drama, a new farce, and a new female performer, all of which have been received with more than common marks of approbation. The farce (*Simpson and Co.*) is a very pleasant after-piece in two acts; the melo-drama, (*Augusta, or the Blind Girl*), an ingenious and highly interesting imitation of a French production, now performing with distinguished success at Paris; and the *debutante*, a lady who, we believe, had been a favourite with provincial audiences, and who, we doubt not, is destined to the honour of much future fame. Thus the public entertainment has been consulted with no less success than assiduity; and "his majesty's servants," headed by the veteran Elliston, are prosecuting a fair and flourishing career.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JANUARY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

MR. THOMAS MOORE has lately published a poem called *the Loves of the Angels*, for an account of which we refer the reader to a preceding able article of this month. In addition to this, he has presented us with another number of his *National Melodies*, which, though highly beautiful, is, we think, inferior, both in the musical and in the poetical department, to the foregoing parts. The merits and the defects of this author in his minor productions are so well appreciated, that any further comment upon them would be unnecessary. We shall therefore merely subjoin, for the amusement of our readers, the first melody in the present number, which is, we think, in every respect the most excellent:—

Come listen to my story, while
Your needles' task you ply;
At what I sing some maids will smile,
While some, perhaps, may sigh.
Tho' Love's the theme, and Wisdom blames
Such florid songs as our's;
Yet Truth sometimes, like Eastern dames,
Can speak her thoughts by flowers.
Then listen, maids, come listen while
Your needles' task you ply;
At what I sing there's some may smile,
While some, perhaps, will sigh.

Young Chloe, bent on catching Loves,
Such nets had learn'd to frame,
That none in all our vales or groves
E'er caught so much small game.
While gentle Sue, less giv'n to roam,
When Chloe's nets were taking
These flights of birds, sat still at home
One small neat love-cage making.
Come listen, maids, come, &c.

Much Chloe laugh'd at Susan's task,
But mark how things went on,
These light-caught Loves,—ere you could ask
Their name and age,—were gone.
So weak poor Chloe's nets were wove,
That, tho' she charm'd into them
New game each hour, the youngest Love
Was able to break thro' them.

Come listen, maids, come, &c.

Meanwhile young Sue, whose cage was wrought
Of bars too strong to sever,
One Love with golden pinions caught,
And caged him there for ever;
Instructing thereby all coquets,
Whate'er their looks or ages,
That, tho' 'tis pleasant weaving nets,
'Tis wiser to make cages.

Thus, maidens, thus do I beguile
The task your fingers ply;
May all who hear, like Susan smile,
Ah! not like Chloe sigh!

Two additions to the Historical Library have appeared within the month, in some volumes of the *Memoirs of Napoleon le Grand*, dictated by himself, and in the *Journal of Las Casas*. We are glad to see the true character of this illustrious man thus developed to the world, and preserved to posterity; and we were particularly pleased with the observations in *Las Casas' Journal* on the exaggerated misrepresentations of the British ambassador, in the famous interview with which Napoleon honoured him. How much will thousands blush at having been made the dupes of the British ministry at that momentous crisis! The folly of one party, and the deliberate knavery of the other, caused all that ruin which

which now impends over industry in England. We said, at the time, that "the child that was unborn would rue the hunting of that day." The rupture of the Treaty of Amiens was caused by such passions as are usually ascribed to the grim personage called the Devil; and mischief could not fail to be the result.

Mr. Roscoe has just published, as a sequel to his former work on that subject, *Additional Observations on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals, containing Remarks on Prison Discipline, &c.* He commences with an animated, and, in our opinion, a successful attack upon the principles and practice recommended in the Edinburgh Review, for February 1822, which have been treated on many occasions with severe and just censure, and which, we are happy to find, are here met by Mr. Roscoe with the double confutation of argument and fact. The objections of the author are principally pointed against the indiscriminate use of severe and unproductive labour in our prisons; and, at a time when the tread-mill is about to be introduced, at a great expense, into so many of our gaols, it would be highly advisable to give these observations full and mature consideration. In the aversion of the author to this newly-discovered mode of punishment we fully partake. As a means of subduing stubborn and refractory criminals, it may, perhaps, like solitary confinement, have its use; but, as the regular employment alike of the weak and the strong, the idle and the industrious, the rebellious and the docile, it is just the most absurd, useless, and unreasonable, piece of machinery which could possibly have been devised. The essence of the invention seems to be to torture by the compulsion of muscular fatigue, divested of all the results which render exertion tolerable; and thus, it would appear, to make bodily labour still more hateful to the indolent, by presenting it to them in its worst aspect, and permitting them to derive from it neither amusement, experience, nor profit. In what light this novelty is regarded by the public may be collected from a curious fact, that it has been made an object of exhibition at our theatres, where it is received with great applause, as a most humorous and comic piece of apparatus. On the question of the impression it has made on the public mind, or is likely to make on that of the criminal, this fact speaks volumes; and we shall be truly concerned to see this machine at once ludicrous and irritating, and, we doubt, unproductive alike of pecuniary and of moral advantages; supersede the use of labour, well regulated, rational, and adapted to the habits and powers of the individual. On this head, we look upon Mr. Roscoe's remarks as of great importance.

In the progress of his work, he animadverted upon the punishment of criminals by solitary confinement, as proposed in some of the United States of America, and he enters into a copious detail of the defects which have partially rendered abortive the attempt to establish the Penitentiary system there, pointing out the most likely method of removing them. In this part of his treatise will be found much to interest those who have at heart the reformation of our own prison-establishments. We think Mr. Roscoe will be found to refer the apparent failure of the American plans to its just causes, and to give us sufficient reasons for perseverance in that honourable course of rational and humane reform, which, by instructing and softening the public mind, will procure for society the safety and peace not to be attained by bloody penalties and savage enactments. Happy will it be for that nation whose rulers shall at last be persuaded that man is rather to be schooled, as an infant, by kindness and wisdom, to virtue, than hunted down like a beast of prey, and beaten, and branded, and strangled. We heartily wish success to Mr. Roscoe's benevolent exertions. It is proper to add, that an Appendix to the volume contains many important and interesting documents, which throw great light, in particular, on the posture of these affairs in the United States.

Another novel of the family of "*the great unknown*," as he is empirically called by his sycophants, has just appeared. It is so like its brethren, as chiefly to be distinguished from them by change of names and title. The puerile alliteration of "*Peverill of the Peak*" is nauseating; and savours much of *catchpenny*, but the author plays for higher stakes than *pence*. His object is to catch *guineas*, for we have here four volumes, at 10s. 6d. per volume, such as are usually sold at 6s. or 7s. Mercy on the keepers of circulating libraries, for nothing but a speculation for subsistence would induce any one to submit to the imposition, and they goad each other by mutual rivalry. We always considered the chief value of printing to consist in the cheapness with which it produced books; but in this, as well as many other modern cases, any scrivener would produce a fair copy at less than the price of the printed copies.

The proprietors of a miscellany, in which various Essays have appeared, under the signature of *Elia*, have republished them under that title. The pleasure afforded by them is in a great measure weakened, and sometimes destroyed, by a disagreeable quaintness and affectation. The author's style is founded on the writers of Queen Elizabeth's time, and with many of their beauties he has a still greater proportion of their defects. In some of his papers he will
delight

delight the reader by the originality of his subjects, and his pleasant manner of treating them, whilst, in others, he will absolutely disgust, by their revolting idelicacy, and sometimes by their ridiculous puerility.

Some interesting accounts of a tract of country but little frequented or described by English travellers, are given in a series of *Letters from Mecklenburg and Holstein*, by GEORGE DOWNES, A.B. late of Trinity College, Dublin. They were written in the summer of 1820, during a short residence in the north of Germany, and comprise an account of the free cities of Hamburg and Lubeck. Of the latter town a very striking and picturesque description is given by the tourist. Its general appearance is represented as gloomy in the extreme. The doors of its ancient fabrics are curiously sculptured; and, in the portals, carved figures of armed warriors frown from their niches. With these objects around him, the imagination of the stranger is easily transported centuries back; and, the stern and feudal aspect of the city, is described as commanding an intense interest. With the Baltic provinces of Germany our acquaintance is so slight, that Mr. Downes's pages abound in novel information. His account of the district of Preetz is highly curious. The inhabitants of this province form a distinct tribe, descended, it is supposed, from the Vandals, and have maintained, in their little territory, an exclusive policy, to be paralleled perhaps only by that of the Chinese. The slightest intercourse with strangers was prohibited, and the observance of the national usages strictly enforced. Within the last forty years, however, these distinctions have begun to wear away, and are now fast on the decline. Several well-executed plates accompany the text, amongst which we find a representation of the monument and oak of Charles Theodore Koerner, celebrated for the enthusiastic vehemence and the poetical talent with which he assisted the patriotic exertions of his countrymen in 1813. Mr. Downes appears to possess an intimate knowledge of the German language, and is by no means deficient in the qualities necessary to give life and interest to his narrative, which he has succeeded in rendering at once agreeable and instructive.

The Nursery Guide, containing Information likely to be useful to those who may shortly take upon themselves the Duties of a Mother; by HENRY THOMPSON, surgeon. This work is a compound of excellent sense and good advice, with wretched poetry and bad taste in the compilation. The idea of a dedication to the late Princess Charlotte, unfinished on account of her death interrupting the writer, is perfectly ludicrous, and the self-styled poetry is of such a quality as to set criticism at defi-

ance. It is our duty, however, to add, that the professional information and advice contained in this little book, make it a most desirable requisite to that class of persons for whom it is intended; and, we regret, that Mr. Thomson has chosen so unfortunate a mode of communicating his sentiments on a subject which he seems to understand so well, and on which his precepts, in another shape, might prove so extensively useful.

A Treatise on the Sabbath, by the REV. JOHN GLEN, possesses a just claim to our encomiums. The manner in which the sacred subject is treated in this excellent work, gives it the strongest title to our commendation. The author begins by considering the original institution of this holy ordinance. He next passes on to its obligations, to the reason for its change from the last to the first day of the week, to the manner in which it should be observed; and, lastly, to the advantages which accrue from the due observance of it. Even in this age of scepticism, and neglect of Sabbath duties, we may expect that some attention will be bestowed upon this book, and we may hope much from the result. To this good object we willingly contribute all we can, by fervently recommending it to general perusal, with the conviction, that its value will not be unduly appreciated by all who seriously give their attention to it.

The approaching meeting of parliament has been ushered in by a kind of manifesto on the part of ministers, in the shape of a pamphlet, affecting, with what truth we are not well assured, a demi-official air, and purporting to give an account of the *Administration of the Affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and their Dependencies, at the commencement of the Year 1823*. The palpable object of the work is to effect a favourable impression on the public mind, and particularly on the irritated nerves of the country gentlemen, previous to the meeting of the houses. The learned gentleman, to whom these pages are ascribed, of counsel for his majesty's ministers on this occasion, has laboured to bring forward every fact which can be construed to denote a prosperous condition of the country, while he has as studiously kept out of sight those grievances and distresses, which, however he may endeavour to divert from them, the public attention, will command, in the coming session, a full and serious hearing. Without disputing the facts stated by the author, the learned gentleman will be prepared, by the experience of his own profession, to excuse his readers, if they are cautious in forming their opinions from an *ex parte* statement like this. To any one who has attended to the course of public affairs, it will be at once evident, that the ministers deserve as little credit for the patience, industry, and firmness,

firmness, with which the people bear up against their oppressive burdens, as for the boasted retrenchments which have, it is notorious, been in almost every instance forced upon the servants of the crown, after every effort had been made to evade them. On that head, we apprehend, government will shortly hear very plain language. The hopes of the nation, which, under a truly constitutional representation, ought to be founded on the independence and integrity of its representatives, may possibly, for once, be realized by their necessities and their fears. We are not, however, disposed to deny the truth of many of the author's statements, and we perfectly coincide with him in the causes to which he attributes the general depression of prices:—"A vast amount (during the war) of public expenditure, very great in each year, and still further aggravated in every successive year by the addition of a new mass to the former; and, secondly, an immense demand, a large waste, and, in many articles of supply, the possession of a monopoly and a closed market. In the twenty-three years of the war, 800,000,000 of money, and all this extraordinary expenditure, had been poured into the general market of the community; and had, of course, nursed and supplied with means a vast stock of consumers; enabling so many more to consume, and all to consume more largely." The reasons here assigned for the fall of prices are, we think, quite satisfactory; and the writer succeeds in shewing, that the decline is to be attributed in a very slight degree to the diminution of the quantity of the currency. In treating of our foreign relations, a task yet more difficult awaits this organ of ministerial opinions. His account of the nature and purposes of the congress of sovereigns it is impossible to peruse with gravity. Upon the face of it, it is what the learned gentleman may best apprehend under the title of a sham plea. "To say all in a word, it is a merely friendly conference, and in no degree a diet or confederacy." A gentlemanly meeting, no doubt, of two emperors and as many kings, to shake hands together, and talk over something for the good of the human race. He speaks more to the point, when he confesses that the object of the congress is to keep down the spirit of French jacobinism; and still more so, when he has the assurance to declare, that all the characteristic distinctions of that spirit are manifest upon the face of the Spanish revolution, which stands unrivalled in the temper, humanity, and forbearance, with which it has been, from the first, conducted. But this question it is needless to argue. No man believes that the safety of Spain lies elsewhere than in her own strength, or that an army of foreign slaves would not now have polluted her plains, if their courage had seconded

their will. The benevolent characters above referred to have yet much to learn; and we feel happy in the confidence, that, by declaring war against Spain, they will have the benefit of compressing a great deal of experience into a short but severe lesson. On the questions of our policy towards Greece, and the new American republics, the writer is equally inefficient; and endeavours in vain to conceal, under the pomp of official language, that weakness, or something worse than weakness, with which, in both these instances, Great Britain has betrayed her own interests and those of the human race. With respect to the literary qualifications of the author, we are not induced to form any high opinion of his merits. Nothing at all approaching to eloquence is discoverable in his pages; his style is neither easy nor elegant, and is remarkable for a kind of oracular tone, which gives it an air rather of conceit than of dignity. We have great doubts whether, in assuming the character of a politician and a man of letters, he has not improvidently emerged from his proper element.

There are few of our readers who have not heard the name of Mrs. Catharine Cappe, whose unwearied exertions in the cause of charity and benevolence only ceased with her life. We noticed with pleasure the announcement of her *Memoirs, written by herself*; but, highly as we always esteemed her character and useful talents, we did not expect so interesting and valuable a book as on perusal we find this to be. The amiable writer has narrated, in the most simple and engaging manner, all the history of a long life, which was very far from being barren in curious and instructive incidents. Very early in life she separated from the established church, and became one of the most intimate friends of the late Mr. Lindsey, whose life has been given to the world by the Rev. Thomas Belsham. She likewise reckoned in the number of her friends many other of the celebrated men of her day. Nothing could surpass the energy and activity of this excellent woman, when friendship or benevolence made a call upon her exertions; and the many useful works which she published on the subject of charitable institutions, bear testimony at once to the soundness of her judgment and the excellence of her heart. We cannot too strongly recommend the perusal of this work to our readers; and, we can assure them, that improving and instructive as it is, it is even still more entertaining.

We have been much pleased with a small volume that has fallen into our hands, comprising an *Ode on the Death of Napoleon, and other Poems*. We are informed that it is from the pen of Mr. BULMER, a young, and in our opinion a very promising, candidate for poetic fame. With a cultivated taste, formed upon the best model

models, he combines original conception and intense feeling, and the two concluding stanzas of his Ode on the Death of Napoleon, afford a striking example of the readiness with which his muse can accommodate herself with equal success to the bold and the pathetic. The warm love of rational liberty which breathes in his pages will likewise not fail to recommend the author to every true friend of freedom. His minor pieces are remarkable for their sweetness, and not unfrequently remind us of Moore. We wish that the limits of a notice like the present permitted our giving extracts from the volume; though, perhaps, we ought not to regret that we are thus prevented from anticipating the enjoyment which Mr. Bulmer's effusions will, we are persuaded, afford to those who peruse them.

MR. SOUTHEY has abused the name of historian, and disgraced the page of history by the exaggerations of his heated imagination, under the title of a *History of the Peninsular War*! It is rather a bulky party pamphlet, written to please the *serviles* of all nations, but ought to be held in contempt by every lover of liberty and true-born Englishman.

Another of those disgusting abortions of the Scotch press has appeared, under the quaint title of *the Lairds of Grippy*; the only recommendation of which is, the free use of the vulgar Scotch dialect, which the Northern classics are endeavouring to convert from its original caricature into standard elegance of expression. We agree to laugh at these Irish, Scotch, and Yorkshire, patois in Joe Miller, or in dramatic representation; but it is really offensive to behold volumes filled with either of them, and disgraceful to tolerate the practice.

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The Connexion of Christianity with Human Happiness; by the Rev. W. Harness. 2 vol. 8vo. 15s.

Wilkinson's Inspiration of the Scriptures. 8vo. 6s.

A New Self-Interpreting Testament, with the parallel passages printed at length, &c.; by the Rev. John Platts, Part I. Royal 4to. 7s. Demy 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Hermit of Dumpton Cave; or Devotedness to God and Usefulness to Man, exemplified in the Old Age of Joseph Croome Petit, of Dumpton, near Ramsgate, with a portrait. 12mo. 5s.

Sermons by the Rev. John Hayden, curate of Londonderry Cathedral. 8vo. 8s.

A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Narratives contained in the first two Chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew

and St. Luke; being an Investigation of Objections urged by the Unitarian Editors of the improved Version of the New Testament; with an Appendix; by a Layman. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Village Preacher; a collection of short plain Sermons, partly original, partly selected, and adapted to Village Instruction. Volume the third. 12mo. 5s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire. 8vo. 13s.

Kitchener's Rural Rambler. 12mo. 4s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Part V. Vol. VIII. of the London Journal of Voyages and Travels: containing Porter's Voyage in the South Seas. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed. 4s. bds.

Journal of a Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy, in 1819-20-21; by Mari-
anne Colston. 2 vol. 8vo. 21s.

Fifty Lithographic Prints illustrative of the above Tour. Large folio. 2l.

Travels in Ireland in 1822; exhibiting Sketches of the Moral, Physical, and Political State of the Country; by Thomas Reid. 1 vol. 8vo.

Schmidtmeier's Travels to Chili. Parts II. and III. 4to. 16s. sewed.

An Impartial Account of the United States, from Materials collected during a four Years' Residence; by Isaac Holmes, of Liverpool. 8vo. 12s.

Journal of a Tour from Astrachan to Karass; containing Remarks on the General Appearances of the Country, Manners, of the Inhabitants, &c. by the Rev. Wm. Glen, missionary, Astrachan. 12mo. 4s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE unblushing knaves who conspired a few years since to effect a literary fraud on the public in forging the title of this miscellany, continue their manoeuvres with such audacity as to require a passing notice. We have treated them with the silent contempt due to mere imitators, conceiving that the crime would, in due time, punish its perpetrators; but, as these adroit knaves contrived to make the public pay in an impudent price of 3s. 6d. for the empirical advertisements by which the public themselves are duped, and, at least, fifteen hundred pounds per annum are thus assessed and disbursed, it is our duty to denounce so profligate a conspiracy. We take the following specimen from a long advertisement from one of a hundred provincial papers in which it appears, and its audacity

will justify our preceding observations.

"The New Monthly Magazine has obtained a decided pre-eminence, not only over the Old Monthly Magazine, but over every similar London Monthly Journal."

—Such an assertion from a jackdaw strutting in borrowed plumes must excite contempt and ridicule in every reader of this miscellany, and can have little, if any, weight with the public; but we remember that the noted empirio, Ward, told the President of the College that nine of the passing crowd were the dupes of his boisterous pretensions, while only one went to the regular practitioner. We might appeal to facts, we might even prove that this vaunted production has sunk in its sale a full fourth in the principal wholesale houses of the metropolis within the last year; and might shew

a simultaneous increase in our own sale; but we are not willing, like these *Chevaliers d'Industrie*, to spend 5 or £600 in a single month in advertisements, while we charge our miscellany only at 2s. Our readers, spread over the civilized world, will, we trust, unite their voices in sparing us this expence, for which, if incurred, they must ultimately pay. The author of these advertisements boasts of his connexion with men of genius, and so might the keeper of the House of Correction at Brixton, and of every superintendant of a tread-mill: for none but geniuses of that stamp would be a party in his fraud, and engage themselves at a price per sheet to do his dirty work. We have, perhaps, said more than this *thing* deserves, but not more than the affair warrants; and we submit the result to the moral discrimination of the public.

Mr. SCORESBY, who is already favourably known to the public, by his Description of the Arctic Regions, and by various scientific papers in the Transactions of Learned Societies, has now in the press an Account of his Voyage to Greenland in the summer of 1822. In the course of this voyage he explored the Eastern Coast of West Greenland, to the extent of between 700 and 800 geographical miles, the greater part of which may be considered as original discovery. He has constructed a chart, founded on about 500 angles or bearings, taken at 50 different stations, most of which were determined by astronomical observations. This, we understand, is to accompany the work; and it will constitute the first and only accurate map of that remote and all-but-inaccessible region. The fate of the *lost Colony*, said to have been established in West Greenland in the beginning of the 15th century, has long excited great interest. There is reason to think, that the descendants of the colonists may still exist; for traces of recent inhabitation were found in different places.

An English translation is printing in London of the *Gulistan*, from the Persian text of Gentius, with an Essay on the Life and Genius of Sadi, the author; dedicated, with special permission, to the chairman, deputy-chairman, and directors, of the East India Company, and chiefly intended for the use of their colleges; by JAMES ROSS, esq. late of the Bengal establishment, and well-known as an

oriental scholar by his *Persian Anthology*, &c. under the assumed name of Gulchin.

In a few days will be published, the *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, with copious notes, illustrating the structure of the Saxon, and the formation of the English language; and a *Grammatical Praxis*, with a literal English version. The history, use, and other particulars, of the Saxon tongue, are prefixed; together with an introduction on the origin and progress of alphabetic writing, exemplified by engravings of inscriptions, fac-similes of manuscripts, &c. By the Rev. J. BOSWORTH, M.A. and vicar of Harwood Parva, Bucks.

Collections and Recollections; or, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Anecdotes, Notices, and Sketches, from various Sources; with Occasional Remarks, by JOHN STEWART, Esq. will shortly be published.

A new Poem, entitled *A Sabbath among the Mountains*, is nearly ready for publication.

Britain has become the focus of the mechanic arts, and all nations seek among us the machinery necessary to carry on their various manufactories. At the same time, no trade in England is more scattered, and less accessible, than that of a practical machinist. It gratifies us, therefore, to learn that Mr. ALEX. GALLOWAY, long known as one of the most ingenious of this important craft, has established a public machine and engine manufactory, in West Street, West Smithfield, London, where the extent of his premises and variety of his machinery will enable him to execute any order in the several branches of his profession with dispatch, accuracy, and economy. Among the articles currently manufactured by Mr. Galloway, he enumerates no less than fifty-seven varieties; as, machinery for experimental and scientific elucidation; water-wheels of every class; windmills of every variety; corn and grinding mills; sugar mills; steam engines; dredging and ballast-heaving machines; heating and drying apparatus, with boilers, pipes, coeks, &c. for warming buildings, manufactories, &c.—Chemical apparatus—Papin's digesters, gas-light machines, and conductors; soda and artificial water machines; pumps, atmospheric and forcing; hydrostatic engines; calender engines; and ribbon and cotton wind-

ing machines; cotton, silk, and worsted spinning machinery, &c. &c.

Early in March will be published a diamond edition of Shakspeare, from the Chiswick press, comprising, in one thin pocket volume, the whole of his dramatic works, with a glossary.

Speedily will be published, Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous; by HENRY NEELE, Esq. a genuine poet, whose early productions are not unknown to the readers of this miscellany.

MR. HONE's work on the ancient popular dramas, called MYSTERIES, will appear in a few days. The subject, as connected with our ancient manners and superstitions, is highly curious. He has also introduced into the volume some other legendary illustrations, the result of long research among scarce black-letter books and neglected chroniclers of times gone by. The author will hereby add himself to the small number of erudite booksellers.

LORD BYRON has been again at work upon three or four more cantos of Don Juan. Some parts of them are said to display a regulated taste.

SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT, who is now on his travels in Italy, has acquired, by purchase, the beautiful groupe of Michael Angelo, representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John. It is considered as one of the finest productions of the chisel of that great artist.

The Rev. EDWARD IRVING is preparing, in an octavo volume, Pulpit Orations, Lectures, and Sermons, delivered in the Caledonian church, Hatton-garden.

The Rev. G. OLIVER is about to publish, the Antiquities of Freemasonry, from the Creation of the World to the Dedication of Solomon's Temple.

The Rev. G. S. FABER is printing, in two octavo volumes, a Treatise on the Genius and Object of the Patriarchal, the Levitical, and the Christian, Dispensations.

Mr. J. NATHAN will soon publish, in royal quarto, the Theory and Practice of Music, professionally analysed.

G. G. BENNIS, esq. is preparing for publication, in quarto, the Theory and Practice of Average Adjustment.

Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations, are printing in three volumes, post octavo.

The Diary of a Journey through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine,

in 1821-2, by a field-officer of cavalry, will soon appear, with maps, &c.

Mrs. SHERIFFE has in the press, Practical Christianity, illustrated by Biblical Examples.

Simpson's Fluxions, with corrections, and an Appendix of much important matter, by a graduate of Cambridge, is re-printing.

The highly interesting, but as yet the very obscure, subject of the nature and functions of *Animal Life*, have for some time occupied the attention of Dr. A. P. W. Phillip, who has recorded his experiments and researches in some late numbers of the quarterly "Journal of Science;" the conclusions drawn from which are, that three distinct powers, viz. the *sensorial*, the *nervous*, and the *muscular*, are concerned in the animal system, yet without dependence on each other; because facts and experiments prove, that the muscular may for a time survive both the sensorial and nervous powers, and the nervous may survive the sensorial and muscular powers, and the sensorial power appears to be without dependence on the others, except as far as they are necessary for the maintenance of its organs: the nervous and muscular powers are, on the one hand, the direct means of maintaining the life of the animal; and, on the other, of connecting it with the external world: the former receiving impressions from the world, and the latter communicating impressions to it. All the functions of these two powers, the nervous and the muscular, appear as results of inanimate agents, acting on vital parts, and are capable of being excited by electricity or galvanism, artificially applied; but, when from these we turn to the sensorial functions, we perceive results which have lost all analogy to those of inanimate matter: they have only an indirect effect in maintaining animal life, and are excited by no impressions but those communicated through the nervous system; and, consequently, are the results of living parts acting on each other; and hence it is, that the sensorial are the first functions which cease when the vital powers begin to fail; while inanimate agents continue capable, for a time, of languidly exciting the nervous and muscular functions of life.

Sacred Fugitives, in prose and verse, by E. DERMER, with a preface by J. EDMESTON, esq. are in the press.

Speedily

Speedily will be published, Original Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches of England; by Mr. J. P. NEALE, accompanied with historical and-descriptive accounts.

IRON-MAKING.—Mr. Mushett, one of the most scientific and ingenious of our iron-masters, has, in some late inquiries into the history of the discovery and use of cast-iron (inserted in the Philosophical Magazine) appeared disposed to fix its date in England about the year 1550; before which time, it appears that the art of casting iron was unknown; and he supposes it to have been an English invention. There were in England and Wales, in the year 1720, he says, fifty-nine blast-furnaces employed in making about 17,350 tons, yearly; or a little more than five tons each of pig-iron weekly. At that period, fourteen of these furnaces existed in the two south-eastern counties of England, Kent and Sussex; where now one, at most, survives, near Battle. Mr. M. suggests, as a curious subject of antiquarian research, in Sussex and Gloucestershire, (including the Forest of Dean,) and several other counties, to ascertain the place and date of erection of the first tall blast-furnace in England, for the making of cast or pig-iron? At present, the size and number of these furnaces are so wonderfully increased in Britain, as to manufacture near half a million tons of pig-iron annually! with a consumption of pit-coal, in all the attendant manipulations, equal, at least, to five million tons annually!

Two other new Magazines are to appear on the 1st of February. One, entitled *The Magazine of Foreign Literature*, is to be entirely devoted to a translated analysis of the most popular works that appear on the continent and in America; the other, to be called *The British Magazine*, will be confined to the publications of our own country. Any plan will deserve better of the public than the mawkish collections of *paid-for* essays on trite and exhausted subjects, such as have lately filled the *jeune* attempts at magazine-making.

A new edition of the Life of the Rev. John Wesley, by his executors Dr. COKE and Mr. MOORE, is in the press.

Mr. SCOTT's History of England during the reign of George III. designed as a Continuation to Hume and

Smollett, will appear in the course of February, in 4 vols. 8vo. and 5 vols. 18mo.

DR. ROBINSON, author of the Theological Dictionary, &c. &c. rector of Clifton, near Penrith, has just completed his long-promised abridgment of Hume and Smollett for the use of schools, with a continuation by himself to the coronation of George IV. It will be embellished with above 100 engravings after the celebrated pictures and furniture prints of our great painters and engravers, and therefore become a truly national school-book.

In a few days will be published Universal Stenography, or a practical System of Short-hand; by Mr. W. HARDING.

The atmospheric phenomena in any given place ashore, especially inland, are affected by many more causes of sudden and anomalous change than are experienced at sea, especially on the great oceans; and, hence, Mr. H. T. COLEBROOK has judiciously inferred the great importance of accurate and greatly multiplied observations at sea towards ascertaining those general principles of the science of *meteorology*, which yet, unfortunately, are wanting; and towards the attainment of which, it seems to us surprising that no special society has been yet formed. Mr. Colebrook has himself set the example of making, during a voyage into the southern hemisphere and back, a series of observations, (which are recorded in a late quarterly Journal of Science,) from whence he has drawn a great number of results highly interesting to the meteorologist; but much exceeding our room to particularize them.

An Elegy on the Memory of the late Rev. HENRY MARTYN, with smaller pieces, is preparing for the press; to which will be added, a portrait of Mr. Martyn; by JOHN LAWSON, missionary at Calcutta, author of "Orient Harping" and "Woman in India," &c.

Martha, a Memorial of a beloved and only Sister; by ANDREW REED, author of "No Fiction," a narrative founded on fact, is also printing.

Mr. BENTHAM is in correspondence with the Cortes of Portugal respecting the best digest of a civil code for that kingdom, in lieu of the late system, which was little calculated for a state of civil liberty. It is new to an Englishman

to see a nation advertising for laws; but this is better than to persist in erroneous old ones; and, if native talent for this purpose be wanted, it is no disgrace to apply for the advice of those who have distinguished themselves in theoretical legislation. The reward for the most approved system is 30,000 crusadoes of gold, or about £10,000; but this sum is only to be paid in several years. The unsuccessful candidates are to be rewarded according to their merits.

An Italian paper states that the Queen of Thibet has requested no less than eighty missionaries from *St. Propaganda*, in order to convert her semi-barbarous subjects to Christianity, she herself having been converted by an Italian, who has found his way thither, and is now exercising the office of chief minister.

Letters upon the Art of Miniature Painting, containing the most clear, and, at the same time, progressive instructions in that art, and the processes for attaining perfection in it, will appear in a few days.

A Latin Grammar, by C. G. ZUMPT, professor in the Frederick's Gymnasium, Berlin, translated from the German, with additions, by the Rev. JOHN KENRICK, M.A. is in the press.

A curious work is in the press, and will be published in the course of February, entitled *Συμβολικὴ ψυχολογία*, or the Doctrine of *Body, Life*, and *Mind*, considered as distinct principles, as well as the doctrine of future and eternal existence, shewn to be scriptural, and not physiological. It professes to exhibit the futility of the enquiries of MM. Lawrence, Abernethy, Rennell, Barclay, and others, respecting the nature of the percipient principle; shewing that the proofs of the life to come are in possession of the catholic church as connected with the see of Rome, vulgarly called Roman Catholic.

Napoleon Anecdotes, part iv. embellished with a beautiful engraving, will appear on February 1. This well-conducted work will in its series contain every thing which it can be desirable to know relative to the extraordinary career of this great statesman and warrior.

RUSSIA.

In many parts of northern Russia, particularly in the governments of Twer and Novogrod, where at present no trees grow, innumerable large

trees are found, which supply fuel to the inhabitants, by digging through loose sand or clay to the depth of a few feet: in some few places, the wood is in part petrified; but generally, in most places, it is well preserved, and fit, when slowly dried, for other purposes, besides fuel. Great numbers of the trees are oaks, and all of them are lying along, apparently where they grew, either broken off, or having their torn-up roots adhering; their tops generally lie to the southward, indicating that to have been the direction of the tempest, and probably of the flood of waters also, which prostrated and overwhelmed these forests.

GERMANY.

Observations of very considerable interest have lately been made in Germany, by MR. THOMAS WEAVER, and published here in the "*Annals of Philosophy*," on detached human bones, not entire skeletons like those from the long known Carib burying-grounds in Guadaloupe, which have been found copiously mixed with detached bones of great numbers of large and of small animals, some carnivorous and some otherwise, some of extinct species, and some of the existing animal species; the whole enveloped in hardened mud or loam, in certain fissures or cavities, which once had been open spaces in several gypsum quarries, in a low situation by the river Elster, near Köstritz. The facts stated are too numerous to be recited in our limited space: but we wish to throw out the suggestion, that many centuries ago, at periods when the waters of the Elster were low, the fissures in the gypsum, now close filled with clay and bones, may, as empty cavities connecting with the day, have been the retreats of animals of prey, although perhaps not of bone-eaters, like the hyænas formerly occupying the Kirkdale Cave in Yorkshire, who may have shared amongst them upon the surface, and borne to their dens, the mangled carcases both of men and animals, including some of the now perhaps extinct animal contemporaries of our early German forefathers; and that repeatedly flooded and thick states of the rivers filling these dens have deposited the mud, now become loam, which successively enveloped, and since has preserved, the bones therein.

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN.

At Stockholm, the public attention is very much occupied with a new discovery in medicine, of great importance. A peasant of Sudermania, named Peter Anderson, who was present at one of the last Diets, as a deputy of his order, has, for some time past, in his province, been very successful in curing, by fumigations, syphilitic complaints, even such as had been deemed incurable. The College of Health, wishing to ascertain the process and results of his method, invited him to Stockholm, to undertake the treatment of several patients in the hospital, all his expenses to be defrayed. Eight of them, on whom the mercurial process and an abste-

mious diet had produced no effect, were completely re-established in two, three, or five, weeks, according to the obstinacy of the disorder. Six new patients are now (or were lately) undergoing the same treatment. M. De Weigel, president of the College of Health, who has investigated this method with attention, speaks highly in praise of it; and the directors of the college have agreed to present Anderson with a gratuity of 366 rix-dollars, banco, and to promise him the like sum at the end of two years, in case of no relapse in the patients. A detail of the particulars of this discovery is expected to appear in the Memoirs of the Society of Medicine.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* THIRD YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLI.—*To repeal divers ancient Statutes and Parts of Statutes, so far as they relate to the Importation and Exportation of Goods and Merchandize from and to Foreign Countries.*—June 24.

Whereas several Statutes and Acts of Parliament, or certain parts thereof respectively, relating to the importation and exportation of goods and merchandize from foreign countries, and to the regulations and restrictions concerning such importation and exportation, made and passed at various times before the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, remain unrepealed, although the same are inconsistent with or rendered unnecessary by the Acts made since that time, and now in force, for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation; and doubts may be entertained how far the said Statutes or Acts, or some parts thereof, may or may not be or remain in force or effect; and for the preventing of any inconvenience which may arise from such doubts, it is expedient that the said Statutes and Acts, or so much thereof as relate to the importation and exportation of such goods, and to the regulations and restrictions concerning the same, should be expressly repealed and declared to be no longer in force or effect; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the passing of this Act, so much and such parts of the several Statutes herein-after mentioned and recited, relating to the importation of

goods, or to commerce or navigation, as are herein-after specified and set forth, shall be repealed, that is to say:—

Sect. I.—Stat de moneta temp. incerti, (vulgo 20 E. 1.)—9 E. 3. st. 1. c. 1. General freedom of trade to aliens and denizens.—11 E. 3. c. 2, 3. Importation of foreign-made cloths prohibited.—14 E. 3. st. 2. c. 2. General freedom of trade.—18 E. 3. st. 2. c. 3. The sea open to all merchants.—25 E. 3. st. 3. (vulgo st. 4.) c. 2. Confirming and enlarging st. 9. E. 3. st. 1. c. 1.—27 E. 3. st. 1. c. 6. Importation of wines from Gascony by aliens.—27 E. 3. st. 1. cc. 5, 7. Fore-stalling wines, in Gascony.—27 E. 3. st. 1. c. 8. Gauging wines.—(Statute of the Staples.)—27 E. 3. st. 2. c. 2. Freedom of trade to all merchants not enemies.—28 E. 3. c. 13. (ad finem.) Merchants coming freely to any ports.—31 E. 3. st. 1. c. 5. Gauging wines.—37 E. 3. c. 16. Confirming 27 E. 3. st. 1. cc. 5, 6, 7.—38 E. 3. st. 1. c. 2. Freedom of trade.—38 E. 3. st. 1. c. 8. Loss of ship for uncustomed goods.—38 E. 3. st. 1. c. 10. Confirming 27 E. 3. st. 1. cc. 5, 6, 7.—38 E. 3. st. 1. c. 11. Importation of wines by aliens.—42 E. 3. c. 8. Importation of wines from Gascony by aliens, in English or Gascoigne ships.—43 E. 3. c. 1. Purchase of wools by aliens or denizens.—43 E. 3. c. 2. Englishmen buying wines in Gascony.—2 R. 2. st. 1. c. 1. Freedom of trade to all merchants in amity.—2 R. 2. st. 1. c. 3. Merchants of Genoa and the West.—4 R. 2. c. 1. Gauging wine, &c.—5 R. 2. st. 1. c. 3. Subjects shall freight none but English ships.—5 R. 2. st. 2. c. 1. Freedom of trade for merchants in amity.

—6 R. 2. st. 1. c. 8. Restraining the operation of st. 5. R. 2. st. 1. c. 3. to cases where English ships may be found.—6 R. 2. st. 1. c. 10. Importation of fish and provisions by aliens.—11 R. 2. c. 7. confirming 9 E. 3. st. 1. c. 1. & 25 E. 3. st. 3. (vulgo st. 4. c. 2.) and statutes to the contrary declared void.—14 R. 2. c. 1. Purchase of English goods by alien merchants in return for merchandize imported.—14 R. 2. c. 2. Purchasing English goods on Exchanges.—14 R. 2. c. 6. Subjects shall freight English ships, if at reasonable freight.—14 R. 2. c. 10. Customers not to have ships, &c.—16 R. 2. c. 1. Aliens not to deal with each other.—20 R. 2. c. 4. confirming 28 E. 3. c. 13.—1 H. 4. c. 17. confirming 6 R. 2. st. 1. c. 10.—4 H. 4. c. 15. Purchase of English goods by aliens.—4 H. 4. c. 20. Ports of arrival, &c.—5 H. 4. c. 7. Treatment of alien merchants.—5 H. 4. c. 9. Alien merchants to be superintended by hosts.—6 H. 4. c. 4. Repealing 5 H. 4. c. 9.—11 H. 4. c. 8. confirming and amending 14 R. 2. c. 2.—4 H. 5. c. 5. confirming 5 H. 4. c. 7, 9.—9 H. 5. st. 2. c. 9. 1 H. 6. c. 6. amending 14 R. 2. c. 2 as to purchasing English goods by aliens.—2 H. 6. c. 14. (vulgo 11.) measure of tuns, &c. of wine.—Barrels, &c. of herrings, eels, and salmon.—8 H. 6. c. 19. Trade beyond the Straits of Morocco, [Gibraltar].—8 H. 6. c. 24. Payments in gold to aliens prohibited, &c.—9 H. 6. c. 2. Sale of cloths to aliens.—14 H. 6. c. 6. confirming 6 R. 2. st. 1. c. 10. 1 H. 4. c. 17.—14 H. 6. c. 7. Prize goods.—18 H. 6. c. 4. Aliens shall not sell to aliens.—18 H. 6. c. 8. Freight of prize ships.—18 H. 6. c. 17. Gauging vessels.—20 H. 6. c. 5. Customers not to be owners of ships.—23 H. 6. c. 15. Gaugers.—27 H. 6. c. 1. Goods of Brabant, &c.—27 H. 6. c. 3. Purchasing English goods by aliens.—28 H. 6. c. 1. Goods of Brabant, &c.—33 H. 6. c. 5. Foreign wrought silk, ribbands, &c. prohibited.—3 E. 4. c. 1. (ad finem.) subjects shall not freight foreign ships, if sufficient freight can be had in English.—3 E. 4. c. 3. Wrought silks.—4 E. 4. c. 1. (ad finem.) Importation of foreign cloths prohibited.—4 E. 4. c. 5. Goods of Brabant.—4 E. 4. c. 6. Surety by alien merchants.—12 E. 4. c. 2. Importing bowstaves by foreign merchants of Venice, &c.—17 E. 4. c. 1. Purchase of English goods by aliens.—22 E. 4. c. 3. Wrought silk.—So much as is recited of the said preceding Statutes repealed, and shall cease and determine.—Except as they repeal former statutes.

§ II.—Certain Acts relating to importation, &c. repealed.—1 R. 3. c. 9. Italian merchants.—1 R. 3. c. 10. Wrought silk.—1 R. 3. c. 11. Importing bowstaves.—1 R. 3. c. 13. Contents of wine vessels, &c.—1 H. 7. c. 2. Denizens.—1 H. 7.

c. 8. Importing wines of Gascony in English ships.—1 H. 7. c. 9. Wrought silk.—3 H. 7. c. 8. confirming 17 E. 4. c. 1.—4 H. 7. c. 10. Wine and woad to be imported in English ships.—7 H. 7. c. 8. Wine.—11 H. 7. c. 14. Denizens.—11 H. 7. c. 17. § 3. Foreign hawks.—12 H. 7. c. 6. Merchants adventurers.—19 H. 7. c. 21. Articles of foreign wrought silk.—19 H. 7. c. 23. Privileges to the Hanse merchants.—1 H. 8. c. 5. Customing goods in others' names.—14, 15 H. 8. c. 4. Denizens.—22 H. 8. c. 3. Denizens.—23 H. 8. c. 7. Confirming former Navigation Acts.—25 H. 8. c. 9. §§ 1, 2. Importation of tin and pewter wares prohibited.—25 H. 8. c. 15. §§ 2, 3. Foreign bound books.—27 H. 8. c. 14. Leather.—32 H. 8. c. 14. Navigation Acts, freights.—33 H. 8. c. 2. Buying fish at sea.—33 H. 8. c. 4. Tin wares, &c. confirming 25 H. 8. c. 9. §§ 1, 2.—2, 3 E. 6. c. 22. Customing goods in others' names.—5, 6 E. 6. c. 18. Wine and woad, amending 4 H. 7. c. 10.—1 El. c. 11. § 5. (vulgo § 6.) Customing goods in others' names.—1 El. c. 13. Shipping in English vessels.—5 El. c. 5. § 5. (vulgo §§ 6, 7.) Sale of foreign fresh herrings prohibited.—§ 6. (vulgo § 9.) Small English ships in foreign trade.—§ 7. (vulgo § 10.) Importing cod in bulk.—§ 8. (vulgo § 11.) French wines and woad to be imported in English ships.—13 El. c. 2. § 4. (vulgo § 7.) Importation of popish relics prohibited.—13 El. c. 11. Navigation, confirming 5 El. c. 5. § 5.—13 El. c. 14. Bowstaves.—13 El. c. 15. Small English ships in foreign trade prohibited.—23 El. c. 7. Sale of fish by foreigners prohibited.—27 El. c. 15. Importation of fish. (Irish Act.)—28 El. c. 4. Importing wines.—39 El. c. 10. Fish.—1 Jac. 1. c. 18. § 1. Unclean foreign hops.—3 Jac. 1. c. 5. § 15. [25.] Importation of popish books.—3 Jac. 1. c. 6. Free trade with Spain and Portugal.—16 C. 1. c. 21. Gunpowder.—Recited Acts, or parts thereof, repealed accordingly.—Except so far as they repeal former Acts, which shall remain repealed.

§ III.—Parts of certain Statutes relative to exportation as herein recited shall be repealed.—27 E. 1. Exporting money or plate.—9 E. 3. st. 1. c. 1. Wines.—11 E. 3. c. 1. Wools.—14 E. 3. st. 1. c. 21. and st. 2. c. 4. Exporters of wool to import silver.—Statute of the Staples.—27 E. 3. st. 2. c. 3. Exporting wools, &c. by subjects prohibited.—28 E. 3. c. 5. Iron.—36 E. 3. st. 1. c. 11. Wools.—43 E. 3. c. 1. Wools by aliens.—50 E. 3. c. 7. Cloths not fulled.—14 R. 2. c. 5. Wools, &c. not to be exported by denizens.—16 R. 2. c. 1. Spiceries.—17 R. 2. c. 3. Single worsteds.—4 H. 4. c. 16. Exporting gold and silver.—6 H. 4. c. 4. Foreign goods by aliens.—8 H. 5. c. 2. Importing

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bullion,

bullion, &c. for wools exported.—3 H. 6. c. 2. Sheep.—3 H. 6. c. 4. Exporting butter.—8 H. 6. c. 23. Thrums.—18 H. 6. c. 3. Butter and cheese.—23 H. 6. c. 2. Thrums.—3 E. 4. c. 1. Wools.—7 E. 4. c. 3. Woollen yarn.—17 E. 4. c. 1. Exporting money.—So much of preceding Statutes as is recited, repealed accordingly, and shall cease and determine.—Except as they repeal former Statutes, which shall remain repealed.

§ IV.—Certain Acts relating to exportation repealed.—3 H. 7. c. 12 (vulgo c. 11.) Cloths unshorn.—11 H. 7. c. 13. Horses.—3 H. 8. c. 3. § 4. Aliens exporting bows.—3 H. 8. c. 7. Cloths unshorn.—(Irish Acts.) 13 H. 8. c. 2. and 28 H. 8. c. 17.—14 and 15 H. 8. c. 1. Cloths.—14 and 15 H. 8. c. 3. § ult. Worsted cloths.—21 H. 8. c. 10. Metal.—22 H. 8. c. 7. Horses.—25 H. 8. c. 2. § ult. Victuals not to be exported unless by licence.—26 H. 8. c. 16. Cloths.—Making perpetual 14, 15 H. 8. c. 3.—27 H. 8. c. 14. Leather.—33 H. 8. c. 9. Metal.—33 H. 8. c. 9. § 7. Bows not to be exported by aliens.—33 H. 8. c. 16. § 2. Yarn.—1 E. 6. c. 5. Horses.—1 E. 6. c. 6. § 2. making perpetual 33 H. 8. c. 16. § 2.—2 and 3 E. 6. c. 37. Metal.—5, 6 E. 6. c. 15. § 5. Exporting shoes, &c.—1 M. st. 3. c. 8. § 1. Leather.—1, 2 P. and M. c. 5. Provisions, wood, &c.—5 El. c. 22. Sheep skins.—8 El. c. 3. Live sheep.—8 El. c. 6. Cloths.—(Irish Acts.) 11 El. c. 10.—13 El. c. 2. Preventing export of wool.—18 El. c. 9. Leather.—35 El. c. 11. Clap board to be imported for beer exported.—3 Ja. 1. c. 9. § 1. Coney skins.—3 Ja. 1. c. 11. Beer.—Recited Acts repealed accordingly.—Except as they repeal former Acts.

§ V.—Laws relating to the Staples become inoperative.—Certain Statutes and ordinances, or parts thereof, repealed, viz.—Statute or ordinance of the Staples.—27 E. 3. st. 2.—27 (or 28) E. 3. Ordinance for fees of the Staple.—28 E. 3. c. 13. Confirming the ordinances.—Packing of wools, c. 13.—Usage of staples.—28 E. 3. c. 14. Showing of wools.—28 E. 3. c. 15. Bounds of the staples.—31 E. 3. c. 7. Punishing exportation of wool, &c. contrary to the Staple laws.—cc. 8, 9. Exportation of wools, &c.—36 E. 3. st. 1. c. 7. Power of mayors, &c. of the staples.—38 E. 3. st. 1. c. 7. confirming 27 E. 3. st. 2.—43 E. 3. c. 1. staples for wool, and exporting of wool by aliens.—2 R. 2. st. 1. c. 1. Saving for ordinances of staple at Calais.—2 R. 2. st. 1. c. 3. Merchants of Genoa, &c. exporting staple goods.—12 R. 2. c. 16. Staple at Calais.—14 R. 2. c. 1. Staple towns in England.—14 R. 2. c. 3. Officers of the staple.—14 R. 2. c. 5. Exporting staple goods by aliens.—15 R. 2. c. 9.

Recognizances.—21 R. 2. c. 17. Exporting staple goods.—2 H. 5. st. 2. c. 6. Staple at Calais.—2 H. 6. c. 4. Staple at Calais.—2 H. 6. c. 5. Exporting wools not customed.—3 H. 6. c. 4. Exporting butter and cheese.—6 H. 6. c. 6. Exporting staple goods from Melcombe.—8 H. 6. c. 17. Exporting staple goods except to Calais.—8 H. 6. c. 18. Sale of staple goods at Calais.—8 H. 6. c. 20. Purchase of staple goods by merchants of Calais.—c. 21. Export of wool, &c. from Newcastle and Berwick, to Scotland.—10 H. 6. c. 1. Recognizances of the staple at Calais.—10 H. 6. c. 7. Exporting staple goods to Scotland, Holland, &c.—11 H. 6. c. 13. continuing 8 H. 6. c. 18.—11 H. 6. c. 14. Shipping staple goods in creeks.—14 H. 6. c. 2. Exporting staple goods to Calais.—14 H. 6. c. 5. Shipping staple goods in creeks, &c.—15 H. 6. c. 8. Shipping staple goods at the lawful keys, &c.—18 H. 6. c. 15. Exporting wools, except to Calais, felony.—20 H. 6. c. 12. Partition of price of wools sold at Calais.—27 H. 6. c. 2. Confirming the privileges of the mayor, &c. of the staple at Calais.—3 E. 4. c. 1. Buying and exporting wool.—Selling staple goods at Calais for ready money.—4 E. 4. c. 2. Shipping wools for exportation to the staple at Calais, &c.—4 E. 4. c. 3. Shipping wools at Newcastle.—12 E. 4. c. 5. Exporting wools to Calais, &c.—14 E. 4. c. 3. Confirming and amending 12 E. 4. c. 5.—The said Statutes, ordinances, and parts of Statutes repealed accordingly; except as herein provided for, and so far as they repeal former Statutes, which shall remain repealed.

§ VI.—Certain Acts and parts of Acts relating to the staple to be repealed.—1 H. 7. c. 3. Suits before mayor of the staple.—37 H. 8. c. 15. Regrating wools.—5, 6 E. 6. c. 7. Buying wool.—5 El. c. 22. § 3. Exporting staple wares. (Irish Act.)—13 El. c. 1.—Export by staple merchants.—Recited Acts repealed accordingly; except as they repeal former Acts.

§ VII.—Proviso for Statutes 13 E. 1. (Statute of merchants.) 27 E. 3. st. 2. c. 9. (Statute staple.) 15 R. 2. c. 9.—5 H. 4. c. 12.—11 H. 6. c. 10.—23 H. 8. c. 6.—27 El. c. 4. § 7, &c.—8 G. 1. c. 25. as to proceedings on recognizances by Statutes staple.

§ VIII.—Proviso that so much of Statute 28 E. 3. c. 13. 8 H. 6. c. 29. (explaining 2 H. 5. st. 2. c. 3.) as relate to juries where aliens are parties, shall remain in force.

§ IX.—Saving for gauging of liquors in London.

§ X.—Certain Acts heretofore repealed, shall remain repealed; viz.—14 R. 2. c. 7.—15 R. 2. c. 8. Export of Tin.—2 H. 4. c. 6. Importing foreign coin, repealed by 21 J. 1. c. 28. § 11.—8 H. 6. c. 2. Trade to Denmark, repealed by 1 H. 8. c. 1.—3 H.

7. c. 7. entering goods in the names of others, repealed by 1. H. 8. c. 5.—3 H. 8. c. 15.—21 H. 8. c. 9.—1 M. st. 2. c. 11. Foreign hats and caps, repealed by 1 J. 1. c. 25. § 7.—5 H. 8. c. 7. Foreigners buying leather, repealed by 5 El. c. 8. § 44.—21 H. 8. c. 14. Linnens imported, repealed by 28 H. 8. c. 4—Irish Act, 12 E. 4. c. 2. Importing bows, repealed by 10 C. 1. st. 3. c. 22.—2, 3 Edw. 6. c. 26. Exporting ashes, repealed by 28 G. 3. c. 16.—1 El. c. 9. Exporting leather, repealed by 18 El. c. 9.—1 J. 1. c. 22. § 48. Punishing officers permitting exportation of leather, repealed by 48 G. 3. c. 60. § 1.—5 H. 8. c. 3.—27 H. 8. c. 13.—33 H. 8. c. 19. Export of woollen manufacture, repealed by 50 G. 3. c. 83.—3 E. 4. c. 4. 1. R. 3. c. 12. As to import of wrought goods, repealed by 56 G. 3. c. 36.—17 st. 3. c. 1.—27 E. 3. st. 2. c. 14.—38 E. 3. st. 1. c. 2.—5 R. 2. st. 1. c. 2.—17 R. 2. c. 1. 2 H. 4. c. 5.—2 H. 6. c. 6.—4 H. 7. c. 23.

—6, 7 W. 3. c. 17.—7, 8 W. 3. c. 19. Exporting gold and silver, repealed by 59 G. 3. c. 49. § 11, 12.—5 El. c. 7. as to import of wrought goods.—12 C. 2. c. 4. § 11. Export of gunpowder, both repealed by 59 G. 3. c. 73.

And the said several Statutes and Acts, and parts of Statutes and Acts, so repealed by the said several Acts made for repealing the same, shall accordingly be and remain, and are hereby declared to be repealed, except only so far as they repeal any former Act or Acts; and all which Act or Acts so repealed, shall be and remain so repealed, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

N.B. This, and the following five Acts, may be regarded as the most important commercial Acts of Parliament that have passed since the Navigation Act. They entirely change our system and policy of commercial law, and merit special notice.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT OF DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THE prevalence and obstinate severity of coughs are the circumstances which have particularized the present and immediately preceding months, in reference to medical requisites: to such a degree has this been the case, that it may be almost said, with stronger than poetical affirmation—

Those cough now who never cough'd before,
And those who always cough'd now cough the more.

The character of these pulmonary affections has of course been more or less regulated by constitutional tendencies in the individual subject; but their leading features have proved rather of the asthmatic than of the phthisical kind, and they have thus called for, and borne, those stimulating remedies, which, when employed in truly consumptive ailments, are much worse than useless. Many of the patent prescriptions, named "Cough drops," might properly be labelled with the word "Poison," were they intended only for the eye and the stomach of the consumptive invalid,—the principle of their efficacy in any case being that of exciting those parts of the pulmonary organs which in phthisis are already in a state of morbid excitation. Some practitioners, indeed, call in question the rectitude of expectorant agency, as applicable to any sort of pectoral disorder; while others, again, deny that balsamics and demulcents have more than an imaginary efficacy, seeing that the parts supposed to be sheathed and soothed by these substances never actually come in contact

with them, but pass down another channel, viz. through the gullet into the stomach; while it is the wind-pipe and lungs, not the oesophagus and stomach, which the disordered action implicates. These objections, however, in both instances seem to be too much founded on the refinements of theory, and to stand in opposition to truth: medicine, after all, would prove a poor inefficacious affair, were it never to act but in obedience to the dicta of pathology. Our continental neighbours, the French, condemn British practice as empirical; but the most triumphant reply to this charge is the superior success of the English physicians. Disease with us is often done away with by decided measures, long before the gallic school of tissue and texture practitioners would have determined upon the organ implicated, or the remedial indications demanded. The French are good investigators of disordered lesion, it is allowed, but dexterity in the inspection of a dead body does not necessarily imply an efficient practice upon the living; nay, it is possible for morbid anatomy (in moderation, the most useful of all medical studies,) to be carried to an ultra extent, by encouraging analytic minutiae to the exclusion of synthetic and pervading principles. French medicine, like French art, is full of correct littlenesses and beautiful fragments; but it is wanting in the commanding spirit of a combining whole. It is *oulliny*, and cold, and raw.

A curious case of nervous affection is now under the Reporter's care. A child, about six years old, who is without the smallest

smallest manifestation of disease during the day, awakes in the night with involuntary laughter, attended with some gesticulations, which last frequently till the time of rising. Upon it being mentioned to the parents that the disorder was probably a species of St. Vitus's dance, they directly told the writer that a family, who lived opposite them, had recently been affected with that complaint; and that their children had intently noticed, and occasionally imitated, them. This, then, is probably the source of the disorder in the present instance; and it is likely, as suggested by an ingenious friend, that the malady is a species of oneirodynia, as well as chorea; that the child had been impressed in its dreams with what it had seen during its waking hours, and that such impression had thus become associated with the time and circumstance of sleep. Dreams perhaps modify, and in a manner *duplicate*, existence, more than we are generally aware. Not long since, a case of well marked epilepsy was seen by the writer, which originated in the following manner. The subject of it, a young girl in the lower walks of life, had been engaged with some loose companions in throwing stones at the skeletons that are disgustingly gibbeted on the shores of the Thames. It seems that in the first instance the poor girl considered this pastime as a mere matter of

innocent fun and frolic; but, in the visions of the succeeding night, she conceived a horror of the act, and, as just stated, epilepsy was the consequence,—a disorder with which she will probably be affected, from slight causes, during the whole of her life.

The boy to whom allusion has just been made is under a tonic plan of treatment, the medicine principally consisting of the *Nitras argenti*, and he already shows signs of improvement.

The continued severity of the weather induces the writer to reiterate his recommendation of wash-leather waistcoats. It is only they who have tried the expedient that can conceive the comfort of it. The Reporter would almost as soon part with his own skin as the additional one he has adopted. Till he wore the material in question, he scarcely knew the feeling of warmth during the winter season; he now, with less exterior clothing than before, finds himself comparatively indifferent to the temperature of the air. "God's blessing (says Sancho Panza,) be upon that man who first invented sleep; it covers one all over like a garment." So does wash-leather, says the writer of these Reports; and so will every one say who shall make an essay of its virtue. D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; Jan. 20, 1823.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PLUMBAGO, or the substance commonly called black-lead, — which stands foremost in reproaching the insufficiency of chemical analysis,—has lately been supposed by Dr. McCULLOCK to be the oxide of a peculiar metal, which exists in variable proportions in most cast-iron, (without apparent deterioration of its quality,) in some kind of union with the iron, and from which it is capable of being slowly separated by several weak acids, the acetic in particular. The facts adduced appear, however, to show nothing more, than that part of a mass of cast-iron is by such action, or the whole in a sufficient time, changed into an equal mass of plumbago, of far less weight than the iron. The masses of native black-lead, of very different sizes, in the Borrowdale-mine in Cumberland, have appeared to Mr. Farey, who elaborately investigated them in 1819, to occupy detached spaces, which never were empty, in a coarse, steatitic, slaty rock (steaschist, graduating locally into basalt); the transmutation or change, at some early period, of local portions of which rock, into pure plumbago, by some operations of nature, or of nature's Creator rather, seemed to him almost an unavoidable conclusion.

M. DE HEMPLINE, of Brussels, has discovered that sulphat of ammoniac pos-

sesses the property which M. Gay-Lussac had already ascertained in phosphat of ammoniac,—of rendering linen-cloth and paper almost incombustible. Muriated ammoniac and sulphate of zinc have the same property, in a greater or less degree. The phosphat and the boreat of ammoniac possess a power of preventing wood from burning with a flame.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, by Dr. T. Forster, from Dec. 20, 1822, to Jan. 20, 1823.

Dec. 20.—Thermometer 33°; barometer 30.13. A raw north-east wind blowing hard all day, with a clouded sky.

21.—33°; 30.07. Slacken clouds, and clear night; but very cold. N.E.

22.—34°; 29.91. E. A great deal of clouds.

23.—39°; 29.91. E. Sonder clouds, of a loose sort, and warmer air.

24.—32°; 30.05. E. Dull, starving east wind, and cloudy sky.

25.—28°; 30.08. E. The sun rose fiery red: a cloudy day.

26.—27°; 30.25. N.E. The sun rose very clear: fine day.

27.—27°; 30.20. E. White frost: clear morning, but cloudy in the middle of the day. The white *Polyanthus narcissus* remains in flower, and braves the cold. The birds

birds begin to flock to the windows for food and shelter: field-fares begin to be seen in flocks.

28.—26°; 30.08. N.W., E. Clear day.

29.—28°; 29.82. Variable wind: mistiness above.

30.—27°; 29.65. E. Cold wind again.

31.—29°; 29.58. Sleet fell all day.

Jan. 1, 1823.—34°; 29.62. S.E. Calm; a thaw at night.

2.—41°; 29.75. S. Clouds, with rain.

3.—43°; 29.71. Variable. A pleasant day; with sonder cloud, and other light modifications.

4.—40°; 29.63. S.S.E. Fair.

5.—44°; 29.64. Fair.

6.—40°; 29.94. Fair.

7.—36°; 30.00. Fair.

8.—36°; 30.00. Brilliant red clouds at sun-rise.

9.—26°; 29.78. N.E. Fair.

10.—30°; 29.75. N.E. Cloudy.

11.—29°; 29.79. N.E. Fair.

12.—27°; 29.67. E. Cloudy north-east wind.

13.—24°; 29.51. N.E. Snowing.

14.—26°; 29.36. N. Fair: snow P.M.

15.—25°; 29.20. N. Snowing hard: the snow lays deep.

16.—29°; 29.27. W. Clouds, and some snow.

17.—29°; 29.29. W.S.W. Cloudy.

18.—10°; 29.70. N. Clouds: fair evening.

19.—The coldest day we have had this year; the thermometer at sun-rise was only 5° of Fahrenheit, and a white rime was on the trees: the sky clear.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, the thermometer, on the nights of the 19th and 20th, was at 6° and 8°; and north of London at 3°. It has been above the freezing point, in the night only, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th. The barometer has ranged from 30.5 to 29 inches.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				Dec. 27, 1822.				Jan. 23, 1823.							
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2	8	0	to	2	10	0	2	8	0	to	2	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	0	0	—	4	14	0	4	13	0	—	4	17	0	do.
—, fine ..	6	6	0	—	6	14	0	6	7	0	—	6	18	0	do.
—, Mocha	7	0	0	—	10	10	0	5	10	0	—	10	10	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common..	0	0	7	—	0	0	8	0	0	7	—	0	0	8	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	0	8½	—	0	0	11	0	0	8½	—	0	0	11	do.
Currants	5	0	0	—	5	14	0	5	0	0	—	5	14	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	8	0	—	2	12	0	2	5	0	—	2	12	0	per chest
Flax, Riga	54	10	0	—	55	0	0	55	0	0	—	56	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	0	0	—	43	0	0	42	10	0	—	43	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	0	0	—	4	15	0	3	10	0	—	5	5	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	—	2	18	0	2	10	0	—	2	18	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	15	0	—	9	0	0	8	15	0	—	9	0	0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	42	0	0	—	0	0	0	42	0	0	—	0	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	56	0	0	—	58	0	0	58	0	0	—	59	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	2	6	—	2	3	0	2	2	0	—	2	2	6	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	10	0	—	3	16	0	3	10	0	—	3	16	0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	13	0	—	0	15	0	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	do.
—, East India	0	9	0	—	0	12	0	0	12	0	—	0	13	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	17	5	—	1	2	5	0	17	5	—	1	2	5	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	5	—	0	17	6	0	14	5	—	0	17	6	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	2	—	0	7	4	0	7	2	—	0	7	4	do.
—, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	4	2	0	3	9	—	0	4	2	do.
—, Nutmegs	0	3	1	—	0	3	2	0	3	1	—	0	3	2	do.
—, Pepper, black..	0	0	6	—	0	0	6½	0	0	6	—	0	0	6½	do.
—, white ..	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	0	—	0	3	4	0	3	2	—	0	3	8	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	10	—	0	1	11	0	2	0	—	0	2	2	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	0	2	6	—	0	2	10	do.
Sugar, brown	2	12	0	—	2	13	0	2	14	0	—	2	15	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	do.
—, East India, brown	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	do.
—, lump, fine	3	19	0	—	4	4	0	4	5	0	—	4	8	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted ...	2	2	6	—	0	0	0	2	2	6	—	0	0	0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	18	0	—	1	18	6	1	17	6	—	1	19	0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	4¼	—	0	2	5½	0	2	4¾	—	0	2	5½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	7	—	0	5	10	0	5	7	—	0	5	10	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
—, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt
Course															

Course of Exchange, Jan. 24.—Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburgh, 37 9.—Paris, 25 85.—Leyhorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 52.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 620l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 53l.—Grand Union, 19l.—Grand Junction, 248l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 375l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 740l.—Trent and Mersey, 2000l.—Worcester, 27l.—East India Docks, 150l.—London, 120l.—West India, 187l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 20l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 273l.—Albion, 51l.—Globe, 135l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 70l.—City Ditto, 118l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th was 78; 5 per cent. Consols, 77½; 3½ per cent. 90½; 4 per cent. Consols 96½; Bank Stock 242.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11¼d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Dec. 1822, and the 20th of Jan. 1823: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 71.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

AGARD, M. F. S. and W. S. Borrowcash, Derbyshire, millers. (Barber, L.)
 Allen, C. Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, woollen-draper. (Mercer)
 Allott, G. Sandal Magne, Yorkshire, tobacco-manufacturer. (Hexby and Co. Wakefield)
 Alloway, J. Rotherbithe, timber-merchant. (Bridger and Co.)
 Bailey, W. Deptford, merchant. (Batsford)
 Barns, J. Pendleton, near Manchester, brewer. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Bates, T. Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, merchant. (Cousins)
 Bennett, J. St. Helen's, Worcestershire, glover. (Collett and Co. L.)
 Benson, J. York, coach-master. (Bell and Co. L.)
 Beverley, M. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, merchant. (Farren)
 Boardman, J. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Bunn, E. Hermitage-place, Clerkenwell, merchant. (Jackson, L.)
 Buxton, T. Ingol, Lancashire, corn-merchant. (Dewhurst, Preston)
 Cannon, J. Dareth, Kent, mealman. (Davison, L.)
 Cary, T. Saffron-hill, cordwalner. (Perkins and Co.)
 Childs, W. Whitehall, victualler. (Wood)
 Clark, R. H. St. Mary-at-hill, wine-merchant. (Watt)
 Collier, J. Rathbone-place, silk-mercer. (Knight and Co.)
 Cuffley, J. R. Ipswich, maltster. (Bromley, L.)
 Daw, W. High Halden, Kent, potter. (James, L.)
 Dickinson, J. Aldersgate-street, leather-seller. (Pullen and Son)
 Dickens, G. J. Skinner-street, Snow-hill, cordwainer. (Carter)
 Eaglesfield, J. and J. Wall, Hinckley, hosiers. (Long and Co. L.)
 Eastwood, J. and G. Kay, Meltham, Yorkshire, clothiers. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Edwards, J. C. Throgmorton-street, stock-broker. (Lowe)
 Flynn, J. Turton, Lancashire, blacksmith. (Ellis)
 Goldsmith, W. Benhall, Suffolk, corn-merchant. (Carpenter, L.)
 Green, W. Gracechurch-street, stationer. (Hutchinson)
 Greenwell, T. White Lion-court, Cornhill, merchant. (Hewett)
 Hall, T. Old Compton-street, Soho, woollen-draper. (Barrow and Co.)
 Hammond, W. Wickhambrook, Suffolk, shop-keeper. (Stevens, L.)
 Haughton, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
 Heath, W. T. Cushion-court, Broad-street, merchant. (Hurd and Co.)

Hicks, H. and S. W. Woodward, Bankside, Southwark, timber-merchants. (Davison)
 Hoofsetter, S. H. Sheffield, merchant. (Blakelock)
 Humphreys, H. Wells-row, Islington, grocer. (Jones and Co. L.)
 Irving, C. Southampton, schoolmaster. (Brundrett)
 Johnson, N. S. Manchester, fustian-manufacturer. (Mackinson, L.)
 Jackson, J. Halifax, dealer. (Walker, L.)
 Jones, J. Great Commercial-buildings, Blackfriars' road, haberdasher. (Phipps)
 Lamplough, T. Bridlington Quay, corn-factor. (Rosser and Co. L.)
 Larton, W. Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, gold-beater. (Hodson)
 Leach, J. Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, L.)
 Manser, T. Trichurst, Sussex, farmer. (Palmer, L.)
 Marsland, H. Handforth, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturer. (Tyler, L.)
 Mills, T. Milverton, Somersetshire, baker. (Norton and Co. L.)
 Morgan, A. Bewdley, Monmouthshire, innholder. (Platt, L.)
 Molyneux, T. Holborn, boot-maker. (Allen)
 Newell, T. Auberley, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Freeman and Co. L.)
 Oland, J. Bristol, potter. (Holme and Co. L.)
 Packwood, J. Ratcliffe Highway, carpet-dealer. (Fisher and Co.)
 Pain, R. Chilton Trivett, Somersetshire, maltster. (Nethersoles and Co. L.)
 Parker, T. Stourbridge, dealer. (Wright and Co.)
 Porritt, J. Pitt's place, Kent-road, cheesemonger. (Taylor, L.)
 Pullen, R. Leeds, merchant. (Evans, L.)
 Radford, J. S. Hull, merchant. (Knowles, L.)
 Reader, R. Old-street road, timber-merchant. (Young)
 Redmayne, J. Burton, Yorkshire, coal-dealer. (Jackson, L.)
 Roope, T. Liverpool, baker. (Chester, L.)
 Rushton, J. Bolton, grocer. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Ryley, J. Birmingham, spoon-maker. (Norton and Co. L.)
 Saxty, J. Batheaston, near Bath, saddler. (Helliings, Bath)
 Sharpley, A. Binbrook, Lincolnshire, farmer. (Taylor, L.)
 Slaughter, T. Seal, Kent, farmer. (Sherwood and Co. L.)
 Saunders, J. Aldersgate-street, painter. (Keeling)
 Shield, A. High-street, Wapping, baker. (Clarke, L.)
 Strickland, J. and J. Newgate-market, cheesemongers. (Alliston and Co.)
 Sutton, T. H. Strood, Kent, innkeeper. (Flexney)
 Ward, J. Stratford-upon-Avon, stationer. (Wyatt)
 White, R. Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, farmer. (Knight, Warminster)
 Whitehead, H. Bury, Lancashire, druggist. (Hurd and Co. L.)

DIVIDENDS.

Armistead, J. Clapham, Yorksh.
 Arthur, T. Neath
 Ashwell, J. Nottingham
 Atherton, J. Warrington
 Barnaschina, A. Gravesend
 Beattie, J. Portsea
 Bell, J. and G. Berwick-upon-Tweed
 Bell, J. Downshire-hill, Hampstead
 Belcher, J. London-lane, Enfield

Blackley, D. Cambridge
 Blackley, E. Wood-st. Cheap-side
 Brewer, S. Alderton, Suffolk
 Buchanan, D., S. M. Smith, and F. Ashley, Liverpool
 Burgie, J. Martin-lane
 Carnes, W. Canal-row, Bermondsey
 Cave, W. J. West Smithfield
 Clough, J. H. and Co. Liverpool
 Cobb, H. Graveney, Kent

Coldwell, T. S. Norwich
 Cossart, M. J. I. and P. Clement's Inn-lane
 Craney, J. Snow-hill
 Dalton, J. Tottenham Court-road
 Dean, R. W. and T. W. Cooke, Sugarloaf-alley, Bethnal-green
 Diston, T. Tewkesbury
 Dobson, T. and G. Thompson, Darlington
 Douglas, M. Sunderland
 Dowley,

Dowley, J. Willow-street, Bank-side
 Drake, J. Lewisham
 Durrant, W. Castle-street, Flinsbury
 Ellis, S. and G. Glover, Aldersgate-street
 Emery, T. Worcester
 Emmett, W. Leicester-square
 Evans, J. Wapping
 Fairchild, J. L. Thurlby, Lincolnshire
 Farmer, N. East-lane, Bermondsey
 Field, T. St. John-street, West Smithfield
 Flanders, J. Atherstone, Warwickshire
 Forbes, J. and D. Gregory, Alder-maunbury
 Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent
 Gardiner, G. St. John-street
 Gray, J. London and Liverpool
 Green, W. jun. Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell
 Green, J. Oxford-street
 Griffin, D. Walworth
 Griffith, T. High-row, Knights-bridge
 Griffith, T. Hillmorton, Warwickshire
 Gosling, G. Chesterfield
 Gossart, J. J. and P. Clement's-lane
 Goundry, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Good, P. P. Clapton
 Gyles, J. E. Shoreditch
 Halliday, T. Broad street
 Hancock, J. Poplar
 Handforth, D. Manchester
 Hartley, R. Penrith
 Harding, T. S. Tamworth
 Harding, J. Great Winchester-st.
 Harrison, J. Leeds
 Hart, J. and J. McAlpin, Carlisle
 Hayton, W. and M. Douglas, Sunderland
 Hayton, J. W. Greenfield, Flintshire, and M. P. Leasiuby, London

Hassett, J. Richard-st. Islington
 Herbert, P. and H. London
 Herbert, T. Checquer-yard, Dowgate-hill
 Hewlett, J. Gloucester
 Hitchin, J. H. Kidderminster
 Hill, T. and H. Wood, Queenhithe
 Holmes, A. and Co. Chesterfield
 Hooper, J. Tooley-street
 Horsman, E. and J. Chipping, Campden, Gloucestershire
 Howett, J. St. Martin's-lane
 Howard, J. Mitcham
 Jacks, T. Bishopsgate-st. without
 Jones, J. Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square
 Jones, T. and E. Powell, Wrexham
 Kempster, T. Bouverie-street
 Kendall, J. Mile-end
 Ketland, T. and J. Adams, Birmingham
 Kenna, W. Bath
 Killick, W. Cheam, Surrey
 Kirkland, J. and J. Badenoch, Coventry
 King, J. Great Yeldham, Essex
 Law, W. Cophall-court
 Lawrence, J. Hatton-garden
 Leech, I. and J. Hinchcliff
 Lea, T. Stapenhill, Derbyshire
 Lloyd, W. and W. Lower Thames-street
 Longrig, J. Liverpool
 Lough, R. Upper Ground-street, Christ-church
 Luke, J. Exeter
 Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Bedford-square
 Milne, G. Broad-street
 Neate, G. Grantham, Lincolnsh.
 New, E. Bristol
 Newton, T. Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and W. Newton, West Walton, Norfolk
 Newman, H. Wargreaves, Berks
 Otley, G. New Bond-street
 Park, R. jun. Portsea
 Parkes, T. and A. Lawton, Birmingham
 Passman, J. Old Street-road
 Penfold, E. Maidstone

Pettitt, J. and S. R. Burch, Southwark
 Phillips, G. Old Brentford
 Pittow, J. jun. Witham, Essex
 Pratt, R. Archer-st. Westminster
 Prest, W. and J. Worlner, Lawrence Pountney-lane
 Pritchard, E. Llanrwst, Denbighshire
 Prole, W. Georgeham, Devon
 Radcliffe, T. and Co. Ewood-bridge, Lancashire
 Reilly, R. Southampton-row, Bermondsey
 Richardson, J. Sloane-st. Chelsea
 Ritchie, R. and J. Bigsby, Deptford
 Robertson, J. Old Broad-street
 Robinson, F. Aston, near Birmingham
 Rowe, H. Amen Corner
 Roxby, R. B. Arbour-square, Commercial-road
 Salmon, J. Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth
 Scandrett, W. Worcester
 Schwieso, J. C. Soho-square
 Sharland, G. South Molton, Devon
 Smith, A. Lime-street square
 Smith, T. H. Chancery-lane
 Spence, J. Providence-row, Hackney
 Stalker, D. Leadenhall-street
 Stevens, D. G. Harlow
 Studd, J. L. Kirby-street, Hatton Garden
 Theisen, A. H. Bernard-street, Russell-square
 Thorpe, W. Epping
 Thurtell, J. Bradwell, Suffolk
 Tutin, S. Chandos-street
 Welsford, W. Tower-hill
 Whalley, G. B. Basinghall-street
 Wheatcroft, S. Sheffield
 White, J. C. Mitre-court, Feuchurch-street
 Wilks, R. Chancery-lane
 Wright, W. Tewkesbury
 Youden, S. Dover
 Young, W. and J. Renard, Downs' Wharf.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE accounts from the country, with respect to the effects of the weather upon the wheat crop, are universally favourable. The first dry frosts were beneficial in killing slugs and insectile vermin, and checking the too great luxuriance of the early-sown wheats; whilst the succeeding snows have proved a cover and protection. The continuance of severe weather, however, has put an entire stop to tillage, and confined the operations of husbandry to carting dung and ditch-earth for manure, road-work, threshing, and tending cattle. From the dry state of the soil, the pastures have remained productive unusually long, and a great stock of fodder has been spared. The turnip crop has turned out wonderfully productive, and the quality hitherto greatly superior to expectation; indeed, had the winter proved mild, it would have been impossible to have consumed the crop,—a circumstance which does not go to prove a diminished extent of farming culture. Great quantity of hay has been spared, since scarcely any stock but the lambs have stood in need of

it. The greatest difficulty is experienced in supporting the labourers, who are too generally degraded to the state of paupers. Reports still from various parts of tenants' effects taken in execution, and industrious families turned adrift,—a proceeding equally cruel and impolitic, unless very substantial reasons can be alleged. The advance on prices before Christmas has not the appearance of being permanent; and barley, oats, and beans, are on the decline. The last crop of barley and oats, it is probable, were greater than was supposed, and the stocks in hand considerable. Potatoes are rising in price. In wool little doing, excepting fine wool. Store pigs have risen considerably, and unexpectedly. The meat markets remain steady; indeed the best articles have generally produced a considerable price, the times considered. A most absurd report has been propagated, that government has it in contemplation to buy up wheat with the view of raising the price, instead of using their endeavours to enable the grower to sell profitably at the present.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—

Mutton,

Mutton, 2s. 4d. to 4s.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Pork, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.—Raw fat, 2s. 3½d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 24s. to 56s.—Barley, 22s. to 34s.—Oats, 16s. to 28s.

—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 7½d.—Hay, 52s. to 84s.—Clover, do. 55s. to 86s.—Straw, 31s. 6d. to 45s.

Coals in the pool, 41s. 6d. to 51s. 3d. Middlesex; Jan. 20, 1823.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

FRANCE.

AS the eyes of all Europe will soon be directed to the proceedings of THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, we have procured from Paris an original drawing of its interior, during the sitting, with a speaker in the rostrum, and another awaiting his conclusion. In other respects, it fully speaks for itself. More cannot be expected from it than from our House of Commons, both being under such careful ministerial management, that a majority in either is never likely to appear on any vital question. Such assemblies serve, however, to enlighten the public, and to bring before the world any enormous abuses of power which no degree of profligacy could justify; but, on the other hand, they confer a disgusting *plausibility* on the acts of a government which lull the multitude into false security.

Great events appear to be pending. Hostilities with the insulted Spanish patriots seem to be inevitable. The blow may perhaps be struck before our Number is published; but, whenever struck, it will commence the *millennium of liberty*, and all usurpations of undue power will totter like houses during an earthquake. Happily, too, the insolent asseverations of legitimacy have been self-destroyed, and for intermediate sacrifices, the good cause of liberty has nothing to answer.

In our Supplement, we have treated on this subject more at large, at the conclusion of our extracts from Mr. Blaquiere's excellent book on Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the official statement of the revenue for 1822, by which it appears that the tenantry of the kingdom have been able to pay the tax-gatherer and fundholder, whatever be the condition of the proprietary. In truth, the payments into the public Exchequer seem to increase, in spite of the complaints which fill the kingdom; and hence the utility of the tax-gatherer being *first* satisfied, whoever comes in *second* best.

Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th January, 1822, and 1823.

	Years ended Jan. 5.	
	1822.	1823.
Customs	£9,135,102	£9,386,111
Excise	26,546,415	25,747,441
Stamps	6,103,640	6,203,552
Post Office	1,318,000	1,359,000
Assessed Taxes ..	6,256,811	5,798,805
Land Taxes	1,263,274	1,224,551
Miscellaneous....	303,463	398,534
Total	50,931,705	50,122,994

Decrease on the Year £808,711

	Quarters ended Jan. 5.	
	1822.	1823.
Customs	£2,486,896	£2,402,238
Excise	6,390,789	6,291,908
Stamps	1,497,128	1,450,987
Post Office	308,000	324,000
Assessed Taxes ..	2,292,708	2,120,384
Land Taxes	473,000	433,592
Miscellaneous....	119,696	148,132
Total	13,568,217	13,171,241

Decrease on the Quarter £396,976

The policy of Great Britain at this moment is happily most temperate; and, we flatter ourselves, that the spirit of crusading in any cause not our own, will not cross the English channel. For notices of the great public meetings at Norwich, Hereford, York, &c. we refer to the Provincial Intelligence; and we beg leave, also, to refer to the Supplement, published this day, for a very important abstract of the votes on FIFTY GREAT QUESTIONS during the last sessions in the House of Commons. It is a document of perpetual reference; and, besides appearing in our Supplement, has been published separately at 1s. by Miller.

SPAIN.

Dispatch from the Count de Nesselrode to the Charge d'Affairs of Russia, at Madrid, dated Verona, the 14th (26th) Nov. 1822.

The sovereigns and the plenipotentiaries assembled at Verona, in the firm intention of consolidating, more and more, the peace which Europe enjoys, and to prevent whatever might tend to compromise that state

of general tranquillity, were led, from the first moment of their assembling, to direct their anxious and serious attention towards an ancient monarchy, which had been agitated with internal commotions during two years, and which could not but excite, in an equal degree, the solicitude, the interest, and the apprehensions, of other powers.

When, in the month of March, 1820, some perjured soldiers turned, their arms against their sovereign and their country, to impose upon Spain laws which the public reason of Europe, enlightened by the experience of all ages, stamped with its highest disapprobation, the allied cabinets, and particularly that of St. Petersburg, hastened to point out the calamities that would follow in the train of institutions which consecrated military revolt, by the very mode of their establishment. These fears were but too soon and too thoroughly justified. They are no longer theories nor principles, which are now to be examined and approved. Facts speak aloud; and what feeling must they not inspire in every Spaniard who yet cherishes a love for his king and country? What regret must be experienced at the ascendancy of the men who have brought about the Spanish revolution? At a moment when a deplorable success crowned their enterprise, the integrity of the Spanish monarchy was the object of the Spanish government. The whole nation participated in the wishes of his Catholic majesty; all Europe had offered him an amicable intervention to restore for him, on solid bases, the authority of the mother-country over distant regions which formerly constituted her wealth and her strength. Encouraged by a fatal example, to persevere in rebellion, the provinces where it had already broken out, found in the events of the month of March, the best apology for disobedience; and those who had yet remained faithful, immediately separated from the mother country, justly afraid of the despotism which was about to oppress its unfortunate sovereign, and a people whom rash innovations condemned to traverse the whole range of revolutionary disasters.—To the disorders of America were soon added the evils that are inseparable from a state of things where the conservative principles of social order had been forgotten.—Anarchy appeared in the train of revolution; disorder in the train of anarchy. Long years of tranquil possession, soon ceased to be a sufficient title to property; the most sacred rights were soon disputed; ruinous loans and contributions unceasingly renewed, soon attacked both public wealth and the fortunes of private individuals. As was the case at that epoch, the bare recollection of which makes Europe shudder, religion was despoiled of her patrimony; the throne of popular respect; the royal dignity was outraged; and authority was

transferred to assemblies where the blind passions of the multitude seized upon the reins of government. Lastly, and to complete the parallel with those days of calamity so unhappily re-produced in Spain, on the 7th of July, blood was seen to flow in the palace of the king, and a civil war raged throughout the Peninsula. During nearly three years, the allied powers continued to flatter themselves that the Spanish character,—that character so constant and so generous when the safety of the country was in question, and lately so heroic when it struggled against a power produced by revolution, would show itself at last, even in the men who had had the misfortune to betray the noble recollections which Spain might proudly recall to every nation in Europe. They flattered themselves that the government of his Catholic majesty, undeceived by the first lessons of a fatal experience, would adopt measures, if not to stop by one common effort the numerous calamities which were bursting upon them from all sides, at least to lay the foundations of a remedial system, and to secure gradually to the throne its legitimate rights and its necessary prerogatives; also, to give to subjects adequate protection, and to property indispensable guarantees. But those hopes have been utterly falsified. The lapse of time has only brought with it fresh injustice; violence has been increased; the number of victims has frightfully augmented; and Spain has already seen more than one warrior, and more than one faithful citizen, hurried to the scaffold.

It is thus that the revolution of the 9th March went on, day by day, hastening the ruin of the Spanish monarchy, when two particular events occurred which excited the most serious attention of foreign governments.

In the midst of a people, to whom devotion to their kings is an hereditary sentiment; a people who for six successive years shed the noblest blood to recover their legitimate monarch;—that monarch and his family were reduced to a state of notorious and almost absolute captivity. His brothers, compelled to justify themselves, were daily menaced with the dungeon or the axe; and imperious commands forbade him, with his dying wife, to quit the capital. On the other hand, in imitation of the revolutions of Naples and Piedmont, which the Spanish conspirators constantly represent as their own work, we hear them announce that their plans of subversion have no limits. In a neighbouring country they strove with unremitting perseverance to encourage tumults and rebellion. In more distant states they laboured to create accomplices; the activity of their proselytism was everywhere felt, and everywhere it produced the same disasters.

Such conduct would, of necessity, excite general reprobation. Those cabinets which sincerely desired the good of Spain, intimated during two years their sentiments, by the nature of the relations which they maintained with its government. France saw herself obliged to confide to an army the protection of her frontiers, and probably she will be compelled also to confide to it the task of putting an end to those provocations which have rendered it necessary. Spain herself has rebelled, in some parts, against a system which is foreign to her habits, to her known loyalty, and to her entirely monarchical traditions. In this state of things, the emperor, our august master, has determined to take a step which cannot leave to the Spanish nation any doubt as to his true intentions, nor as to the sincerity of the wishes he entertains in her behalf. It is to be feared that the dangers arising from vicinity, which are always imminent, those which menace the royal family, and the just complaints of a neighbouring state, will terminate in creating, between him and Spain, the most grave embarrassments. It is this painful extremity which his majesty would avoid, if possible; but, as long as the king is not in a condition to express freely his will, as long as a deplorable order of things facilitates the efforts of the artists of revolutions, who are united by one common bond with those of the other countries of Europe, to trouble its repose, is it in the power of the emperor, is it in the power of any monarch, to ameliorate the relations of the Spanish government with foreign powers? On the other hand, how easy would it be to attain this essential end, if the king recovered, with his perfect liberty, the means of putting an end to civil war, of preventing a foreign war, and of surrounding himself with the most enlightened and the most faithful of his subjects, in order to give to Spain those institutions which her wants and her legitimate wishes require. Then, free and tranquil, she could not but inspire Europe with the security which she would herself enjoy; and then, too, the powers which now protest against the conduct of her government, would be eager to renew with her relations truly amicable and founded upon mutual good-will. It is a long time since Russia announced these grand truths to the attention of Spaniards. Never had their patriotism higher destinies to fulfil than at this moment. What glory for them to conquer revolution a second time, and to prove that it can never exercise dominion in a country where ancient virtues, an indelible attachment to principles which guarantee the duration of society, and respect for a holy religion, will always triumph over anarchical doctrines, and the artifices employed to extend their fatal influence. Already one portion of

the nation has declared itself. It only remains for the other portion to unite instantly with their king to deliver Spain—to save it—to assign it, in the great European family, a place so much the more honourable, because it would be snatched, as in 1814, from the disastrous triumph of military usurpation.

In directing you, M. le Comte, to communicate to the ministers of his most Catholic majesty, the sentiments developed in this dispatch, his majesty is willing to believe that neither his intentions, nor those of his allies, will be misrepresented. In vain will malevolence endeavour to represent them in the light of foreign interference, which seeks to dictate laws to Spain.

To express the desire of seeing a protracted misery terminate, to snatch from the same yoke an unhappy monarch, and one of the first among European nations,—to stop the effusion of blood, and to facilitate the re-establishment of an order of things at once wise and national, is certainly not attacking the independence of a country, nor establishing a right of intervention against which any power whatever would have reason to protest. If his imperial majesty had other views, it would rest with him and his allies to let the Spanish revolution complete its work. Very soon every germ of prosperity, of wealth, and of power, would be destroyed in the Peninsula; and, if the Spanish nation can suppose these hostile designs to be entertained, they should look for the proof of their existence in the indifference and the inaction of the allies.

The reply that will be made to the present Declaration, must decide questions of the very highest importance. Your instructions from this day will point out the determination that you are to make, if the dispositions of the public authority at Madrid reject the means which are offered for securing to Spain a future tranquillity, and an imperishable glory.

The Spanish ministers have replied with Roman spirit and Spartan brevity to the impertinent observations of the Holy Alliance, and their domestic concerns.

Circular addressed to the Ambassadors of Spain at the Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

It would be unworthy the Spanish government to answer the notes of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confines itself to making known to you its intentions.—1. The Spanish nation is governed by a Constitution which was solemnly recognized by the emperor of Russia, in 1812.—2. The Spaniards, friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this Constitution, which

was abolished solely by violence, in 1814.

—3. The Constitutional King of Spain freely exercises the powers vested in him by the fundamental code.—4. The Spanish nation does not, in any way, interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.—5. The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation only concerns herself.—6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the Constitution, but of the efforts of the enemies who endeavour to destroy her.—7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any power to interfere in her affairs.—The government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties, the national honour, and by its unalterable attachment to the Constitution sworn to in 1812. I authorise you to communicate verbally this paper to the minister of foreign affairs of the power to which you are accredited, and to deliver him a copy, if he require it. His majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal, and the patriotism, which distinguish you, will suggest a firm conduct, such as is worthy the Spanish name under present circumstances. This is what I have the honour to communicate to your excellency, by order of his majesty.

I renew to you the assurances, &c.

(Signed) EVARISTO ST. MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 2.

The Notes of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian ministers, on demanding their passports, were answered as under.

Answer to Prussia.

I have received the note which your excellency transmitted to me under the date of the 10th, and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the government of his most Catholic majesty for the happiness of the Prussian states, are not less ardent than those manifested by his majesty the king of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Jan. 11, 1823.

Answer to Russia.

I have received the very insolent note which your excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th instant; and, limiting myself, for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish government, I transmit, by order of his majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible.

Answer to Austria.

I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th; and, having

now only to say that the government of his Catholic majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the court of Vienna, I send you, by royal order, the passports which you have required.

The answer of the Spanish government to the note of M. de Villele is equally firm and dignified. It states what is a severe, but a just rebuke to the Holy Alliance, that "the Spanish government was never without the conviction that the institutions adopted freely and spontaneously by Spain would give rise to jealousies in many of the cabinets of Europe." It further states, that "Spain is governed by a Constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to, in 1812, and acknowledged by the powers which were assembled in the congress of Verona"—the very powers who now seek to overturn it. "It was natural," says the Spanish government, "that this order of things should produce discontents: that is an inevitable consequence of every reform which aims at a correction of abuses. Individuals are always to be found, in every nation and in every state, who can never submit themselves to the empire of reason and justice."

France, it will be recollected, offered her assistance to Spain in tranquilizing her, and the Spanish government points out the way in which she may do it. "The assistance which it is now incumbent on the French government to give to that of Spain (says the state-paper,) is purely negative. The disbanding its army of the Pyrenees,—the restraining the factious enemies of Spain and the refugees in France, and a marked and decided animadversion on those who take pleasure in blackening, in the most atrocious manner, the government of his Catholic Majesty, as well as the institutions of Spain and her Cortes, is what the law of nations, as respected by all civilized countries, requires."

Message delivered by the Cortes to the King of Spain.

"The Cortes manifest to his majesty, that they have heard with the greatest astonishment the assertions contained in the notes of the cabinets of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburg, because these diplomatic communications, besides being inconsistent with the established practice of civilized nations, are insulting to the Spanish nation, its Cortes, and its government; and that they have at the same time heard with the greatest satisfaction the judicious and decorous answer made by the

the Spanish government, which exposes the falsehood of the imputations cast on the nation, and expresses its determination to maintain its rights." After some further observations on these points, the message concludes by declaring to his majesty, that the Cortes are prepared to maintain at every risk the dignity and splendour of the constitutional throne, and of the king of the Spains, and the independence, the liberties, and the honour, of the Spanish nation, and to decree whatever sacrifice may be necessary for the preservation of interests so invaluable.

GREECE.

The campaign in Thessaly is terminated. Since the death of Chourschid, the remnant of his troops in that province has gone into winter quarters. The Greeks, on their side, are also quiet in their cantonments. On the 12th of December the Morea enjoyed a degree of tranquillity. The Greeks had collected all their forces in the neighbourhood of Corinth. The military movements had closed in Epirus and Acarnania, as well as in Etolia. The Greeks have resolved to take advantage of the cessation of hostilities, to work during the winter at the fortifications of Missolonghi, in order to add as much as possible to the strength of that important place.

In a letter from the Rev. H. D. Leeves, agent to the British and Fo-

reign Bible Society, dated October 8, 1822, he says,—“We proceeded to Scio, where we had an opportunity of witnessing the melancholy and utter desolation which has befallen this beautiful and once-flourishing island. I could not have conceived, without being an eye-witness, that destruction could have been rendered so complete. We walked through the town, which was handsome, and built entirely of stone; and found the houses, the churches, the hospital, the extensive college, where, a few months ago, 6 or 700 youths were receiving their education,—one mass of ruins. On every side were strewn fragments of half-burnt books, manuscripts, clothes, and furniture; and, what was most shocking to the feelings, numerous human bodies mouldering on the spot where they fell. Nothing that had life was to be seen but a few miserable half-starved dogs and cats. The villages have shared the same fate, and of a population of 130,000 Greeks there remain, perhaps, 800 or 1000 individuals, scattered through the most distant villages. In the town nothing has escaped but the Consuls’ houses, and a very few immediately adjoining them, which could not be burnt without burning the Consulates.”

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JAN. 2.—A merchant-ship, called the *Weare* of Bristol, lost off Ballycotton, Ireland; when, out of thirty-six persons of the crew and passengers, thirteen only were saved.

—5.—The reduction of the salt-tax took place.

—8.—An insurrection of the negroes at Martinique detected: several planters had died by poison. Two hundred negroes were ordered for execution.

12.—The Society of Friends set on foot a subscription for the relief of the Greeks.

16.—A meeting of the merchants and gentlemen of London took place, to consider of the fittest mode in which relief could be afforded to the unfortunate sufferers of Antioch, and its vicinity: the Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. G. Liddell (secretary to the Levant Company,) read Mr. Barker's printed report of the earthquake at Antioch, dated the 13th of September, 1822. The result of the meeting

was, the appointment of a committee to receive subscriptions.

—26.—A destructive fire in Watling-street, which broke out at the house of Mr. Penny, and consumed several adjoining premises of considerable magnitude.

MARRIED.

James Allan, eldest son of Mr. Justice Park, to Mary, daughter of the late W. Dickens.

The Rev. J. P. Mallester, A.B. of Leeds, to Miss Anne Sophia Taylor, of Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.

John Pugh, esq. barrister, of Gray's-inn, to Miss Christian Jane Singer, of Beckington, Somersetshire.

C. Wm. Phillips, esq. of Sutton, Surrey, to Miss S. Jamison, of Newington.

At Kingston, Surrey, Lieut. H. J. C. Minardiére, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Dr. Harcourt, of Kingston.

S. Pratt, esq. of Tottenham-court road, to Miss S. M. Hodgson, of Upper Bedford-place.

The Hon. Major-gen. Fermor, to Miss Borough, daughter of Sir Richard B. bart. of Portland-place.

C. Penfold, esq. to Miss C. M. Cress, both of Croydon.

E. Bostock, esq. of East Grinstead, Sussex, to Miss E. Waddington, of Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

Edmund Timothy, esq. of Cambridge-heath, to Miss A. Mayor, of Guildford.

S. Davis, esq. of Parson's-green, to Miss Mary Wood, of Cheltenham.

Mr. J. Block, of Kentish-town, to Miss S. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

Mr. Nathaniel Chater, of Fleet-street, to Miss M. Wanostrocht, of Camberwell.

T. A. Stone, esq. of Argyll-street, to Miss F. M. Gream, of Richmond.

Mr. Edward Pitzey, to Miss Aickin, of Norwood.

The Rev. P. H. Wilton, of Upper Bedford-place, to Miss J. King, of Bristol.

The Rev. William Johnson, rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, to Miss Mary Tabrum, of Clapton house.

The Rev. E. Horne, of Stanstead, Sussex, to Miss Mary Ann Thomas, of Clapham Rise.

J. Dodson, LL.D. of Doctors' Commons, M.P. to Miss Pearson, of George-street, Hanover-square.

T. A. Maynard, esq. of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Louisa Long, late of Faversham.

Mr. Davis, of Lower Brooke-street, to Miss E. W. Parker, of Portland-place.

John Bury, esq. of Southgate, to Miss A. Bellamy, of Trinity-square.

Mr. T. C. Lewis, of Oxford-street, to Miss S. C. Sieley, of Walcot.

Mr. G. R. Hilliard, of Stockwell, to Miss E. Bridge, of Butsbury, Essex.

Mr. W. Joy, of the Inner Temple, to Miss J. Burdock, of Oxford-road.

The Rev. R. Roche, of Albemarle-street, to Miss M. A. Harrison, of Bugbrooke, Warwickshire.

Robert Bellars, esq. of New Lodge, Berkhamsted, to Miss E. Bridges, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Mr. Samuel Soames, of Stepney, to Miss Susan Bird, of Waltons, Steeple Bumpstead.

John Ward, esq. of Marlborough, to Ann, daughter of Dr. Merriman, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Rev. J. A. Coombs, of Manchester, to Eliza, daughter of T. Wilson, esq. of Highbury-place.

P. J. Archdeacon, esq. of London, to Miss S. Cuddon, of Layham.

Henry Dymoke, esq. of Scrivelsby-court, Lincolnshire, to Miss E. Pearce, of Richmond.

DIED.

At Stockwell, Mr. Edward Fry, one of the attorneys of the Marshalsea and Palace Courts.

At Hampton, Mrs. Elizabeth Stretbull, widow of Edward S. esq. advocate-general, Calcutta.

In Sloane-street, 75, Sarah, widow of T. Brown, esq. of Peckham-lodge.

Near London, 59, Louisa Caroline, wife of Rear-Admiral Graves.

On Waudsworth-common, 83, William Dent, esq.

In Nottingham-street, Mary-la-bonne, 96, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Charles Wesley, celebrated for his sacred poetry, and brother of the late Rev. John W.

In Waterloo-place, the Countess of Egremont.

At Clapton, 57, Samuel Pett, esq. M.D. his death was occasioned by a puncture in the finger, while at a dissection.

At East-place, Lambeth, at an advanced age, Thomas Harvey, esq.

At Twickenham, 73, T. West, esq.

At Plaistow, Essex, 67, Hannah Darton, widow of William D. of Gracechurch-street, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Chiswick, 66, George Woodroffe, esq. late chief prothonotary of the Common Pleas.

In Stamford-street, Blackfriars'-road, 67, Samuel Bilke, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At Brighton, 33, Joseph Alcock, esq. of Roehampton.

In Hatton-garden, 31, John Ord, esq.

At Eltham, 82, Richard Cooper, esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

In Hornton-street, Kensington, 41, Mary Anne, wife of Lieut.-colonel Thomas Burke, C.B.

In Middle-street, Cloth-fair, 81, Mrs. Sarah Compton.

In Little Trinity-lane, Queenhithe, 71, Margaret, wife of John Coles, esq.

At North-end, Hammersmith, 63, Richard Smith, esq.

At Old Brompton, 69, William Cowper, esq.

At Hammersmith, 73, Mrs. Turner.

At Brighton, 76, Mrs. Ingleby, of Holway.

In Guildford-street, 88, the widow of Benjamin Bewicke, esq. of New Ormond-street.

At Camberwell, 66, Mrs. L. Williamson.

In Brewer-street, Golden-square, P. Hendric, esq.

In Gower-street, 90, Mrs. Moore, widow of William M. esq. formerly attorney-general of Barbadoes.

At Blackheath, Mrs. Hadden, widow of Dr. H. rector of Stepney.

In Cirencester-place, 74, Mrs. A. Leader, widow of William L. esq. of Wells-street, Oxford-street.

In Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, 83, Mr. Brotherton, an eminent dentist.

At Hampton, 64, Martha, wife of J. C. Ruding, esq.

In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, 62, *Teresa*, wife of Robert Selby, esq. and sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Clapton, 27, *Caroline*, wife of Bonamy Dobree, esq.

At Chatham-place, Hackney, *Maria*, wife of John Till, esq.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, 79, *Martin Cole*, esq.

In Piccadilly, 84, *Mr. Harding*.

In Somerset-place, *Joanna*, widow of T. C. Hincks, esq.

At his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, 37, *Sir George Duckett*, bart.

In Sloane-street, 80, *Patrick Wilkie*, esq. late consul at Carthage.

In Drury-lane, *Mr. James*, baker, suddenly.

Aged 64, *Sir John Everitt*, kt. of Sloane-street.

At the York Asylum, *Mr. William Dalby*, many years chamberlain at the New Hummums, Covent-garden.

Colonel Macleod: he was found dead in his bed.

At Highbury-place, Islington, *H. G. Hilbers*, esq.

At Kentish-town, 26, *Mr. E. Dancer*, only surviving son of Mr. James D. formerly of Furnivals'-inn, law-stationer.

At St. James's-palace, 64, *Rogers Claudus Francis Du Pasquier*, esq. senior page to the King.

In South-street, Grosvenor-square, after a short illness, *Lady Apreece*.

In Southampton-row, 67, the Dowager *Lady Brisco*, relict of the late Sir John B. of Crofton-hall, Cumberland.

At Roehampton, 69, *Caroline*, Countess Dowager of Kingston.

At her house in South Audley-street, *Lady Frederick Stanhope*.

At Richmond, 67, *Mary*, wife of James Skinner, esq. of Belle-Vue House, Devon.

At Camberwell, 63, *George Young*, esq. formerly of Blackheath.

In New Bond-street, *Mr. C. Mitchell*, sen. late of Southampton.

Mrs. Box, relict of Mr. Box, surgeon, of Ludgate-hill.

At his house in Bedford-row, 86, *Dr. Charles Hutton*, known to the public during nearly sixty years as a writer on mathematical subjects; and during the last forty years, considered as the first mathematician in England; while he was not less respected in all the relations of private life. As the decease of this excellent man took place after the obituary of our Magazine had been prepared for press, we are under the necessity of deferring till our next those details of his interesting life, and learned labours, of which an inadequate summary will occupy several pages.

In Sackville-street, Dublin, 94, the *Marquis of Drogheda*. His lordship's titles were, the Marquis and Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, Baron Melfont (Baron Moore, of Moore-place, Kent, in England,) Constable of Maryborough Fort, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the King's and Queen's Counties, and the County of Meath, Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, and one of the original Knights of the Order of St. Patrick. His lordship was also a field-marshal, and the oldest general in his majesty's service. He raised the eighteenth dragoons in the year 1762, since which time he commanded it until its reduction last year. His lordship was married in the year 1766 to Lady Anne Seymour, eldest daughter of Francis, Marquis of Hertford, K.G., who died in 1787.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. Barrow, LL.D. to the valuable living of North Winfield, Derbyshire.

Rev. Charles Henry Hodgson, M.A. lecturer of St. Thomas, Salisbury, to the rectory of Berwick Saint Leonard, with the chapel of Sedgehill annexed.

Rev. W. Thursby, M.A. to the vicarage of All Saints, Northampton.

Rev. John Sinclair, to the living of Hutton Bushel, Yorkshire.

Rev. H. B. Wrey, to the vicarage of Okehampton, Devon.

Rev. Hender Moleworth, to the rectory of Saint Ewny, Cornwall.

Rev. T. Stacey, to the vicarage of Boath, Glamorganshire.

Rev. Dr. Richard Hood, to the benefice of Aghaboy, in the county of Monaghan.

Rev. Jas. Barrow, M.A. to the rectory of Lopham, Norfolk.

Rev. Jas. Royle, to the perpetual curacies of Werelham and Wretton, Norfolk.

Rev. John Wareyn Darby, M.A. to the vicarage of Wicklewood, Norfolk.

Rev. Joseph Relph, M.A. to the rectory of Exford, Somersetshire.

Rev. George Trevelyan, jun. M.A. to the vicarage of Milverton Prima, with the chapel of Longford Budville annexed.

Rev. G. H. Greenall, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Orford, Kent.

Rev. George Turnor, vicar of Wragby, to a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. George Osborne, to hold the rectory of Haselbeech, Northamptonshire, with his rectory of Stainsby cum Gunby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Mayo, M.A. to the vicarage of Avebury, Wilts.

Rev. J. P. Carpenter, to the vicarage of Cleder, Cornwall.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle held its meeting within the month, when several interesting papers were read. Among them was one on the probable situation of the North-Pole expedition under Capt. PARRY. It was recommended that the Davis's Straits shipping should be sent earlier than usual, to afford assistance, if wanted.

The landed gentlemen of Durham lately resolved, urged by the distresses of their tenants, to present a requisition to the high sheriff to call a county meeting, to procure relief.

Married.] Mr. T. Midgley, to Miss M. Henderson, of the Manor Chare; Mr. J. Smith, to Mrs. E. Nelson: all of Newcastle.—Mr. M. Liddle, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Skipsey, of North Shields.—Mr. T. Carr, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Miller, of Carr's Hill, near Gateshead.—Mr. J. Palfreyman, to Mrs. J. Storey, of Newcastle.—William Holmes, of Newcastle, to Anne Smales, of Whitby, both of the Society of Friends.—Robert Hodgson, esq. to Miss Hunter, both of Durham.—Mr. R. Holmes, of South Shields, to Miss Sherriton, of Dinnington.—Mr. J. Stevenson, to Miss Hunter, of South Shields.—Mr. R. Keir, to Miss J. Garbutt, both of South Shields.—Mr. Botcherby, of Darlington, to Miss H. Clark, of North-allerton.

Died.] At Newcastle, 51, Mrs. E. Armstrong.—33, Mrs. S. Cato.—In Dean-street, 27, Mrs. Ord, deservedly regretted.—On Pandon-bank, 82, Mr. J. Simpson, much respected.—In Albion-place, Mr. J. Kirton.—In the Manor Chare, 54, Mrs. Cath. Lofthouse.—54, Mrs. E. Sopwith.—Mr. Bedford.—In Lower Friar-street, 27, Mr. R. Wilson.

At Durham, 81, Mr. W. Jopling.—Mrs. J. Hedley.

At Sunderland, 57, Mrs. Ranson.—80, Mr. T. Newton Russer.—78, Mr. E. Hunter, suddenly.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Salkeld; in Tyne-street, Mr. C. Kidd.—In Bedford-street, 58, Mr. J. Nesbit.—87, Mrs. A. Todd.—Mr. John Smith.—48, Mrs. A. Ross.

At Darlington, 34, Mr. T. Byers.—45, Mr. M. Barlow.—69, Mr. R. Child.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Beecroft.—84, Mrs. Punsheon.—Mr. R. Barry, much respected.

At Stockton, 76, Mr. W. Atkinson.—72, Mrs. Corney.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. R. Routledge, to Miss

J. Thompson; Mr. T. Brice, to Miss E. Nicholson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Holmes, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. J. Bewley, to Miss Mary Dixon; Mr. M. Walker, to Miss M. Dixon; Mr. W. Crane, to Miss M. How: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Whrawell, to Miss H. Graham; Mr. J. Brown, to Miss H. Thompson: all of Workington.—Mr. F. Knox, to Miss E. Richardson; Mr. Hawthornthwaite, to Miss M. Kennedy: all of Kendal.—Mr. J. Hetherington, to Miss E. Nicholson, both of Brompton.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Caldewgate, 90, Mr. A. Hope.—In Scotch-street, Mr. W. Wilkie.—94, Mrs. Feddon.—In Caldcoats, 78, Mr. J. Tubman.—In Botchergate, 46, Mr. M. McKroy.—In Shaddongate, 33, Mr. W. Stephen, late of Penrith.

At Penrith, 52, Mrs. E. Rawson.—63, Mrs. M. Langley.—Mr. G. Cookson.—Mr. T. Mounsey.

At Wigton, Miss Knubley.—Mrs. Hodgson, deservedly regretted.—62, Mrs. M. Dand.—20, Miss M. Pattenson.

YORKSHIRE.

The great York reform-meeting took place on Wednesday, the 22d ult. in consequence of the requisition of 2000 freeholders. After a most able speech, Mr. W. FAWKES read the following resolutions for the adoption of the meeting:—"Resolved, 1. That the constitution of this country is a government consisting of three independent states: a limited monarchy, a limited aristocracy, and a limited democracy. That each has its distinct and peculiar functions and privileges; and that one of these estates cannot unduly influence the functions of either of the others, without disturbing that balance which is essential to secure and perpetuate the various advantages which may be derived to the people from a government so constituted.—2. That the House of Commons, as at present composed, does not express the national will; on the contrary, it has too generally proved its readiness to comply with the dictates of whatsoever minister may have dispensed the favours of the crown.—3. That the effects of the present state of the House of Commons have been the wanton and profligate expenditure of the public money, and the unprincipled creation and continuance of useless places and unmerited pensions, in defiance of the loud and general expression of the public feeling.—4. That the heavy pressure or load of taxes imposed, for the purpose of supporting an extravagant civil list, and of maintaining a ruinously large military and colonial establishment

establishment, is totally incompatible with a state of profound peace and acknowledged security.—5. That the only measure which can remedy these evils, and preserve the country from the dangers that may be anticipated from a continuance of them, is a speedy and effectual reform in the Commons House of Parliament.—Mr. S. WORTLEY opposed them in a long and much-interrupted speech; and was followed by LORD MILTON, Mr. WYVILL, Mr. BEVERLEY, and Mr. WOOLLER, in their support. The resolutions were then separately put and carried, the single hand held up against them being that of Mr. S. Wortley. Sir F. WOOD then proposed the following petition:—“To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the freeholders of the county of York, sheweth—That your petitioners are duly and deeply impressed with veneration for the constitution of this realm, as consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; and are anxious to preserve in purity and vigour the privileges of each component part, being convinced that the same were well adapted to the benefit and protection of the people.—Impressed with these sentiments, this county has not been forward to complain of the conduct of parliament; but the recent proceedings of your honourable house, which has in each successive session given fresh proofs of its deviation from public opinion, have convinced your petitioners that neither are duly attended to in your Honourable House.—Instead of a determined resistance to the encroachments of power, a tender care for the rights of the people, a jealous eye over the executory and judicial magistracy, and a vigilant watch over the public treasure; it has been the misfortune of your petitioners to witness too ready a compliance with the wishes of whatever minister may have dispensed the favours of the crown.—Of this unconstitutional tendency in your Honourable House, your petitioners feel the fatal effects in the wanton and profligate expenditure of their resources; in the maintenance of a military force, dangerous to their liberties; in the enactment of laws inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution; and in the frequent neglect with which the petitions of the people have been treated in that quarter where they ought to have experienced the readiest and most anxious attention.—The evils of an inadequate representation have been complained of by eminent statesmen of all parties, and at different periods; but to your petitioners these evils appear greatly aggravated by the additional power and influence over your honourable house, which is derived from the present large collection of taxes, and the unprecedented amount of our civil, military,

and colonial, peace-establishments.—Your petitioners beg leave to represent, that if this state of your honourable house, and the circumstances which affect its independence are at all times subjects of great public interest—they are peculiarly so at a time when the absolute monarchs of Europe, not content with arbitrarily governing their own dominions, are leagued together in an alliance, the avowed object of which is to check the progress of liberty, and to prevent the establishment of representative governments; an object which they have but too successfully carried into execution by the military occupation of countries to which they have had the power to dictate.—Your petitioners apprehend no such immediate violence to the British constitution; but they are fearful lest a pernicious influence should destroy the basis of their liberties, and ultimately convert the power of a free constitution into the convenient instrument of an arbitrary government.—Your petitioners, anxious that parliament should avail itself of the present period of peace and tranquillity to enter into a full consideration of the state of the house of commons, respectfully but earnestly entreat your honourable house to inquire seriously into the causes of a state of things injurious to themselves and dangerous to their posterity, and by a speedy and effectual reform of your honourable house, to adopt the measures which alone can remedy the evils of which they complain, and restore that good agreement and perfect sympathy which ought to prevail between the true House of Commons and the people.”—This petition was put and carried, Mr. S. Wortley being again the only dissident.

Murried.] Mr. J. Hall, to Miss M. A. Thompson, both of Hull.—Mr. W. Hawshaw, to Miss M. Townend; Mr. G. Stead, to Miss Swift: all of Leeds.—Mr. James Douglas, of Leeds, to Miss M. Busay, of Stockton-upon-Tees.—Mr. Backhouse, of Leeds, to Miss Thompson, of Woodhouse-hill.—Mr. J. C. Vickers, of Leeds, to Miss E. Stott, of Rochdale.—Mr. A. Nelson, to Miss I. Reid, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Watson to Miss Mundell, both of Huddersfield.—John Allen, jun. esq. of Huddersfield, to Miss Brooke, of Northgate-house, Hanley.—Mr. T. Taylor, to Mrs. Parr, both of Knaresbro'.—Mr. G. Edwards, of Halifax, to Miss E. Smith, of Cateaton-street, London.—Mr. Smalley, of Pontefract, to Miss Sutcliffe, of Halifax.—Flintoff Leatham, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss E. Blackburn, of Clapham-house, Surrey.

Died.] At Leeds, Miss Render.—34, Mrs. Haxford, much respected.—72, Mrs. Brown.—Mr. G. Poulter, deservedly regretted.—In Trafalgar-street, 55, Mr. T. Sheppard, much and justly lamented.

At Halifax, Mr. Townsend, deservedly lamented.

At Sheffield, in Bank-street, 56, Mr. G. Bower, much respected.

At Bradford, Mr. S. Tottie.

At Hunslet, 61, Mr. J. Wetherhead; much respected.—At South Hanston, Mr. J. Dixon.

At Cleckheaton, Mrs. B. Fitton, suddenly.—At Horton, 36, Miss J. Waddington.—At Aberford, 80, Mr. J. Catton.—At Foot-hill, Rastrick, 73, Mr. T. Hamerton, much respected.

At Halton, 95, Mr. J. Murkill.

LANCASHIRE.

A disgraceful affair lately took place between some of the military stationed at Hulme-barracks, and the inhabitants of Hulme. It appeared that an individual had been wantonly ill treated by the military, which was resented by the inhabitants. One of the soldiers, named Murray, was bound over to answer for his conduct at the quarter sessions.

Four persons, at Manchester, were lately poisoned while eating their victuals. The cause remains a mystery.

Some valuable salt-brine springs have lately been discovered about twelve miles from Manchester, on the banks of the duke of Newcastle's canal.

Married.] Richard Heywood, esq. of Manchester, to Jane, daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Manchester, to Miss Fothergill, of Bond-street, London.—Mr. P. Gough, to Miss A. Stoddart; Mr. T. Bartington, to Miss J. Galt; Mr. T. Hoosen, to Miss E. Owens: all of Liverpool.—Mr. R. Jones, of Liverpool, to Miss Later, of Altrincham.—Mr. J. C. Cash, of Liverpool, to Miss D. Lamb, late of Lancaster.

Died] At Manchester, Mr. R. Barter, deservedly respected.—In Hope-street, Oldfield-road, 52, Mr. M'Kenna, justly regretted.—46, Mr. J. Kinder, late of Stockport.—70, Mr. J. Reddish.—In Brazen-nose street, 28, Miss J. Currie, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Liverpool, 86, Mr. Charles Birchin.—Mrs. J. Harrison.—In Slater-street, 28, Mr. G. M'Goulrick.—57, Mr. J. Taylor. In Scotland-road, 74, Mr. J. Aspinall, late of Castle-street.—In Sawney Pope-street, 74, Mr. D. Roscow.—81, Mrs. Woodfine, widow of Mr. John W.—Mr. R. Hayes.—In Gloucester-place, Low Hill, 80, Mr. S. Sherlock.—83, Mr. J. Williams.—In Park-lane, 23, Mr. C. Macauley.

At Parr Wood, near Didsbury, 65, R. Farrington, esq.—At Bollington, Miss E. Antrobus, deservedly regretted.—At Hale, 70, Mrs. Blackburne, wife of John B. esq. M.P. for this county.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Leet, of Chester, has recently made an important discovery, which will admit of considerable practical application. He has ascertained that pyroligneous

acid passed through an iron tube, drop by drop, in quick succession, heated to bright ignition, produces gas of an excellent quality.

The Macclesfield coach, called the True Briton, on its way to Manchester, in consequence of the tire of one of the wheels coming off, lately broke down within a few miles of Manchester, when two persons were killed upon the spot, and several others materially injured.

Married.] Mr. T. Thompson, to Miss A. Nield, both of Chester.—Mr. J. Cheetham, of Stockport, to Miss J. M. Moseley, of Bosden.—Mr. J. Sutton, near Macclesfield, to Mrs. M. Bowyer, of Prestbury.—Mr. W. Bartley, of Everton, to Miss S. Redish, of Kingsley-hall, near Frodsham.

Died.] At Chester, in King-street, 60, Mr. J. Ridgway.—In the Union-walk, 63, Mr. R. Venables, late of Rowton.

At Boughton, in Sandy-lane, 86, Mr. R. Maddock.—At Orston, 72, Mr. J. Smith, deservedly respected.—At Toft, 85, Ralph Leicester, esq. greatly and justly regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Derby lately took place, the mayor in the chair, when it was resolved to petition parliament for a repeal of the laws relative to insolvent debtors.

Married.] Mr. Brassington, to Mrs. Hallam; Mr. T. Dallison, to Miss M. M'Kenny: all of Derby.—Mr. R. Holbrook, of Spondon, to Miss H. Rogers, of Derby.—Mr. H. Perkins, of Belper, to Miss H. Dunbar, of St. Mary's-gate, Nottingham.—Edward Abney, esq. of Measham-hall, to Miss E. R. Holden, of West Bromwich.—Mr. H. Lane, of Sudbury, to Miss D. Eley, of Hilton.—Mr. N. L. Stalley, of Butterley-park, to Miss Groves, of Bakewell.

Died.] At Derby, 30, Mr. T. Brookhouse, much respected.—In Green-lane, 87, Mrs. Gamble.—61, Mr. Holmes, greatly regretted.—In St. Peter's-street, 56, Mr. T. Hazard.—70, Mr. J. Newham, suddenly.—18, Miss Hitchiner.—61, Mr. H. Welsh.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Marsh.—Mr. T. Marsh.—Mr. Tomlinson.—77, Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Bower.

At Ashbourn, 36, Miss M. Pidcock.

At Belper, Mr. J. Ratcliffe, deservedly regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Allwood, to Miss S. Selby; Mr. R. Lees, to Miss L. Mowbray; Mr. G. Hayes, to Miss M. Harrison; Mr. W. Holmes, to Miss H. Harrison: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Marshall, of West Bridgford, to Miss Smalley, of Carlton.—Mr. J. Holbrook, of Wilford, to Miss E. Daykin, of West Bridgford.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Mount-street,

23, Mrs. S. Swan.—Mrs. Wright, late of Long-row.—In Finkhill-street, 39, Mrs. M. Machin, deservedly regretted.

At Newark, in Appleton-gate, 67, Mrs. C. Mower.—Mr. R. Abraham.—52, Mrs. M. Thompson.—65, Mr. W. Haywood.—72, Mr. D. Else.

At Mansfield, 62, Mrs. E. Mellors, deservedly regretted.—82, Mrs. A. Dallas.

At New Snton, 19, Elizabeth Blad-sall: her death is recorded for her eminent filial affection, and other dispositions.—At Orston, 72, Mrs. Maltby.—At East Retford, 84, Mrs. Nottingham.—At Heage, at an advanced age, Mr. James Bowler.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A committee has been appointed to arrange proceedings for a county meeting, and to correspond with other committees and individuals, in the furtherance of the object of reform. The committee named, with power to add to their numbers, are Sir Robert Heron, Colonel Johnson, Sir J. Thorold, Colonel Allix, Russell Collett, esq.; Richard Mason, esq.; Mr. Shield, (of Preston;) and Mr. Tomlinson.

Married.] Captain Bass, of Gainsborough, to Miss D. Louth, of Grimsby.—At Boston, the Rev. Richard Conington, M.A. to Miss J. Thirkill.

Died.] At Louth, Mr. Espin, the much respected and able master of the mathematical and commercial school there, founded by the late Dr. Mappleloft, dean of Ely.

At Somerby, 40, William Cheney, esq. late captain of the first regiment of guards.—At Fulbeck, 63, Mrs. Frances Capp.

At Horncastle, 64, Mr. Weir, suddenly.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The agricultural distress in Leicester-shire has reached its extreme height: at a recent auditing, near Loughborough, the steward, instead of receiving 2,500*l.* brought home only 45*l.* or 47*l.*

* Mr. W. G. Lewis, of Coventry, who was retained in Oakham gaol for the payment of his fine, has lately been liberated by the order of ministers.

Married.] Mr. J. Rosse, to Miss R. Hafford; both of Leicester.—Mr. Thomas Porter, of Leicester, to Miss E. M. Hunt, of Shoreditch.—Mr. Kirby, of Hotel-street, Leicester, to Miss Knowles, of Cambridge.—Mr. T. Fielding, of Leicester, to Miss F. Bullers, of Duffield.—Mr. H. Eddowes, jun. of Loughborough, to Miss Jackson, of Oadby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. J. Hincks.—In the Market place, 65, Mrs. Wilmot.—In Gallowtree-gate, Mr. R. Dowell.—In Friar-lane, 69, Mr. Hose.—63, Lucy Henrietta, widow of the Rev. Robert Parker, rector of Hawton.

At Loughborough, 73, Mr. Mat. Blood.—35, Mr. T. Dixon.

At Hinckley, Mr. W. Hayes, deservedly

respected.—73, Mrs. Blockley.—80, Miss A. Blinckhorn.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 63, Mr. R. Farnell, much and deservedly respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Marlow, of Walsall, to Miss Hall, of New street, Hinley.—Mr. Spark, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Twenlow; of Hatherton.—Sir J. C. Sheppard, bart. of Crakemars-hall, to Miss M. A. Turner, of Lincoln.

Died.] At Litchfield, 67, Mrs. Hinckley, widow of Thomas H. esq.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Barter.—72, Mr. R. Walker.—John Jesson, esq.

At Walsall, 64, Mrs. A. Hallsworth.—55, Samuel Barber, esq. deservedly regretted.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An extensive fire lately took place in the warehouse and workshops of Mr. S. Chambers, of Camp-hill, Birmingham; when property to a considerable amount was destroyed.

Married.] Mr. S. C. Cox, of Great Hampton-street, to Miss M. Emes, of Tower-street; Mr. E. Steele, of Digbeth, to Miss S. Tovey; Mr. W. P. Pugh, to Mrs. Heath: all of Birmingham.—Mr. Osler, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Smith, of Scenield Hensor.—Mr. J. Thorpe, of Coventry, to Miss F. Atkins, of Evesham.—The Rev. J. Sibree, of Coventry, to Miss C. Guest, of Weatheroak-hill.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Caroline-street, 67, Mr. J. Grove.—In Blucher-street, 24, Miss E. Bowcher.—In Camden-street, 69, Mr. T. Hill, much respected.—In Vale-street, 70, Mr. T. Morgan.—In Branston-street, Mrs. M. Large.—In Great Charles-street, 58, Mrs. S. R. Brothers.—52, George Freer, esq.—In Bull-street, Mr. D. Grove, jun.—In Hall-street, 37, Mrs. C. Gough.—In Bartholomew-street, 87, Mrs. H. Watton.

At Coventry, 52, Mr. J. Davies.

SHROPSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury lately took place, the mayor in the chair, when it was resolved to petition parliament for amendment of the Insolvent Debtors' Laws.

Married.] Mr. W. Cartwright, of Rudge, to Miss S. A. Plan, of Pattingham.—Mr. Griffiths, of Prescott, to Miss Pinches, of Yeaton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 83, Mrs. E. Yates.—75, Mrs. A. Parry.—On Claremont hill, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Peate, deservedly regretted.—70, Charles Bage, esq.

At Wellington, Mr. J. Jones, deservedly regretted.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Williams.—Mrs. Curtis, much respected.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Hollands.—Mr. R. Thomas.

At Platt Mill, Mr. M. Baldwin.—At Great

Great Sowdley, 66, Mrs. A. Buckley, deservedly regretted.—At Bideford, 79, Mrs. Haines.—At Little Stretton, Mrs. Bridgman, much esteemed.—At Tasley, 89, Mrs. Ford.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The reduction of the salt duty lately occasioned considerable stir and bustle at Droitwich. Waggon, carts, and cars, poured in one day into that town, in number about 300; the stables, barns, and sheds, in and near Droitwich, were filled with horses, and many were obliged to stand in the streets, uncovered all night. The quantity of salt delivered in two days, was about 21,000 bushels.

Married.] Edward Morris, esq. of Worcester, to Miss E. Freeman, of Lugwardine.—Mr. Green, of New Town, Worcester, to Miss Bale, of Sale Green.—Mr. J. Godfrey, of Huncott-hall, to Miss S. Bridgwater, of Dudley.—The Rev. H. J. Hastings, of Martley, to Theodosia, daughter of the late John Parsons, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Thomas Dimsdale, London, to Miss E. W. Taylor, of Warshall, near Kidderminster.

Died.] At Worcester, 33, Mr. J. Flinn.

At Bromsgrove, 76, Mrs. E. Lucas, late of Dale End, Birmingham.

At Bushley, Mrs. D. Dunn, of Birmingham.—At Croome, 63, Joseph Bouchier Smith, esq. of London, suddenly, deservedly regretted.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the county was lately held at Hereford, convened for representing to parliament the distresses of the agricultural interest, and of suggesting the best means of affording relief. The Earl Somers, lord lieutenant, in the chair. The first series of resolutions was proposed by E. P. Pateshall, esq. and seconded by Sir H. Hoskyns, bart.: they recommended a reduction of interest to 4 per cent. a substitution of other imposts in lieu of the assessed taxes, and the repeal of half the hop duty. A second series, in opposition to the first, was proposed by Mr. Cobbett, who had been made a freeholder on this occasion; and they were seconded by Mr. Palmer, of the Old Hall: they were similar to those brought forward by Mr. Cobbett, and carried, at the Norfolk meeting. A third series, proposed by Mr. Smithies, and seconded by Counsellor Davies, related particularly to Mr. Peel's Bill, and the State of the Currency; and a fourth series was brought forward by Mr. Charlton, of Ludford, and seconded by Mr. Phillips, of Bryngwyn: of these, parliamentary reform was the leading feature. Mr. Charlton's resolutions were ultimately and almost unanimously adopted, after the introduction of some of the leading points suggested in those of

Mr. Pateshall and Mr. Smithies; who, in consequence of such introduction, withdrew their propositions.

Married.] T. Evans, to Celia Chandler, both of Hereford, and of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. Raester, of Hereford, to Miss Barrett, of Elton-court.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The new Bristol Philosophical Institution was opened within the month, when an eloquent inaugural lecture was delivered by Dr. C. Daubeny, F.R.S. professor of chemistry at Oxford, to an audience of 350 respectable persons.

A new line of road between Carleon, and Newport, by St. Julian's, was lately projected, by which a considerable distance will be saved.

Married.] Mr. Boughton, of Gloucester, to Miss Coleman, of Longhope.—Mr. W. Scriven, of Monmouth, to Miss H. G. Playne, of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Pratten, to Miss E. A. Knight, of Thomas-street.—Mr. A. Wills, to Miss E. Sturge.—Mr. G. Coulsting, to Miss H. Bullock: all of Bristol.—Mr. R. Wall, of Brinsea, to Miss Mease, of Bristol.—T. A. Williams, esq. to Miss E. Price, both of Monmouth.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Lower Westgate street, 86, Mr. Cartwright Maddocks.

—Mrs. Watts.—In Westgate-street, 48, Mrs. Calton, deservedly regretted.—In Lower Northgate-street, Mrs. Baron.—74, Mrs. E. Gray, late of Salisbury-square.

At Bristol, in Park-row, Mrs. Pinc.—Mr. J. Riddle, one of the Society of Friends.—37, Mr. Jos. Keine.—On College-green, Mr. Naylor, deservedly lamented.

At Cheltenham, Major Blakeney, of the 66th regt. of foot.—Mr. C. Newmarsh. At Stroud, Miss M. Blackett.

At Maisey Hampton, 57, Mr. D. Miller.—At Berkeley, aged 74, the celebrated Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Brathwaite, to Miss E. Giles; Mr. T. Arnatt, to Miss C. Bayley, of Catherine-street; Mr. Norton, to Miss Chatto: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. Plumbe, to Miss Owlthwaite, both of Henley.—Mr. W. Caporn, to Miss S. Claridge, both of Banbury.—Mr. Butler, of Banbury, to Miss Taylor, of Clevely Mill.—Mr. E. Deakins, to Miss Wright, both of Bicester.

Died.] At Oxford, 84, Mrs. J. Wright.—In Magdalen-parish, 52, Mr. R. Helme. In Ship-lane, 70, Mr. Tanner, greatly regretted.—In the New Road, 56, Mrs. S. Harris.—Elizabeth, wife of Sir Joseph Lock, kn't. deservedly lamented.—In George-lane, Mr. T. Heading, generally respected.

At Banbury, Mrs. Gulliver.

At Henley, 58, Mrs. Chambers.—At Northfield End, Mrs. Laurance.

At Chipping Norton, 86, Mr. T. Bartlett.—At Little Milton, 71, Mr. W. Barker.—At Sherburn-castle, the Countess of Macclesfield.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

At a county meeting held on the 27th, a series of very spirited resolutions on the distresses of the country were passed, with only two dissentient voices, after most eloquent speeches from Messrs. Marsh, Mallet, Dundas, Palmer, and others.

A petition to parliament has been agreed to at Reading, praying for abolition of the assessed taxes.

The anniversary of the Society for procuring Purity of Election, was lately held at Reading; James Whoble, esq. in the chair. Thirteen new members had been admitted within the year, and the funds were in a satisfactory state.

Married.] Mr. J. Hill, to Mrs. Bonham, both of Aylesbury.—Mr. F. W. Davis, to Miss M. Grout, both of Windsor.—William Felix Riley, esq. of Forest-hill, near Windsor, to Miss M. Harcourt Ramsbottom, of Woodside.

Died.] At Buckingham, 28, Mr. Chaplin.

At Windsor, 75, Mr. W. Baker.—At the Queen's Lodge, 90, Mr. Jeremiah Gaskoin, generally respected.

At Eton, Mr. Stephen Rogers.—Mr. R. Barnes.—68, Mrs. Scagrove.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Sanders, to Miss Anne Chew, both of Leighton Buzzard.—John Currie, jun. esq. of Essendon, to Miss E. A. Pattison, of Congleton.

Died.] At Hertford, 82, Mrs. Royd.

At Hitchin, 53, Mr. Farmer.

At Chesham-bridge, Watford, Miss M. Kent.

At Lidlington, 25, Mr. E. G. Platt.—At Barley, 88, Mr. H. Walbey, sen.—At Royston, 60, Miss Moule.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Samuel Wells, of Huntingdonshire, have become candidates for the representation of Peterborough in parliament, in opposition to Mr. Scarlet, who has again addressed the electors.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Gilbert, to Miss F. Peach; Mr. E. Phipps, to Miss E. Outlaw; all of Northampton.—Mr. J. Hoyes, to Miss Tobbs, both of Peterborough.—Mr. R. Marsh, of Kirby Lodge, to Miss Marsh, of Harrington.—Mr. J. Avel, of Hardings-ton, to Miss E. Hands, of Roade.

Died.] At Northampton, 66, Mrs. Marshall.—43, Mrs. Whitmy.—74, Mr. J. Odell.—85, Mr. R. Bates.—30, Mr. E. Heighington.

At Peterborough, 71, Mrs. Dent.—68, Mr. Knight.—65, Mr. J. Shephard.

At Towcester, 72, Capt. H. Dayrell, R.N.

At Staverton, 49, Mr. W. Hands, deservedly regretted.—At Bulwick, at an advanced age, Mr. Preston.—At Papley Lodge, 48, Mr. R. Fowler, greatly lamented.—At Adderbury, 93, Mr. W. Steel.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The subjects for Sir Wm. Browne's medals for the present year are—Greek Ode; *In Obitum Viri admodum Reverendi Doctissimique Thomæ Fanshawe Middleton, Episcopi Calcuttensis*—Latin Ode; *Africani Catenis Devincti*.—Greek Epigram; 'Εαν ἡ φιλομαθὴς, ἐν πολυμαθὴς.—Latin Epigram; "Ος φεύγει πάλιν μαχησεται.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Rutherford, to Miss S. D. Pryor; Mr. Wonfor, to Miss Crop-ley; Mr. W. Case, to Miss A. Wicks; all of Cambridge.—Mr. Bell, of Ely, to Miss Cook, of Erpingham.—Mr. W. Huckle, to Miss P. Gleaves, both of Willingham.—John Taylor, esq. of Newton, Isle of Ely, to Miss Amelia Witty, of Leiston.

Died.] At Cambridge, in Slaughter-house-lane, 42, Mr. G. Field.—In Jesus-lane, 81, Mrs. Cowling.—In Trinity-street, Mr. J. Topping.—Mr. Pauley, much respected.—79, Mrs. Moulem.—44, Miss S. Moulem.

At Littleport, 78, Mrs. R. Stimson, greatly regretted.—At Bassingbourn, 75, Mr. S. Sill.—At Chesterton, 66, Mr. W. Brown.—At Long Stanton, 55, Mr. Peck.

NORFOLK.

A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of this county was lately held at Norwich. Mr. Alderman Thurtell proposed, that a petition should be founded on his resolutions, which set forth, in strong terms, the present depression, and declaring that an abolition of all needless places and pensions, and a large reduction of taxation and of the national debt, were the only complete remedies. Mr. Watson and Mr. Coke spoke in favour of the resolutions, and Mr. Wodehouse against them. Mr. Cobbett, amidst much clamour, proposed a petition, calling upon the legislature for a further repeal of taxes, and to enact a law to prevent landlords, for the next year, from issuing any distresses against their tenants, and demanding of the clergy a restoration of a million of money, which it accuses them of having taken from the people. On a division the latter petition was carried by a large majority; but the friends of Mr. Coke having asserted that its spirit had not been understood, a second division took place with the same result.

Married.] Mr. D. Hodgson, to Miss F. Stone, both of Norwich.—Mr. S. Dixon, of South Pickenham, to Mrs. M. Mills, of St. Andrew's, Norwich.—Mr. G. Lane, to Mr. Ladle; Mr. A. Wright, to Miss S. Lane; Mr. J. Pilgrim, to Miss S. Rust; all of North Walsham.—Edward Everard, esq.

esq. of Middleton-house, to Miss Anne Theodore St. John, of Gayton-hall.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Stevens, deservedly regretted.—In St. John's, Timberhill, 102, Mr. William Brown.—In St. Julian's, 64, Mrs. Hopkins.

At Yarmouth, 60, Mr. R. M. Boardman.—67, Mrs. A. M. Smith.—84, Mr. J. Howlet.—88, Mr. J. Brown.—85, Mrs. U. Cossey.—59, Mrs. Henley.—66, Mrs. M. Clements.—25, Mrs. A. King.

At Lynn, 61, Mr. R. Flaggs.—60, Mrs. Bear.—82, Mrs. Moore.—65, Mr. J. Forrest, much respected.—Mrs. E. Fyson.—80, Mrs. A. Husum.

At Mileham, John Davy, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Hagreen, to Miss Taylor, both of Bury.—Mr. J. Bowen, of Bury, to Miss J. Sharland, of Halstead.—Mr. Paxman, of Ipswich, to Miss Gowing, of Brookford.—Mr. Bigmore, to Miss S. Byford, both of Sudbury.—Mr. G. Hammond, to Miss Waters, of Stowmarket.—Mr. G. Little, of Whittlesea, to Miss R. Wing, of Mildenhall.

Died.] At Bury, 51, Mr. J. Gardiner, deservedly regretted.

At Ipswich, 74, Mrs. Grimwood.—84, Mrs. Greenleaf.—Mr. Hamblin.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Chapman.—Miss H. Pearce.—At Woodbridge, 27, Miss M. King.

At Saxmundham, 51, Mr. W. Freeman, regretted.

At Stradbroke, Mr. E. Adams; 54, Mr. C. Thurston, jun.; 82, the Rev. Henry Knevett, forty years the deservedly respected vicar of that parish.—At Cockfield, Mr. J. Langham.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. West, to Miss C. Norfolk, both of Colchester.—Mr. R. Cross, of Colchester, to Miss M. A. Cook, of Shelley.—Charles Adams Dyer, esq. of Little Ilford, to Miss S. Greenhill, of East Ham.—At Barking, the Hon. Wm. Rufus Rous, to Miss Louisa Hatch, of Claberry-hall.

Died.] At Chelmsford, 77, Mrs. R. Mills, late of Walton.—74, Mr. J. Turridge, respected.

At Manningtree, Mrs. E. March.

At Romford, 48, Capt. Ryder Mowatt.

At Little Waltham Lodge, 45, Joseph Savill, esq.—At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. A. Bridges, much respected.—At Great Bromley, Letitia, wife of Robert Mangles, esq. of Sunning-hill.—At Mountnessing, 63, Mr. J. Mabbs.—At Much Leighs, the Rev. W. Hatly, n.d. rector.

At Maldonwick, Mrs. Wegg, in the 81st year of her age, relict of the late Horatio Wegg, esq. formerly a merchant at Clay, in Norfolk.

KENT.

At the winter assizes for this county,

sentence of death was passed upon eighteen capital convicts; none were left for execution except Robert Hartley, for stabbing Capt. Owen, of the Bellerophon, and John Smith, a Greenwich pensioner, seventy-two years of age, for the murder of his wife.

Married.] Mr. E. Fuller, to Miss S. Bean, both of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Hanskom, of Canterbury, to Miss L. Fagg, of Lower Hardres.—Mr. J. B. Igglisden, of Dover, to Miss E. Goldfinch, of Canterbury.—Mr. M. J. Bartlett, to Miss S. Belcher; Mr. W. H. Wilson, to Miss A. Rolfe; Mr. E. Tatner, to Miss F. Dewsbury: all of Chatham.—Mr. R. Hunt, to Miss S. Deal; Mr. W. Down, to Miss E. Holmes: all of Folkestone.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Watling-street, 22, Mrs. Wood.—In St. George's-place, Capt. Reynolds, r.n.—74, Mrs. M. Smith.—In Castle-street, 60, Mrs. M. Martin.

At Dover, 64, Mr. T. Mantle, one of the Society of Friends.

At Chatham, 77, Mrs. M. Bacon.—41, Mrs. S. Sutherland.—68, Mrs. M. Bannister.—36, Mrs. Church.

At Gravesend, on the Terrace, Miss Beechy.

At Ashford, 26, Mr. R. Allen.—Mr. L. Reeve.—18, Mrs. Fairbrass.

At Davington, 55, Mrs. Wildash, greatly respected.—At Lydd, Mrs. Allen.—63, Mrs. Cole.—At Sittingbourn, 82, Mrs. Beckett.—At Smarden, 48, Mr. H. Cheeseman, deservedly regretted.

SUSSEX.

At the winter circuit for this county, twenty-two prisoners received sentence of death. Not less than half the number tried were capitally convicted.

Married.] Mr. C. Forrest to Miss Milten, both of Chichester.—Mr. Ranger to Miss Maiben, both of Brighton.—The Rev. H. Rule Sarel, rector of Balcombe, to Miss Janet Booth, of Glendon-hall, Northants.

Died.] At Chichester, in North-street, 59, Mrs. S. Holt.—In South-street, 40, W. Peachy, esq.

At Arundel, 80, Mrs. Simpson.—Mrs. J. Turner.

At Worthing, Mr. J. Lampert.

At Lewes, 76, Mr. J. Dunstone, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Freeman.

At Barcomb, 25, Mr. A. Falconer.—At Bosham, 57, Mr. D. Dear.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Lowry to Miss Percival, of Gosport.—Mr. J. Horn to Mrs. C. Leach: both of Portsea.—Mr. G. Dawes to Miss M. Howard: both of Basingstoke.—Mr. J. Caplen, of Newport, to Miss Blake, of Halle.—Capt. McDonald to Miss E. Talmage, of Ringwood.—Mr. R. Biden, of Buriton, to Miss Hatfield, of Catherington.

Died.]

Died.] At Southampton, 75, Mrs. Beare. —Mrs. Gilbert. —Mr. Mitchell, justly respected. —Mr. Burgess, regretted. —Lient. Purkis, R. N. —54, Mr. J. Mayor, regretted.

At Winchester, in Kingsgate-street, 78, Mrs. S. Lipscomb, deservedly regretted. —Mr. Early. —In the Soke, Mrs. Sabine. —Mr. Waldin.

At Portsmouth, the Rev. John Eyton, vicar of Wellington, and rector of Eyton. —70, Mr. W. Withers.

At Gosport, 26, Mr. W. H. Ellis.

At Ryell, 36, Herbert William Hoare, esq. commander R. N. —At Arreton, 69, Mrs. E. Damp. —At Upham, H. J. Chandler, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Timbiell, esq. to Miss Louisa Webber, both of Trowbridge. — Mr. Rowland, of Ramsbury, to Miss R. Neate, of Devizes. — Rev. Michael Wyatt, rector of North Wrexhall, to Miss J. A. Hall, of Harpsden Court. — Mr. Reeves, of Porton, to Miss M. A. Towsey, of London.

Died.] At Salisbury, Capt. J. Young, of Hill, near Southampton.

At Trowbridge, 78, Mr. J. Salter.

At Chippenham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gould.

At Corsham, Mrs. Jane Smith, of Marlborough. —At Draycot-house, the hon. lady Catherine Tydney Long, deservedly regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the meeting for the county of Somerset, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Mr. Dickinson, and a number of considerable persons were present. Mr. Hanning proposed a petition for a repeal of taxes, a reduction in the establishments, and a commutation of tythes. Mr. Sandford, a magistrate of the county, seconded the motion. Mr. Hunt then observed, that if Hanning's petition had been moved in the year 1810, it would have been sufficient; but now, in the year 1823, it would not do. We must go to the root of the evil. He then proposed the following petition:—"That your petitioners have cheerfully made the greatest sacrifices at all times for the defence of their country, and to promote the safety and honour of the throne. That, to recite the sufferings of your petitioners would be in vain; they are now well known, and are at length become past all endurance. That these calamities have been brought upon your petitioners by excessive taxation; which has arisen solely from the want of a fair and equal representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament. Your petitioners therefore pray, 1. For a great reduction in the standing army, including staff, barracks, and colleges. 2. For a total abolition of all sinecures and useless places, and of all

pensions, grants, and emoluments, not merited by well-known public services. 3. For a great reduction in the Civil List, and of all the salaries of the royal family, and especially that of the German Prince of Saxe Coburg, which your petitioners humbly pray may be reduced at least to six thousands a-year—the sum paid to the president of the United States of America. 4. For a corresponding reduction of all the salaries of all the officers of state, the judges, and all persons paid out of the taxes. 5. For an immediate repeal of the tax on salt, malt, and hops, leather, soap, and candles, farmers' riding horses, and tradesmen's draught horses. 6. For a repeal of the odious and tyrannical game laws, and for a law to be passed to authorize every farmer and his friends to kill game on the land which he occupies. 7. For a law to be passed to exclude all clergymen from holding commissions of the peace, or acting as commissioners of taxes, sewers, or turnpikes. 8. For a repeal of the General Turnpike Act, passed during the last session of Parliament, which act authorizes the commissioners to levy a heavier tax on a poor man's cart than on a gentleman's carriage. Your petitioners further pray, that your honourable house will be pleased forthwith to pass an act to ensure such an immediate reform in the Commons House of Parliament, as will give to every Englishman a vote for the representatives who are to sit there; so that such equitably and constitutionally chosen parliament may, without loss of time, adopt such measures with regard to Church and State, as would ensure the freedom and happiness of the people, and the security of the throne, and the prosperity of the country."—Mr. Cresswell, vicar of Creech St. Michael, seconded Mr. Hunt's petition in very loud terms; and, in the course of his speech, recommended commutation of tithes, and the sale of church and crown lands. He farther strongly advocated an efficient and immediate parliamentary reform, and a reformation in the conduct and regulation of colleges, abolishing deaneries and chapters, and also the requisite qualifications of celibacy for fellowships, as leading to the promotion of immorality. Mr. Hunt consented to withdraw the clause upon reform, if the high sheriff would then and there name the day for the reform meeting; and, the sheriff agreeing, Mr. Hunt withdrew that clause, and the petition was carried.

The Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, &c. lately held their annual meeting at Hetling House. The great room of the Society was filled with an assemblage of members from various parts of the kingdom; and a letter addressed to the president,

dent, by Dr. Parry, of Bath, on the growth of fine wool in this country, (accompanied by some fleeces and a piece of cloth) attracted close attention.

A spirited company of lace manufacturers have lately fixed themselves at Chard, and intend to employ no less than 1700 persons.

Married.] Mr. H. Barnard to Miss A. Hellings; Mr. T. Collen to Miss M. Rice: all of Bath.—The Rev. Francis Kilvert, of Darlington-street, Bath, to Miss De Chievre, of Acre-Jane, Clapham.—Mr. E. W. Payne, of Union street, Bath, to Miss H. Turner, of Warrington.—Mr. J. Dudden to Miss S. Rawlings, both of Frome.

Died.] At Bath, in Cavendish-place, Eliza, wife of Phineas Bury, esq.—In Pulteney-street, Mrs. Steiner.—In Seymour-street, 71, the Rev. Samuel Smith, A.M. of Stanton St. Quintin, deservedly regretted.—In Queen-square, Miss Penelope Ker, of Kelso, N. B.—In the Circus, Marian, widow of David Mitchell, esq.

At Ashton Court, 83, Mrs. Eliz. Howell, widow of Mark H. esq.—At Parrock's Lodge, Mrs. Elizabeth Coles, widow of James C. esq.—At Charlton, Mrs. Prinn, widow of William Hunt P. esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] John Howell Cook, esq. of Martock, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Woollen.—Mr. T. White, of Stoke Drisker, to Miss M. Gifford, of Blackford.

Died.] At Dorchester, in Boston-place, Miss C. Blandy.—66, Mr. R. Hunt.

At Sherborne, 19, Miss M. Denning.

At Blandford, 79, Mrs. Pooley.

At Lyme, Miss Cuff, late of Pulteney-street, Bath.

DEVONSHIRE.

A requisition to the high-sheriff for a county meeting on reform, has lately been circulated for signatures, and already obtained those of many of the principal land-owners.

Married.] Mr. S. Hooker, to Miss M. F. Ellis; Mr. C. Force, of St. Sidwell's, to Miss C. W. Rice, of Holloway street: all of Exeter.—Mr. Charles Hedgland, of Exeter, to Miss White, of Silvertown.—John Pidsley, esq. to Miss A. Bond, of West Teignmouth.—Robert Harris, jun. esq. to Miss B. Burroughs, both of Dartmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, at an advanced age, Mrs. Brown.—In Deanry-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Painter.—75, Mr. J. Bowring.

At Plymouth, in Broad-street, 77, Mrs. Hancorn.—Mr. Joseph Clayton.—In Granby-street, 72, Mrs. E. Gibbons.

At Barnstaple, 58, Mr. G. Abbot.

At Exmouth, 60, Sarah, widow of Peter Hosh, esq.

At Crediton, Thomas Berry, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Teignmouth, Henry Sutton, esq. of Tavistock-place, London.

CORNWALL.

Married.] T. S. Tickell, esq. of Wade-bridge, to Miss M. A. Thomas, of Truro.

Died.] At Falmouth, at an advanced age, Arthur Kempe, esq. Admiral of the Red.—86, Joseph Banfield, esq. banker and merchant, deservedly lamented.

At Truro, Mr. W. Allen.

At Netherbridge Werrington, 84, Mr. Lillicrap.—At Kelly, 84, the Rev. Mr. Darke, justly regretted.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. T. Taylor, of Tenby, to Miss M. Coleman, of Kingdon.—The Rev. George Enoch, of Talgarth, Breconshire, to Mrs. Morgan, of Carmarthen.—Frederick Lewis Brown, esq. to Miss Eliza Whitworth, of Carmarthen.—The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Tierson, near Milford, to Miss Bevan, of Hakin.—Mr. W. E. Jones, to Miss J. Lewis, both of Dolgelly.

Died.] At Swansea, 29, the Rev. D. Williams, Baptist minister.—In High-street, 53, Mrs. Evans, greatly esteemed and regretted.—Miss A. Thompson Turner.—72, Mrs. E. Thomas.

At Carmarthen, 67, Mr. D. Daniel.—22, Mr. W. Price.

At Brecon, 92, Mr. Joseph Morris.

At Flint, 88, the Rev. George Davies, rector of Llanerfyl, Montgomeryshire, and curate of Flint.

At Bridgend, Glamorganshire, 36, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Lieut. R. R.N. deservedly lamented.—At Llai, near Gresford, 74, Mrs. Rundles.

SCOTLAND.

On the 25d ult. a meeting of delegates from thirteen counties of Scotland assembled at Edinburgh, for the purpose of considering the agricultural distresses of the country, and the means of relieving them; Sir John Sinclair, bart. in the chair: when several resolutions were passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the convener of every county in Scotland, with a request that he would at an early day call a county meeting, to take the same into its serious consideration. These resolutions assign, as a reason for the present distress of the landed interest, the rapid alteration in the value of the currency, by which taxation has been greatly augmented; and recommend the establishment of country banks in England and Ireland, similar to those in Scotland, in order to increase the circulation. It is also proposed to remove some of the taxes from the landed interest, and substitute others upon the rest of the community, which would press more equally upon all. And, finally, that Parliament should be petitioned to rescind the Act by which "all the restrictions on payments in cash shall cease on the 1st of May, 1823," as being likely to aggravate to a great degree the existing evils.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart. of Balmaur, M.P. to Elizabeth,

beth, daughter of the Hon. W. Maule, M.P.—Peter Scott, esq. of Crieff, to Miss Mary Scott, of Edinburgh. — James Cheyne, esq. of Leith, to Mrs. Agnes Blackie, of Edinburgh.—Mr. David Martin, of Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Kay, of Kilmarnock.—Mr. J. Cumins, to Miss J. M. Dickson, both of Glasgow.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 47, Mr. James Bishop.—In Buccleugh-place, Dr. Henry Dewar, of Lassodie. — Miss Christian Clerk.

At Aberdeen, Alexander Robertson, esq. advocate.—The Rev. D. Sim, minister of the Union chapel of ease.

At Ayr, Mr. Robert Potter, rector of the Grammar School of Greenock.

IRELAND.

Addresses have been lately forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, Marquis Wellesley, from Dublin and other places, offering their congratulations on his escape from injury from the late outrage; and their abhorrence of the late insult paid to his government.

Married.] James Hunter, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Allen, of Dmover-house, county of Down.—William Hogan, esq. to Miss Ann Lea, of the Lakes, near Kidderminster. — John Folliot, esq. of Luckhill-house, to Miss Maria Stepney, of Durrrow, King's county.—At Portaferry, Capt. Jas. Dalzel, to Miss Mary Keown.

Died.] At Dublin, Hans Hamilton, esq. M.P. for the county.

At Belfast, 43, Mrs. E. Hunter.

At Coleraine, 53, William Lawrance, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In the wreck of the *Albion*, April 22, 1822, Alexander Metcalfe Fisher, esq. late professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale College. He was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, in 1794. After completing the preparatory course of study, he entered Yale College in the year 1809, where he was distinguished for his high classical attainments. He received his bachelor's degree in 1813, when he left the college. The two subsequent years he passed partly in his native town, in attending to moral and metaphysical science, and partly in theological studies at Andover. In 1815 he was elected tutor in Yale College. In 1817 he was chosen adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; and, in 1819, entered upon the full duties of his office. Having prepared a full course of lectures in natural philosophy, he resolved on making an excursion to Europe, and embarked at New York for Liverpool, on board the *Albion* packet. In the wreck of that vessel, Prof. Fisher is said to have been much

injured when the masts were carried away, but the particular circumstances of his death are unknown. Soon after the intelligence of his death was received in America, an eulogy, embracing the principal circumstances of his life and character, was delivered by Professor Kingsley in the College Chapel.

At Breslau, John Gotlob Schneider, professor and librarian of the university. He was born at Colm, in Saxony, and, after studying at Gottingen and Leipsic, went to Strasburgh, where he lived in great intimacy with Brunck the Hellenist. He was named professor of eloquence at Frankfort on Oder in 1776, and quitted that place for Breslau in 1811. Schneider was a great naturalist, and he published a Dictionary of Greek and German,—the best Hellenists of Germany assisting him to perfect the supplementary volume.

Madame de Condorcet (whose death we noticed in a late number,) was known in the literary world by an elegant translation of Adam Smith's "Theory of Moral Sentiments."—Her talents, and the goodness of her heart, repaid with a pure and sublime philosophy, rendered her an object of esteem to all her acquaintance.

Lately, at Paris, M. Galin, formerly an instructor of the Deaf and Dumb at Bourdeaux, and publisher of some valuable works on music. The method of meloplast which he invented has been very successful at Paris, and in Holland, where he was member of the Philharmonic Society of Amsterdam. He was born at Bourdeaux in 1786.

At Weimar, at the age of 75, F. J. Bertuch, doctor in philosophy, member of several learned societies, and counsellor of legation. His first literary work was a translation of Don Quixote; he afterwards distinguished himself by several theatrical pieces, and was editor of different periodical works. It was he who projected, in concert with Wieland, the *Literary Journal of Halle*, and assisted therein from 1785 to 1808. It is held in high estimation among the learned.

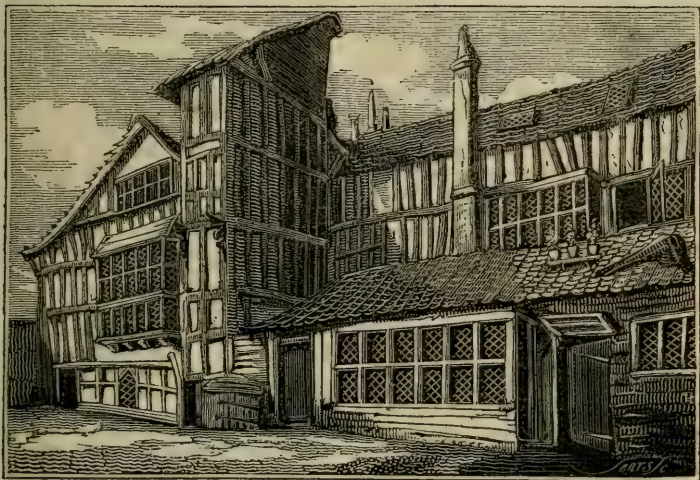
Lately, at Paris, 74, M. Berthollet: medicine was the primary object of his studies, but the discoveries in chemistry exciting his attention, gave a new direction to his pursuits. In this extensive field he laboured with zeal and assiduity, and it would be difficult to give even a sketch of their useful results. His "Elements of Dyeing," and his "Chemical Statique," will be long consulted. He was one of the *Scavans* employed in Egypt, and was with Mongo, at Tyre, surveying the ruins, and analysing their materials.

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WHITTINGTON'S HOUSE IN SWITHIN'S PASSAGE, MOOR LANE.

THIS original mansion of the famous Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, is in every respect a curiosity; and, though not the dwelling of a man of literary genius, will interest every description of persons. Whittington was no fabulous personage: we have seen in the City Records his name as SHERIFF in 1389, and as LORD MAYOR in 1397, 1408, and 1425; nor is the story of his fortunate cat by any means improbable,—for recent voyagers on the African coasts have proved the domestic importance of this animal, and exhibited such misery from its absence, as would render a cat, in numerous situations, worth many bars of gold. It is probably true, also, that he heard Bow-bells at the foot of Highgate-hill,—a situation favourable to the purpose, and where a stone records the fact: and it is certain that, having lent 60,000*l.* to assist Henry V. in equipping his army, he magnanimously burnt the King's bonds at a city-feast, on Henry's return from the conquest of France, exclaiming, "Never before had subject such a king;" a compliment which Henry returned, by rejoining, "Nor king such a subject." When Mercer's Hall was burnt, in the fire of 1666, many relics of this famous citizen were then destroyed: but his house still remains as above; and his alms-houses and college exist as monuments of his benevolence and public spirit.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

AMONG those seminaries which have enjoyed a large and lasting share of reputation and patronage, stands pre-eminently conspicuous the medical school of Edinburgh. We say
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the school, not meaning to call in question, however, its indisputable claim to be denominated an academy, a college, a university. These titles it derives from royal charter, that of a school from the received manner of tuition. The statutes do indeed speak of the
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pomoeria of the academy, but it is not to be imagined that the students are enclosed within these inviolable boundaries. The students encamp with the citizens, none reside within the college buildings, and they only repair to the university courts, as the boys to a day-school, to hear lectures: neither is there any effort to keep up strict discipline, yet the real excellence of the instruction secures a pretty regular attendance.

It would certainly be possible to imagine a circle of medical sciences more nearly perfect than Edinburgh can yield; but, I conceive, it would be no easy task to find a more complete course of medical instruction actually exemplified in any school in Europe. No age is disqualified for entering, but the age of twenty-one is necessary to graduation. No narrow sectarian subscriptions are required upon matriculating, which is accomplished by paying ten shillings, and the enrolling of the name. The laws of the senate impose upon candidates for doctorship a residence of three years in their own or some other university, and that during this period he should have attended upon the chairs of anatomy and surgery, of chemistry, of materia medica and pharmacy, of theory of medicine, and of practice of medicine, each six months: upon the chair of botany three months; and, upon the clinical lectures, either two three-months', or one six-months' course. Upon these subjects they will receive no ticket but that of a college professor, not regarding the certificates of private lecturers, or professors by courtesy, as equivalent in any degree.

The clinical, or bedside, medicine implies a regular visiting of the infirmary, in which there are good opportunities of seeing medical practice.

These classes *must* be attended; but no pupil of the college would think of missing the opportunity of listening to the unrivalled obstetrical prelections of Dr. Hamilton, though not necessary to graduation; nor would he overlook the excellent course of medical jurisprudence, or state-medicine, as it has been called in England.

Besides the authorized professional teachers, Edinburgh is also rich in excellent private lecturers; and, though their tickets are not, as to graduating, on a level with those of the professors, still is there no vile jealous domineering desire

to prevent the college pupils from attending them also. Dr. Barclay's course of anatomy was rich in research. Mr. Fyfe's practical chemistry very improving. Dr. Thompson's course of lectures on practice of physic was expected anxiously. Dr. Saunders, on that subject, gave forth many ingeniously singular opinions. Private dispensaries afforded much profitable employment; and, to those who wished to combine other sciences with medicine, Professor Leslie's Natural Philosophy, Professor Jameson's Natural History, Dr. Brown's Belles Lettres, and Professor Wilson's Moral Philosophy, offered a copious fund of knowledge. Two large societies of students, the Royal Medical and the Royal Physical Societies, held frequent debates upon medical and literary subjects; and those who were more disposed to enter upon an humbler arena of scientific disputation might find a great variety of more ephemeral medical and philosophical associations. They who attended diligently to these studies would find three years rapidly elapse. Before the 24th of March of the third session, an Inaugural Dissertation, in Latin, behoved to make its appearance on the table of the Dean of the Faculty. Some of these theses have done great credit to the diligence and learning of the young authors. Others, having no taste for the *crambe bis cocta* of Latin grammars and dictionaries, pronounced the requisition a bore, and had recourse to private hands for a smart snug little essay of about twenty pages of words, conveying nothing, or nothing that has not been known for centuries. The professors did not admire such supposititious productions; but it was difficult of detection, and still more of prevention.

The delivery of a thesis is only preparatory to the more alarming affair of submitting to the examination of the six professors, who severally and respectively interrogate the candidate for graduation on the subjects required by the Statuta Solennia. This is in the Latin language; and, to men of nervous temperament, sufficiently formidable. I happen to know that one unfortunate young man fell from his chair, and nearly or quite fainted on or about the first question. Every effort is made to allay the trepidation of the candidate, and to ascertain, by a fair and candid enquiry, the true amount

amount of his medical attainments. When it is considered how numerous questions the extensive sciences of anatomy, surgery, chemistry, materia medica, botany, with the practice and theory of medicine, can supply, it may be conceived that a full preparation for passing this ordeal triumphantly is not quite an insignificant exertion: indeed, I think it doubtful whether, all things considered, a much more equitably severe medical tribunal exists than that before which an Edinburgh graduate is summoned; and it is certainly by no means too severe. Of 100 applicants, I suppose that not much more than ten usually get rejected; and a sieve, which allows ninety grains in every hundred to pass through, can never be impermeable to moderate diligence. A deep consciousness of the indelible stigma attached to him who gets foiled in his effort to pass the examination, is a valuable inducement to the student to resist those temptations to idle lounging which a city always presents. When the first day of trial is fairly got over, the other university-requisitions are not very alarming. Men, who bear the first test, are seldom afterwards rejected, except for contempt of court; yet the business is far from being completed. On the 24th of June, the candidate undergoes a second examination before two professors, which, however, lasts not much more than five or six minutes; whereas the former continues nearly an hour and a half. He then receives an aphorism of Hippocrates, and a medical question, both of which he must illustrate in writing, and defend before the professors, who propose them on the 6th of July. On this day he receives two Histories of Disease, with questions annexed: these he is expected to answer, and to defend his opinions, on the 22d of July, on which day he delivers in to the Dean of the Faculty eight printed copies of his Inaugural Discourse. On the 31st of July this Thesis is said to be publicly defended; but the attendance is chiefly to hear the judgment of the professor who has examined it, as to the merits of the performance. This accomplished, all preparatory labours and cares are at an end; and it only remains that, on the 1st of August, the degree should be conferred publicly and solemnly. The graduates promise to practise their profession honourably, to remember

the poor with compassion, and to promote the prosperity of the university: all which, though of no earthly use, are much better than the subscriptions and oaths of other colleges in the south. They are pronounced by the principal of the university Doctors of Medicine, and admitted to the honourable ceremony of Capping, after which they become really and truly physicians to the very ends of their finger-nails.

The Edinburgh Diploma entitles to practise anywhere in Britain or abroad, except in London, or within the bills of mortality. In Scotland, very many physicians practise generally, not observing very scrupulously the difference of the medical and surgical spheres of exertion. The case is somewhat similar abroad. In no country are the distinctions of apothecary, surgeon, and physician, so very punctiliously attended to as in England; and, in the colonies, the Edinburgh Diploma is much respected. In very few important stations are there not some medical men originally from this university.

A man may pursue his studies for less than a hundred pounds a-year, but he must not drink much wine. Domestic expenses are decidedly less in Edinburgh than in London. The fee to each lecture is about the same; that is, four guineas; and the graduation fees may be estimated at less than twenty-four guineas. The professors are, in general, men of considerable wealth, various learning, affable condescension, and general urbanity of deportment. Looking upon the school as a whole, I doubt whether greater advantages can be simultaneously enjoyed in any existing medical academy; and I should wish any man, who would form a correct and favourable idea of the general attainments of the medical students there, to attend a full meeting of the Royal Medical Society, on an evening in which a subject of general interest is discussed. Had I a sick brother or friend, and the liberty of choosing from all the members of the *Æsculapian* art, both exotic and indigenous; I should prefer a surgeon of the London school, and a physician of Edinburgh. He that aims at the high character of an accomplished general practitioner, will labour to combine the medical philosophy of the North, with the prompt and skilful manual dexterity of the South; and he may sweeten the toils

toils of acquisition with the reflection, that he is pursuing the direct path to the reputation, affluence, and comfort, of a really useful member of the state.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DICKNELL on PURITY of ELECTION.

THE question of parliamentary reform has so long and so deeply engaged the public attention, that the friends of constitutional liberty hail, with pleasure, any rational production connected with the subject. While the expediency of the measure, or the safety of the experiment, has been doubted, or denied, the inequality of our representation, and the increasing influence of corruption, are too palpable to be controverted. It would argue, indeed, irremediable blindness, or extreme perversity, to affirm that our representative system requires no amelioration. Every thing human, by an ordination of nature, has a tendency to decay. Where the counteraction of any evil, whether moral, physical, or political, is practicable, it can be effected only by the occasional adoption of salutary checks, or by exciting in the system a renovating process. The political condition of no state, whether great or small, remains stationary. It is continually either progressing to maturity, or verging to dissolution. Change and vicissitude form the very essence of all sublunary things. Hence, it is wisdom in every people, when they are framing a new system of government, to provide for its revision at stated periods. Thus may abuses be speedily removed; thus may errors in its principles, or its administration, be corrected; and such alterations as the lapse of time, or change of circumstances, may have rendered expedient, be seasonably introduced. Then will the political machine, firm and sound in every part, continue to effect the purpose for which it was constructed.

Parliamentary corruption has been long and justly the subject of complaint. Its baneful effects, not only in a political, but moral view, are universally felt; and, by every friend to virtue and rational liberty, deeply lamented. Against this evil, though several penal statutes have been enacted, no effectual remedy has yet been devised.

To remove this grievance, and to secure a purer representation of the people, is confessedly an object of

superlative importance. This is the main purpose of a letter, addressed to the Right Hon. G. Tierney, by John Laurens Bicknell, F.R.S. How far the measure, recommended by the acute and intelligent author, is calculated to operate as a preventive of the evil, the friends of liberty shall be enabled to judge for themselves.

After defining, what is implied in the term "Parliamentary Reform," the author proceeds to enquire into the expediency of annual parliaments, vote by ballot, and universal suffrage. Elections annually recurring he explicitly condemns, as unfavourable to the acquisition of parliamentary experience, highly injurious to the morals of the people, and likely to augment, instead of diminishing, ministerial influence.

Of voting by ballot, he expresses himself thus—

"Voting by ballot appears to me to be a mode of election perfectly ungenial to the open and generous spirit of Englishmen. It hazards your being stabbed in the dark by a man, who, in the day-light, would not dare to raise a finger against you. It is calculated to give a loose to all the basest passions of human nature—to cover fraud in its worst and most malevolent operations; and to shelter the ungrateful and the hypocrite in the veil of obscurity. The candidate must necessarily face his constituents; let him have equal fair play, and be ever enabled to distinguish his friends from his opponents."

Universal suffrage he considers to be liable to still graver objections.

After enumerating the various evils arising from the practice of bribery and corruption, he proceeds to observe, that, if means could be devised, by which the candidate for a seat in parliament could be deterred from bribing, purity of election, as a necessary consequence, would be effectually secured. The Statute against Simony, it would appear, suggested to him the mode, by which, he conceives, that this important result might be completely attained. In the 15th and 16th centuries, this abominable barter was as common as the "sun at noon-day." By the Ecclesiastical Law, the purchaser was liable to ecclesiastical censure; but, as it was a crime not punishable by the Common Law, the patron, who participated in the benefit of this iniquitous traffic, escaped with impunity. By the efficacy of our Statute Law, the offence has been nearly annihilated; and, unless by
name,

name, is now scarcely known. A similar remedy, he conceives, may be applied, to prevent corruption and bribery, at parliamentary elections. The author proposes, therefore, a legislative enactment, binding every candidate for a seat in parliament to take the following oath, previously to the commencement of polling :

"I do swear that I have not, by myself, or by any agent or other person or persons whatsoever authorized by me, given or bargained, promised or agreed to give, to any person or persons whatsoever, any sum or sums of money or pecuniary advantage, compensation or remuneration, for the purpose of obtaining, or procuring, or receiving, any vote or votes for the election for this borough, and that I am not party or privy to any such gift or promise. And I do swear that I will not, during this election, either by myself, or any agent or other person authorized by me, give, or cause to be given, or promise to give, any sum or sums of money, or other compensation or remuneration whatsoever, for the purpose of obtaining, or procuring, or receiving, any vote as aforesaid. And that I will not repay any sum or sums of money, or make good any engagement, agreement, or undertaking, given or entered into by any person or persons whatsoever, for the said purposes, or any of them; nor will I ratify or confirm any such agreement, engagement, or undertaking.

"So help me God."

All votes given previously to the administration of this oath to be declared null and void.

He proposes, also, that the successful candidate, previously to the return being made by the returning officer, shall take and subscribe an oath, couched in nearly the same terms as the preceding one, solemnly declaring that he had not, either directly or otherwise, violated the engagements to which, by that oath, he bound himself to adhere. The returning officer, who shall neglect to administer the oaths, to be punished with fine or imprisonment.

To ensure the due observance of these oaths, he proposes an enactment,—

"That if any person or persons having taken the said oaths, or either of them, shall act contrary to the said oaths or either of them, or any part of the said oaths or either of them, and shall be convicted in any of his Majesty's courts at Westminster, or at any assizes to be holden in the county where such oath or oaths shall have been taken, by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses, of falsely swearing in any matter or thing in the said

oaths or either of them contained, the person so convicted shall be adjudged to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall suffer the punishment for the said crime of perjury; and the person so convicted shall, upon such conviction, forfeit and lose his seat in the Commons House of Parliament."

The measure here proposed, if not a complete corrective of the evil, would serve to reduce it to comparative insignificance. The sanctity of an oath, the facility of detection, with the penalty annexed to legal conviction; to which may be added, the consciousness of the candidate, that, if he violated his oath, he would be at the mercy of his adversaries, who might accept a bribe in order to betray him, would operate as a powerful, if not irresistible, restraint from attempting to influence the votes of electors. The plan proposed, if it would not correct the inequality of our representation, would at least expel the bane of corruption; and this, surely, would be no common benefit, both to the community and the constitution. Its great recommendation is, that it disturbs no private rights, invades no private property, requires no compensation for lost patronage, and presses peculiarly on no party. This is not all. It could hardly fail to lead, ultimately, to a just and constitutional reform in parliament. The suggestion appears to be at once judicious and practicable, no complex machinery being required to carry it into effect, while the supreme importance of the object forcibly recommends it to the serious attention of our legislative authorities. The letter is neatly written, its principles are friendly to liberty, and the motives of its author entitled to commendation.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT of the SYSTEM of GYMNASTIC EXERCISES which has been INTRODUCED into VARIOUS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS for EDUCATION upon the CONTINENT; by M. CLIAS, *Professor of Gymnastics.*

M. CLIAS is a native of Berne in Switzerland; and, at an early period of life, had the command of a detachment of light artillery, to defend his country against the inroads of revolutionary France. Being stationed in the mountains of Oberland, where their immediate service was not required, he turned his attention to-
wards

wards the improvement of the physical powers of the body of troops under his command. By training them gradually, to well-regulated exercises, he was himself surprised at the increase of their strength and rapidity of movement, as well as at their superior state of health compared with that of other troops in cantonments, and accustomed only to the common routine of exercise.

The improvement of his soldiers attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he was soon in a situation to put his plan to a more extensive trial, which was attended with the most complete success.

When peace was restored, he turned his attention to introduce gymnastic exercises into civil life. The magistrates of Berne, convinced of the utility of his object, enabled him to carry his purpose into execution. An extensive gymnasium was formed, and a number of pupils put under his care. Repeated examinations before professional gentlemen, and other official persons, convinced them, that the activity, health, and morals, of the youth placed under his care, had been much improved. Of these facts, he is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials, of which the following is one:

"The gymnastics of M. Clias unite every advantage; and, if considered minutely, will be seen to possess every thing that is essentially useful in correcting numerous deformities, and in eradicating obstinate diseases. They are perfectly adapted to the exigencies of life, and to the rules of living economy; they increase the energies of useful properties, and insure their duration. The author, always animated by a desire of extending the resources of health, invents new exercises every day, in order to call those organs into action which ordinary means would have permitted to remain dormant and useless. That wise direction so well calculated to the wants of nature, will always render the system of the Professor of Berne worthy of recommendation."—*Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, tome 52, page 28 et 29.

He has also been employed in the celebrated establishments of Fellemberg, and that of Pestalozzi, where his system forms now a regular part of the course of education.

For some time past he has superintended a gymnasium, or school of exercises, at Paris. His plan is fully developed in his work on elementary exercises, where his gradations are detailed

in a series of elegant outline engravings.

He is now in England, and has the honour of being permitted by his royal highness the commander-in-chief, to introduce his plan of exercise into the Military Asylum at Chelsea. The exhibition of his muscular powers, and imitations of the attitudes of some of the finest ancient statues, at the last lecture of Sir Anthony Carlisle at the Royal Academy, met with the greatest applause; as well as the marked approbation of the president and council, by whom he has been employed to train and improve the attitudes and muscular exertions of their living model.

The object of M. Clias's improvements are by no means confined to the military profession. He is disposed to think that they are even of more utility in counteracting the bad effects of too sedentary an education. He has seen very striking examples of the improvement of the moral, as well as the physical, condition of youth, in large schools, by the introduction of his plans. The natural proneness of youth to active exertion is well known, and the propriety of counterbalancing mental by muscular exercise is generally allowed. M. Clias proposes to take advantage of this principle of nature, by teaching young persons to develop their muscular energies gradually, and with propriety. In the pursuit of those undirected exercises, in which the natural energies of youth are prone to engage them, some sets of muscles are liable to be overstrained, while others remain dormant; and, by sudden exertion, strains and other accidents frequently occur. By the plan of M. Clias, every accident of this kind is obviated. His pupils commence with the most gentle and natural exercises; and gradually proceed, according as their strength permits, to the more violent. Every limb and muscle is gradually supplied and brought into action without being strained; till, at length, all the muscular powers of the body are completely developed.

Such are the objects proposed to be attained by this system of gymnastic education, which is so far from interfering with the improvement of the mental faculties, that they are decidedly improved by its adoption. Sound sleep follows fatigue, and the person rises in the morning with the mind refreshed, and the attention enlivened.

With

With that enthusiasm which prompts all the inventors, or revivers, of any new or useful art, M. Clias's ambition looks forward to the formation of a grand and extensive gymnasium, worthy of the great nation to which he now dedicates his abilities, where every species of useful exercise might be taught and practised, and inspiring confidence in action, and comparative security in danger.

Such, however, is the nature of his plans, that they may be accommodated to schools of every description, and even introduced without inconvenience or trouble into the most private domestic establishment. His objects are not alone confined to improve the physical energies of young men; he professes, also, to remedy many of those evils and deformities which are the consequences of the neglect of exercise in mature age.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the number of papers inserted in your Magazine on subjects of the greatest interest to the public, I am induced to send you the resolutions lately entered into by a considerable proportion of the country-gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Doncaster. Few towns in England have within the same range so many mansions, belonging to estates of about 3000*l.* a-year, and upwards; and the possessors are as much addicted to field-sports as persons of the same description in other parts of the country. They appear, however, to view our game-laws in their proper light; and, by the insertion of their resolutions in your Magazine, I am inclined to think that country-gentlemen in general will be induced to investigate them with more attention.

The evils introduced by these laws are often talked of, but they are by no means duly appreciated. It is not merely the number of convictions annually that would startle every person of humanity: the months of confinement prior and subsequent to these convictions; the expense attending them; the ill-blood excited in the lower classes; and their demoralization, by introducing them to greater violations of the law, are circumstances highly deserving of the attention of the legislature.

We complain much of the expense of the poor-laws; though, by the way,

I may observe, that it has amounted to its present enormous height by the payment of labour out of this fund, and not by the provisions for proper objects, under the good laws of Queen Elizabeth; yet no inconsiderable part of this sum will be found to arise out of the game-laws. When a poacher is seized by a lynx-eyed country squire, no consideration can arrest his wrath; and in a very short time the parish is put to more expense than all the hares, partridges, and pheasants, on his estate are worth. The unfortunate wight is sent to prison; the wife and children to the workhouse. I was told not long ago of an instance of this kind, where two poachers were taken up, and the consequence was, a couple of women and a dozen children became chargeable on the parish.

Two grounds, then, for a repeal of the game-laws present themselves,—humanity and expense. In opposition to them is pleaded the amusement of the country-gentlemen. I am not inclined to detract from the utmost weight that can be given to this latter argument; though, if I were inclined to dwell upon the disputes between country-gentlemen themselves on the real or pretended encroachment on their mutual rights by each other, it would seem that their amusements out of doors are not a little embittered by the family bickerings to which they are continually giving rise. But it may be doubted whether they will suffer at all in their amusements by the proposed measure, of making game saleable in the market, and every man of landed property having a right to kill game on his own estate. Landlords may make what terms they please with their own farmers; and, when it is the mutual interest of both parties to preserve the proper quantity of game on the land, more persons will be interested in its preservation. The eye of the farmer will see farther than that of the gamekeeper.

But, be this as it may, I could wish that the country were well informed on the amount of the tax imposed upon it for this supposed benefit of the country-gentlemen.

DONCASTRIENSIS.

Resolutions.

We, the undersigned proprietors of estates in the county of York, have witnessed with deep regret the demoralization of the lower orders, occasioned by the habits of poaching, and the calamitous events

which

which so frequently occur, in the preservation of game, under the existing laws.

We are convinced that these evil consequences are derived, in a great degree, from the operation of those statutes, by which the sale of game is constituted an offence.

That the occupation of the poacher is taken up for the purpose of supplying, clandestinely, those wants which cannot at present be supplied lawfully.

That this illegal occupation would speedily cease to exist, if a legal sale were permitted, and the markets allowed to be honestly furnished with game, as they are with all other articles of general demand.

It is our firm opinion that, under a system of open sale, the preservation of game, far from being rendered more difficult, would be greatly facilitated; that the ordinary care, which is found sufficient for the protection of other descriptions of saleable property, would then be equally sufficient for this. That an armed force, and instruments of death, would no longer be requisite to defend it; and sanguinary conflicts and midnight murders would no longer ensue from the efforts made to procure it.

That we therefore earnestly submit to the Legislature, the importance of legalizing the sale of game, under proper restrictions; believing, as we do, the present prohibition to be contrary to good policy in its spirit, and to humanity in its effects; seeing that it has filled our jails with criminals of its own creating, and established a nursery of offenders among the humbler classes of the community.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading the letter from your correspondent, A. B. C., I confess I was very much surprised at the confident manner in which he speaks of the wonderful feats a life-boat would perform, modelled upon his plan. If he is "no sailor," nor accustomed to nautical affairs, I cannot conceive how he can be competent to judge of the merits of the life-boat constructed by Mr. Greathead. His plan (Mr. G's.) has certainly been improved upon, but the principle has been the same throughout, viz. to give the boat a floating capacity, which would not be destroyed if the sea should break aboard of her. In some boats, this has been accomplished by means of a double bottom; in others, by lockers round the boat, inside, made impervious to water; in others, by cases or casks, and by cork fixed in

various parts of the boat. To decide which of these plans is best, is not the object of the present letter. But perhaps A. B. C. is not aware, that four qualities are essential to render a life-boat suitable to the service; viz. to take the ground without danger, to draw but little water, to row or sail well, and buoyancy.

If she does not take the ground well, there is a great danger of the sea causing her to heel when she touches, and throwing the people overboard, so as to endanger their lives in landing. If she draws but little water she will not take the ground so soon, but will be carried on the top of the sea so high on the land, that she will not be endangered by the waves striking her with any degree of violence. A boat, that draws but little water, will generally row well and sail fast, with the wind free, and has more buoyancy, without encroaching too much on the room necessary for managing her. It is true, I do not know upon what principle your correspondent's model is constructed; but, in order to her righting again with such certainty as he speaks of, the form of the midship bend must be triangular, which is certainly one of the worst that can be devised for taking the ground, and drawing little water. How he intends preventing the crew from getting wet jackets, in a heavy surf; I am quite at a loss, unless he puts them under hatches; and then, perhaps, he would not find them in the best situation to render assistance to the shipwrecked mariner. It is at all times found difficult to make a boat come about in a heavy swell, or even to wear round. If your correspondent's plan will ensure either of these manoeuvres without danger, it is desirable that it should be made public, as it would be the means of saving many lives.

In this age of improvements and discoveries, is it not strange that scientific rules are not laid down for the construction of ships. We are where we were fifty years since in this respect; no general rule is recognized, but every builder forms his own ideas upon the subject; and, generally speaking, they die with him. Cannot any thing be done to remedy this evil, and put ship-building upon an equal footing with the other arts?

GEORGE BAYLEY.

Ipswich, Jan. 9, 1823.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN making the following remarks, I am actuated by no other feeling than that of alleviating, or rather attempting to alleviate, one of the many miseries that unavoidably fall on our poor fellow-creatures; I mean the mode adopted very frequently by their landlords, in recovering rent by seizure. I am not about to impugn the propriety of landlords having such a power, but the mode they use, which I do think is not quite as good as it might be; and I have been led to this conclusion by my experience, as a commissioner of the Court of Requests for the lower division of Westminster, where poor wretches are very often summoned for the balance of rent remaining due, after every particle of furniture has been taken from them, which has been found insufficient to meet the demand: indeed, I am sorry to say, that the vindictive feelings exhibited in that court, but too clearly prove the general want of any thing like a humane desire to assist each other, being implanted in the breasts of the lower classes, of whom I mean principally to speak.

Numberless persons in this metropolis make a competent living by letting out miserable houses, in apartments, unfurnished,—thus making a sort of certainty of getting their rent; and, though the poor should never be allowed to run in debt, (for it is cruelty, and not kindness, to let them do so,) these people are never very anxious about their rent while furniture enough remains to seize on for the amount. But, as soon as they think it has reached a sum that the goods will be sufficient to cover, pounce comes the broker, and carries them all off,—and the succeeding part of the transaction is what I think might be mended very materially. Another broker is called in, who sets a value on the whole lot, without particularizing the separate values, but lumping the whole; these two notables then make out a statement, on a half-crown stamp, and swear to the truth of it before the parish constable, who, I am sorry to say, is generally a hired substitute, and not a man at all likely to investigate the matter, or assist the overwhelmed and ruined lodger. All this is done, however, by Act of Parliament, and has probably been enacted by the legislature with the very best intentions; but that it is grossly

abused, I am quite satisfied.—But to proceed; when the goods have been thus valued, and the above document sworn to, the furniture is first offered, at whatever the amount may be, to the landlord; and, if he does not take them, the valuing broker has them at the same price; now, in this, there is but too much temptation for wrongdoing: the parties, directly interested, are those who place the value on the articles, and are afterwards to take them at that value; and the only man of authority who has to do with it, is the constable who administers the oath; and to whom the shilling (which I presume he takes,) is generally an object, and to whom also the gin or porter drank on these occasions is also an object.

As soon as all this is accomplished, if it turns out that the goods are valued at less than the amount of the rent, which is too frequently the case, the destitute lodger is proceeded against for the remainder in the Court of Requests, as the cheapest; and the stamped document of valuation is handed in to the commissioners, who are bound to receive it as evidence of the real value, though I have seen several of these, where it was apparent that the parties who had signed them could scarcely write their names.

The last case that I recollect, came before the Court about three or four weeks ago, in which the furniture of an entire house, consisting certainly of but four rooms, had been seized by a broker, who acted as agent for some one who had a number of such houses in a poor neighbourhood; the above-described mode of valuing had been resorted to, and a surprising number of things, (not perhaps of much real value, except to the poor housekeeper,) had been estimated at 10*l.*, the rent amounting to 12*l.* odd; the remaining debt was then reduced, to bring it within the jurisdiction of the court, to 1*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* and the poor fellow immediately summoned for that amount. The commissioners present, with myself, thought the case a very hard one; and it was stated to the broker, that the totally destitute state of the defendant was such as to claim his mercy; but the broker would have “his bond,” mercy was out of the question, and all the commissioners could do was to give the longest possible time allowed by the rules of the court for the payment of the debt.

The broker remarked, that he would have forgiven the defendant the whole of the debt if he had not abused him; so that personal pique had something to do with it: but who can wonder at a man's being a little (or even more than a little,) abusive, who sees his beds taken from under himself and his family, and is turned out, with "all the world before him, where to chuse his place of rest." Surely, goods so seized should be put up to public auction; I know, it is held out, that this would add greatly to the expense: granted,—but would it not add in a much greater degree to the nett produce of the goods? I think it would.

Besides, in the present mode, all that government gets by these transactions, is the half-crown for the stamp; and surely it might forego, without much loss of revenue, the auction-duty of five per cent. on all goods seized for rent, which did not amount to more than 10%: I repeat that the government, fond as it is said to be of taxation, might give up this item without much loss. Another thing I think ought to be done, which is, that the oath should be taken before a magistrate, and not in the loose public-house sort of way that it is now; or it should be taken before the churchwarden or rector of the parish where the seizure is made, or one of the overseers; for these persons would be likely to know something of the parties, and in all probability would interest themselves to see something like justice done between them.

There is another circumstance connected with these, and indeed with almost all seizures for rent, which is abominable; it is the seizing of infinitely more goods than will cover the rent due, selling them all, and then returning the overplus of money to the party seized upon. This is, I believe, the law; but, by what sophistry can it be shewn, that the money returned is at all equal to the portion of goods sacrificed to produce it? Suppose it to be 10% that is to be returned: 40% would very likely not re-instate the furniture sold for that sum as it stood before. This should not be.

I have thrown out these few hints, doubting not that some of your correspondents can suggest a better mode than mine of getting rid of, or at least remedying, this evil, which certainly it wants exceedingly; the poor, from their purchasing in small quantities,

always pay more for what they get than their more affluent neighbours; but, in nothing are they more oppressed than in the rent they pay: houses, that are let to speculating men (frequently themselves brokers, or jobbing carpenters,) at 25*l.* or 30*l.* a-year, produce to them, when let off in separate rooms, and even cellars, about 80*l.* a-year. In addition to this, when the poor are overwhelmed, as I have shewn they are, by the customary mode of seizing for their rent, it really becomes a crying evil, which should be attended to and corrected.

January 2, 1823. J. M. LACEY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A WONDERFUL NARRATIVE of TWO FAMILIES, in FIVE LETTERS to a FRIEND in GREAT BRITAIN, by an AMERICAN.

LETTER I.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE been much interested in reading the accounts given of the people of Loo Choo by two of your countrymen, Captain Hall and Dr. M'Leod. As those people were ignorant of the gospel of peace when these gentlemen were among them, it is wonderful that they should so far surpass the inhabitants of Christian countries, in the display of the mild and benignant virtues, and in the art of preserving peace among themselves, and with neighbouring nations. That you may the better understand what there was in the accounts of this extraordinary people, which has been so interesting to me, I will collect a few passages from the journals referred to; and then, as a contrast, I will give you a concise account of two large families of Christians, with whose history I have been made acquainted in the course of my pilgrimage.

Relating to the inhabitants of the island called Loo Choo, or Lewchew, your countrymen have furnished the following paragraphs:—

"Many of these islanders displayed a spirit of intelligence and genius. They all seemed to be gifted with a sort of politeness, which had the fairest claim to be termed natural, for there was nothing constrained, nothing stiff or studied in it.

"It was interesting to observe, indeed, how early the gentle and engaging manners of all classes here, won upon the sailors no less than upon the officers. The natives from the first were

were treated with entire confidence; no watch was ever kept over them, nor were they excluded from any part of the ships; and not only was nothing stolen, but when any thing was lost, nobody even suspected for an instant that it had been taken by them.

"That proud and haughty feeling of national superiority, so strongly existing among the common class of British seamen, which induces them to hold all foreigners cheap, was at this island entirely subdued and tamed, by the gentle manners and kind behaviour of the most pacific people in the world.

"Although completely intermixed and often working together, both on-shore and on-board, not a single quarrel or complaint took place on either side, during the whole of our stay. On the contrary, each succeeding day added to friendship and cordiality.

"The administration of the government seems to partake of the general mildness of the people, and yet it appears highly efficient, from the very great order which is always maintained, and the general diffusion of happiness.

"Crimes are said to be very unfrequent among them, and they go perfectly unarmed; for we observed no warlike instruments of any description! not even a bow or an arrow was to be seen; and the natives always declared they had none. They denied having any knowledge of war, either by experience or tradition.

"We never saw any punishments inflicted at Loo Choo: a tap with a fan, or an angry look, was the severest chastisement ever resorted to, so far as we could discover. In giving orders, the chiefs were mild, though firm; and the people always obeyed with cheerfulness."

Such is the account which two of your naval officers have given of this amiable people.

LETTER II.

With pain and grief I now turn my attention to the promised contrast. The two families of professed Christians, of whom I am to give you some account, are as numerous as were the families of Abraham and Lot, when they separated to avoid strife. They reside in the Northern Hemisphere, and are independent of each other, and of any government, except what they have established in their respective families. Each family has a patri-

arch, head, or chief, to whom the members show respect and yield obedience.

These two families were formerly united under one head; but some difficulty arose, which occasioned a bloody quarrel, and ended in a division of the one family into two. Ever since that period unhappy prejudices and jealousies have existed between them, which greatly endanger their peace and mutual welfare.

A number of years subsequent to their separation, another dispute arose, which was managed in a very anti-christian manner, and much to the injury of both families. The difficulties were such as might have been settled in a few hours, had the parties been of a peaceable disposition; and inclined to govern their passions and conduct according to the precepts of their religion. But, unfortunately for them, this was not the case. Instead of that noble and benignant spirit in which the essence of Christianity consists, the spirit of selfishness, jealousy, and irritation, was permitted to reign, and it made horrible work. You can hardly conceive what a scene of reviling occurred: their passions became more and more exasperated, and from hard words they soon proceeded to blows. How inconsistent with the character of Christians! with the example of him whose disciples they professed to be! Instead of loving, they hated one another! Instead of seeking each other's good, they sought each other's injury!

During this contest, parties from the two families often met each other for the purpose of *fighting*. Indeed, such was their malignity, that they mutually exerted all their powers to *kill* one another. In this savage quarrel some lives were lost, many persons were wounded, and great was the destruction of property. Their conduct on both sides bore a much greater resemblance to that of barbarians than of Christians; indeed the spirit which they indulged could not be distinguished from that of the evil one, who goeth about seeking whom he may devour. They were so lost, as to any proper sense of their obligations as Christians, that they even gloried in the most atrocious acts of robbery and violence.

In this diabolical manner these families continued their quarrel for many months. At length, however, both parties

parties became in a measure exhausted, and weary of the contest; a conference was proposed, and acceded to, for the purpose of reconciliation. This was prolonged for many days, and considerable altercation occurred; but at last, without any compensation, or even concession on either side, they agreed to drop the infamous quarrel, and to return to their former state of friendship and amicable intercourse. After having sustained mutual injuries to an amount which cannot be described, and after the causes of complaint had been multiplied a hundred fold, each party gladly accepted such terms as they might easily have obtained at the commencement of the dispute.—Such are the folly and madness of men in their sanguinary quarrels with each other.

LETTER III.

Since the reconciliation, several things have been discovered in each of the families which indicate either partial insanity, or very incorrect views both of religion, and the means for preserving peace. Were these families what they profess to be, it would be natural to suppose that, on reflection, they would be very much ashamed of such a barbarous and disgraceful quarrel; that they would deeply lament the dishonour done to religion, by the indulgence of such ungodly passions; and that they would spare no pains to wipe away the reproach, and to cultivate the spirit of forgiveness and brotherly love. There are, indeed, a few persons in each family who appear to be properly affected in view of the past transactions, and who are resolved to exert themselves to prevent, if possible, future animosities. But, however astonishing it may seem to you, a much greater number in each family are often heard to *boast* of the injuries they did to the other during the conflict. They even glory in the number of their robberies and murders! Not only has this been done in private conversation, but even in public newspapers; as though it were truly an honourable thing for Christians to *fight* and injure one another, and as though the greater the injury, the greater the glory.

Some circumstances relating to the quarrel I have omitted to mention. The habitations of the two families were separated by a navigable lake, and both families were concerned in commerce. During their conflict they

fitted out gun-boats, and practised piracy on each other's merchandize. Several captures were made on each side; and in several instances the gun-boats of the different families met on the lake,—in which cases the most horrible fighting ensued. Perhaps no Algerines or Bucaniers ever fought with more deadly animosity than did these professed Christians; and, on which side soever a victory was gained, the event was celebrated by a festival with savage and inhuman joy. Even since the professed reconciliation of the two families, these piracies and victories on the lake have been openly made the subjects of exultation and triumph!

Nor does the inconsistency of these families stop here: there are men in each of them who talk and write about a future quarrel, as though a succession of these savage conflicts were as unavoidable, and as much to be expected, as a succession of winters in the natural world. They accordingly mention on each side the advantages they are likely to possess in the next quarrel, which they had not in the last; what greater means of annoyance or defence.

Indeed, while professed friends to each other, they go so far as actually to *prepare for another quarrel*. This they do with as much deliberation and as little shame as they in summer prepare for winter. It would astonish an intelligent and unprejudiced stranger, to hear with what indifference, or rather with what pleasure, they talk about these future contests, as though fighting, injuring, and killing one another, were as free from crime as the purest acts of justice and beneficence. So complete is their delusion, that they seem to have no idea that such fightings result from their own lusts and passions, or that the most peaceable dispositions and conduct on their part could have any tendency to prevent the recurrence of hostilities.

The extraordinary conduct which I have just mentioned is in perfect accordance with a popular article of their political creed,—an article for which they evince much more respect than they do for the precepts of their Saviour. The article referred to is this,—that *preparing for quarrels is the best means for preventing them*. In reducing this article of faith to practice, they do not,—as some might be led to imagine,—cultivate in their families

families "the meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price;" they do not "put on the whole armour of God," that they may be able to withstand the temptations to quarrel,—to which they may be exposed by their own or each other's imprudence, or bad passions; they do not make it a point to be prepared, like true Christians, to "overcome evil with good." No; their preparations for quarrels are of an opposite character. They not only provide means for *killing* in self-defence, but means for the invasion, annoyance, assault, and destruction of each other, to gratify ambition, or to revenge wrongs. Their young men employ considerable time every year in learning the art of killing, and in rendering the horrid work of popular murder familiar to their minds, that they may not only be expert at the business, but unawed by its atrocity.

Several persons in each family are set apart as *professional fighters* or *man-killers*; these spend a great part of their time in learning the various methods of injuring and destroying their brethren. They are educated in the belief, that "*fighting* glory is the greatest of all glories." Allured by this *ignus fatuus*, and by the fatal privilege of wallowing in vice, they are induced to surrender their natural rights, to sink to the condition of slaves, and to spend their day of probation in preparing to fight, or in fighting,—according to the dictates of their Patriarch.

LETTER IV.

It is obvious that these various methods of preparing for future quarrels are of the nature of *menace* and *defiance*, tending to excite and cherish jealousies and hatred between the families. They betray a want of confidence in each other, and an equal want of confidence in God, as the protector of those who obey him. This is not all: these preparations for strife are adapted to cherish that haughty, vindictive spirit, from which hostilities naturally proceed. This they denominate the "*martial spirit*," and regard it both as their glory and defence.

It is a general sentiment in each family, that when the Patriarch says *fight*, it is so far from being sinful to shoot or stab a brother, that it is a duty. Thus the head of each family is supposed to have power to super-

sede the commands of his Maker,—to change crime to virtue, and to authorize what God forbids. Hence, by the power of delusion, these two families are prepared to fight and shed each other's blood, without any feeling of remorse or shame.

It must, however, be observed, that in their past quarrels, while each party declared itself to be innocent, each with truth accused the other of injustice, robbery, and murder. But this seems to have been done for the purposes of reproach, and to excite enmity, rather than from any proper sense of each other's guilt. For it was not uncommon for the fighters on one side to praise those on the other, as having bravely "*done their duty*," in their exertions to kill them!

Another sentiment is entertained by each family, which has had a pernicious influence; namely, that the *first offender* in a quarrel is chargeable with all the evils which ensue. So the guilt of all the subsequent enormities is thrown back on the first offence, in a long train of moral evils. It hence becomes an important question with them, who was the aggressor? This of course is decided by each party in its own favour, and against the other. Thus the members of each family quiet their consciences in the perpetration of crimes of the blackest description.

From the foregoing exhibition of facts and sentiments, you will clearly perceive that the expectations of a future quarrel between these families are but too well founded. For the opinions they entertain, the passions they cultivate, and the menacing course which they mutually pursue, as naturally tend to produce hostilities as constant exposure to an infected atmosphere tends to produce in men disease and death. "Their feet are swift to shed blood; destruction and misery are in their ways; and the way of peace have they not known!" Hence, probably, will result all the *necessity* there ever will be for another quarrel between them.

If no mention had been made of the fact that these families were professors of Christianity, would you not have inferred, from the account given of them, that they were "Northern Barbarians," — the worshippers of Odin? Alas! *Christian* families, not ashamed of long and bloody quarrels with each other! Not ashamed to boast

boast of public robbery and murder; and, like savages, to celebrate victories obtained by violence! Not ashamed to praise and cultivate the fighting spirit, and to make preparations before-hand for quarrelling, and for murdering one another! To what part of the universe shall we go to find any thing more manifestly repugnant to the spirit and example of Jesus Christ?

The narrative which I have given describes conduct so reprehensible, so unworthy of rational beings, so revolting to the benevolent mind, that some may suspect that the whole is an extravagant fiction. But be assured, sir, that the facts were collected from well authenticated documents, with strict regard to truth, and without any disposition to exaggerate. I could give the *names* of the two families, and of their places of abode, if it were necessary; but as their *reformation*, and not their *reproach*, is the object of these letters, prudence requires the suppression of their names. I may however state, that these two families have, on many accounts, a very respectable standing in society, and that their Christian neighbours have generally adopted the same antichristian policy.

LETTER V.

You have now before you the contrast which I promised between the pagans of Loo Choo and some professed Christians of the Northern Hemisphere. Is it not striking and humiliating? Is it not affecting to think that those uninstructed "gentiles" do by nature the things contained in the law of Christ, so much better than fighting Christians, who are favoured with the light of the gospel? "The son of man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them;" and a particular object of his mission was—"Peace on earth, and good will among men." But who would suspect this from the sentiments, the policy, and the practice, of such Christians as I have described? Would it not rather be supposed, from their example, that he came "to destroy men's lives," by promoting war on earth, and hatred among men?

It is needless to say to you, that the narrative is equivalent to a miniature of the barbarous policy of the nations of Christendom. But, when the same policy is exhibited as exist-

ing between two families, who does not perceive its antichristian character and pernicious tendency? And who is so blind as not to see, that if such a policy were to become general among the numerous families in every country, it would render this world an intolerable hell of contention and misery, and depopulate the earth like a general pestilence?

Will not the inhabitants of Loo Choo rise in judgment against Christian nations, and condemn them? They have "no knowledge of war, either by experience or tradition;" "no warlike instruments,—not even a bow or an arrow;" nor do they need any. Why? They have surer means of defence. They have a pacific policy; they cultivate kind and peaceful dispositions one towards another, and towards foreigners. These are more efficacious for the avoidance of war, than all the fighting apparatus of Christendom. See their powerful effect on Britons, who had been trained up in the science of destruction on-board ships of war. "Thus," says Dr. McLeod, who was a witness of the wonderful conquest obtained by the Loo Choo, "that proud and haughty feeling of national superiority, so strongly existing among the common class of British seamen,—which induces them to hold all foreigners cheap,—was, at this island entirely subdued and tamed, by the gentle manners and kind behaviour of the most pacific people in the world." Thus by example these heathens taught Christians how to "overcome evil with good!" Would it not be well for Christian nations to send to Loo Choo for missionaries to come and teach them the spirit of the Christian religion, and the art of living "peaceably with all men?"

The two opposite kinds of policy which have been exhibited are remarkably distinguished by their fruits. The Loo Choo policy has for ages produced uninterrupted peace. The policy of Christendom has for ages produced a succession of public hostilities, in which hundreds of millions have been slain, or reduced to extreme misery; and the intervals of temporary peace have been constantly employed in oppressive preparations for war.

Under the Loo Choo policy "crimes are said to be very unfrequent," and severe punishments seldom, if ever, known.

known. Under the Christendom policy innumerable crimes have abounded; thousands of prisons have been filled with felons, many of whom were ruined in government-schools of depravity, or by the atrocious examples of rulers; and a multitude, which no man can number, have suffered capital punishments, or other punishments equally horrible.

These different results are, in my opinion, the natural fruits of the different species of policy. As every tree is known by its fruit, there can be no room to hesitate in pronouncing the pacific policy of the Loo Choos to be *good*, and the fighting policy of Christendom to be *bad*. What reason, then, have the Christian nations to blush and to tremble in view of their flagrant *apostacy* from the very spirit of their religion! And how little reason have they to boast of their civilization, while savage war on their species is regarded by them as the highway to "the greatest of all glories!" or while "one murder makes a villain,—millions a hero!"

Yours affectionately,
TELEMACHUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RULES of the BRITISH COTTAGE SOCIETY, for the providing COTTAGES and LANDS for the USE of the LABOURING POOR.

THE Society to consist of an unlimited number of members: any person, male or female, having liberty to become such by purchasing one or more transferable shares.

New shares always to be on sale, and the price never to vary; but at all times to be 5*l.* each new share. Fixed at that price to prevent fluctuation, and to enable almost the whole population of the kingdom to become members, and thus have a stake in the welfare of it.

The Society to be managed by a Court of Directors, chosen from the members; two to go out annually on the first Thursday in March, and two others to be elected on the same day to fill their places. No female member to have a right to vote at any of the public meetings; nor any male member, unless a holder of (twenty) shares. The Directors to make an annual report of the state of the Society.

The annual profits to be divided into nearly equal moieties; one such moiety,

and the whole of the subscriptions, to be expended in the purchasing of lands and buildings, and erecting cottages, and such other buildings as might appear most advisable to the Court of Directors; the other moiety to be divided among the members, according to the number of shares they hold.

The whole of the lands purchased by the Society to be divided into allotments,—for spade husbandry,—of from one to (five) acres each, to be let to annual tenants not holding any other lands.

Such persons as have been tenants of this Society, and their widows, to be entitled to annuities of not more than five per cent. per annum on one quarter of the rent they have paid the Society. Thus a tenant, who has paid 10*l.* per annum for forty years, (being 400*l.*) will be entitled to the interest on 100*l.*—say 5*l.* per annum, and so in proportion.

A committee of members to be chosen, wherever an estate is purchased, to correspond with the Court of Directors.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MODE of PREVENTING SICKNESS at SEA; by T. FORSTER, M.B. F.L.S.

OBSEIVING in a late number of the Monthly Magazine, an ingenious letter on sickness at sea, I am induced to add my own experience, and a few remarks on that distressing malady. I agree with your correspondent, that it is peculiarity of motion which causes the nausea and vomiting so often felt in a moving vessel; but I do not believe it depends altogether on the proper motion of the ship, so much as on a certain motion made by the human body, induced by a sort of almost involuntary endeavour to accommodate one-self to the ship's motion. I first found this circumstance out, by perceiving that persons who held fast by the ropes or sides of the ship,—so as to move with all its motions, and, in fact, make themselves for the time, as it were, a part of the moving vessel,—were less subject to it than others who sat down at their ease on a chair. I found also formerly, before I became accustomed to the sea, that I could keep off the evil entirely by laying fast hold of the rudder or sides of any boat in which I happened to be, on the very first indication of nausea.

When

When a boy, I was particularly liable to sickness from the motion of a coach, and I then found the same relief from holding fast by the sides of it, instead of swinging forward with the motion of the carriage. For many years I have acquired a habit of sitting or standing in such a manner, in a moving vessel of any kind, as to move entirely with it, and thus by degrees lost entirely the disposition to sickness. I have of late years crossed the channel six times, in all different sorts of weather, and over very differently agitated surfaces of the ocean, without ever experiencing the sickness. In 1815 I crossed twice in open sailing boats: the first time in a very rough sea, and a breeze; the second time in a wallowing sea, without much wind. In 1816 I was in a storm, in a boat at sea, off Tenby, in South Wales, and prevented sickness by the above described means.

In 1819 I made the passage in a cutter, in which all the passengers except myself, and even many of the sailors, were sick. The sea was extremely rough, with a strong wind, almost a-head, and in gales. Returning the same year, in the packet, we had almost a calm, yet several persons were ill.

In the summer of the present year, I crossed twice from Dover to Calais in steam-vessels, with the wind on the beam,—the motion of these vessels being very different from that of sailing ships; and I was one among the very few who were well during the two voyages.

Now, under all the above various circumstances, of different times and places, and of different sorts of seas and of vessels, the chances are at least ten to one that any given person would be sick during some of the voyages, unless operated on by some powerfully counteracting cause.

It must be admitted, too, habitual abstemious diet has contributed its good effects; and I have known many persons avoid sea-sickness by taking a dose of calomel and aloës the day before their departure: but I believe that, *ceteris paribus*, a large majority of persons would be materially relieved by adopting the above mode of position,—not denying, at the same time, the useful remark of your correspondent, that certain motions might be substituted with effect, like the one described by him.

While I ascribe sea-sickness to motion, I am far from assenting to the opinion of Mr. Woolaston, in his paper in the "Philosophical Transactions;" wherein he describes its effect as being on the blood in the head. I believe the effect is produced more immediately on the stomach, and rarely through the medium of the brain.

Hartwell; Dec. 11, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Who was APOLLONIUS of TYANA?

JULIA DOMNA, the second wife of the Roman emperor Septimius Severus, is stated to have been the daughter of a high-priest of the sun, who was himself of royal descent, and who presided over the temple at Emesa, in Syria. These oriental sun-priests were not idolators or polytheists, but adherents of the ancient church of Persia, which taught that God is the light, that the sun is his visible glory, and that fire, or, in the words of Hippocrates, that heat is a percipient emanation of his vivifying power, and, in fact, the soul of the world. King Abgar of Edessa, King Arctas of Damascus, the dynasty which reigned at Palmyra, and many other Syrian princes, were of this persuasion; they recognized the same only God, who was worshipped at the temple of Jerusalem; and all claimed to be Abrahamites, or descendants from that great Hebrew nation, which under Cyrus acquired ascendancy over the Persian empire, and under Darius I. established exclusively their own religion in that country.

The massacre of the idolatrous priesthood, which Darius authorised, in order to introduce this Jewish religion, is detailed in the ninth chapter of Esther, and was commemorated in the temple of Jerusalem under the name of the Feast of Purim. Herodotus gives other particulars of it, under the name of the Magophonia. This proscription introduced the canon of Ezra, or Zoroaster, as the sacred book of the entire Persian empire; in all the fragments of which it continued to be venerated, even after the dissolution of the original connection with the temple of Jerusalem.

The Syrian princes therefore were, as to religion, in fact Jews, and, like all other Jews, looked much into the Christian scriptures, which, wherever the Jews had settled, were carried about

about by appropriate missionaries, and powerfully shook the ritual observances of that people, as well as some of its spiritual doctrines. It is highly probable, then, that Julia Domna, who was an accomplished woman, should have attended to the Christian writers, should have been converted by some Christian missionary, and should have wished a life of such missionary to be drawn up at Rome, for the instruction of the occidental pagans.

Septimius Severus, the husband of Julia Domna, was apparently himself a Christian. The account of his religiosity, given by Lampridius, is thus expressed:—" *Usus vivendi eidem hic fuit: primum ut si facultas esset, id est, si non cum uxore cubuisset, matutinis horis, in larario suo, in quo et divos principes, sed optimos electos, et animas sanctiores, in quibus et Apollonium, et quantum scriptor suorum temporum dicit, Christum, Abrahamum, et Orpheum, et hujuscemodi deos habebat, ac majorum effigies, rem divinam faciebat.*" In this passage the name of Orpheus seems, indeed, to indicate a veneration for pagan heroes; but, when it is considered how easily a pagan historian might be ignorant of the strange names of Moses and Ezra, it is not unlikely that Orpheus has been substituted for one of these; and that all the deceased worthies, to whom Septimius paid a secret and select devotion, were really saints of the Bible. At least it is certain that Caracalla, the son of Septimius and Julia, was brought up a Christian; that he took Marcia, a Christian woman, for his mistress; and that, during his whole reign, he more than tolerated, he patronised, the Christian party.

That Julia Domna should have selected Philostratus, a platonising pagan and polytheist, to write the life of a Christian missionary, ought not to surprise, when it is considered, that such persons had the ear of the literary world at Rome; and that it was there expedient for the imperial family apparently to belong to the religion of the state, and rather to denominate their personal persuasions a philosophy than a religion.

Now let us skim the narrative of Philostratus. Apollonius, on his mother's side at least, seems to have been born a Jew: Philostratus does not indeed say this; but he makes the

mother dream about Egyptian gods, which proves that she was not a Greek pagan. Tarsus was a city of Jews; and the medical colleges there imported their professors from the Serapeum of Alexandria, which under Ptolemy Physcon became a Jew-university. Apollonius is moreover stated to have understood the language of the Cadurians, that is, of the people of Jerusalem. The continent morality adopted by him during his youth is symptomatic of adhesion to the pharisaic teachers of the Jews. He was educated for the profession of medicine, and sent to study it at Tarsus. He professed, moreover, to cure insanity by casting out demons; and miracles of this class are repeatedly ascribed to him. At Ephesus he commands the stoning of the person who had brought the plague into the city,—a levitical form of punishment; and the theology, which is ascribed to his braminical instructors, is pantheistic, like that of Philo. All these things are strongly symptomatic of Jewish habits of opinion.

The remarkable personal beauty of Apollonius is stated to have drawn the attention of the governor of Cilicia, who was deposed for conspiring against the Romans; the Asian Jews, from religious sympathies, inclined to carry the homage of their allegiance to the Parthians. Apollonius then undertook a journey; relinquished to his brother a part of the family inheritance, and visited Nineveh, where he hired a kind of servant, called Damis, who wrote a legendary account of his master, and who accompanied him to Babylon, where the sovereign, possibly through the recommendation of the governor of Cilicia, received Apollonius with distinction, partly on account of his philosophy and eloquence, partly on account of his medical reputation.

Apollonius is made to approach Rome during the reign of Nero; and he meets many terrified Pythagorean philosophers flying from the persecution of that tyrant. Jews are frequently designated among Roman writers by the appellation of Pythagoreans; and as it is not recorded of Nero that he persecuted any philosophic sect,—but it is recorded that he persecuted the Christian sect,—this must have been the class of Jews who were flying in terror, and with whom

Apollonius makes common cause. He is further stated to have visited in prison an endangered philosopher. St. Paul at this very time was imprisoned, and in danger of being martyred at Rome. Now as Apollonius was not merely the contemporary of St. Paul, but possibly his schoolfellow, having also received his early education in the Jewish academies at Tarsus; as they were both gentilizing Jews, and great travellers, and every-where preaching piety, and every-where curing disease; they must not only have heard of each other, but have met in life repeatedly, and have felt many sympathies. Is it not obvious to suspect that Apollonius, about the year 54, became a convert to the doctrine of St. Paul?

Apollonius gave to his medical cures a marvellous turn, a legendary colouring, closely resembling the practice of Christian apostles or missionaries. Here is an instance in the words of Mr. Berwick's translation of Philostratus:—"What I am going to relate is set down among the marvellous acts of Apollonius. A girl, on the point of being married, seemingly died, whose bier was followed by him who was to have been her husband, in all the affliction usual in like cases of interrupted wedlock. As she happened to be of a consular family, all Rome condoled with him. Apollonius, meeting the funeral procession, said to the attendants, 'Set down the bier, and I will dry up the tears which you are shedding for the maid;' whose name he enquired after. Almost all the spectators present thought he was going to pronounce a funeral oration, like what is done on such occasions to excite compassion. But all he did was to touch the maid, and, after uttering a few words over her in a low tone of voice, he awakened her from that death with which she seemed to be overcome. She immediately began to speak, and returned to her father's house, as Alcestis did of old when recalled to life by Hercules. The relations of the girl presented Apollonius with 150,000 drachmas, which he in return begged to settle on her as a marriage-portion. It is as difficult to me, as to all who were present, to ascertain whether Apollonius discovered the vital spark, which had escaped the faculty; for it is said that it rained at the time, which caused a vapour to arise from her face: or whe-

ther he cherished and brought back to life the soul, which to all appearance was extinct."

At the Serapeum of Alexandria, Apollonius is described as preaching; and in that city he was honoured with the notice of Vespasian, who considered his patronage as very important to a candidate for the Roman empire. Those miracles,—such as touching for the king's evil,—which Tacitus and Suetonius relate of Vespasian, were probably organized by Apollonius. In the fifth book of Philostratus, he is represented as countenancing the insurrection against Nero, and favouring the elevation of the Flavian family, which was the notorious policy of the entire Christian sect.

After various peregrinations, Apollonius became stationary at Ephesus, where he exercised a sort of jurisdiction, much resembling that of a Christian bishop. The share which he took in the deposition of Domitian was still more avowed and efficacious than that which he had taken in the deposition of Nero. Such was his hatred against tyranny, that he bespoke at Ephesus the "Ino" of Euripides, and rose in the theatre to apply and to applaud the seditious passages. The same spirit followed him into conversation and into the pulpit; and it was he who roused the whole empire from Greece to Rome. He ventured to designate Nerva, during the life-time of Domitian, as the fittest successor; and he voluntarily came to Rome to be tried for prophesying the purple to Nerva. During his stay there he preached repeatedly; and, in the fragments given by Philostratus of his sermons, both the Jewish and the Christian scriptures are quoted. (Consult, for instance, p. 216 and p. 219 of Mr. Berwick's translation of Philostratus.) This amounts to demonstrative proof, that Apollonius was become a *Christian* priest.

It was a sort of public and avowed conspiracy that Apollonius conducted, —a conspiracy of public opinion against a justly odious tyrant; and when, in consequence of the alarmists having over-stated the treasonable charges against him, he was acquitted at Rome, the court of justice rang with acclamations, and loud shouts of joy rebounded from every square in the metropolis. The Christians were accused of supporting this conspiracy, and of lending their temples to the propagation

propagation of discontent. It was Stephanus even, a Christian, who gave the death-blow to Domitian, at the instigation of Domitilla. Indeed Domitian, by the execution of his Christian nephew, and heir-apparent, Flavius Clemens, had attacked not merely the religious liberties, but the ambitious hopes, of the Christians, and had disappointed them of seating an emperor on the throne of the Roman world.

If it be clear, then, that Apollonius was a Christian, a resident at Ephesus, and of great weight in the Christian church, his memory must have been also preserved in the Christian ecclesiastic records; and he can be no other than the Apollos who succeeded to St. Paul in the practical papacy of the Christian church, and who was the established bishop at Ephesus. This Apollos (the very name countenances the suspicion of identity,) wrote the canonical Epistle to the Hebrews; and, after he became bishop of Ephesus, took down there, in concert with Timothy, the testimony of John the Evangelist concerning Christ, and prefixed to John's Gospel the proem, which in fact only repeats the introduction of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

If there is any reason, from the narrative of Philostratus, to suspect that the life of Apollonius began in imposture, certainly it attained, ultimately, the rank of disinterested virtue. So many memorials had been preserved by Damis, respecting the harangues and discourses of Apollonius previous to his enrolment among the Christians, and later circumstances involved him in so many seditious transactions, that it might well appear inexpedient to the fathers of the church to give an account of his Acts after their own manner. They might rather wish him to be claimed by the Pagans than by themselves; and this would account for the actual state in which the documents descend to us concerning Apollos, or Apollonius.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE has lately been a common complaint amongst families, that have had their children vaccinated, of so many unsuccessful attempts to produce the disease, that it either renders them repugnant to it, or makes them place less confidence in it than

they otherwise would do; at the same time, it lessens their zeal for one of the greatest blessings of modern discovery.

It certainly is the case, that the failures are so numerous, and so very general, that I think it requires some little exertion on the part of medical men to discover the cause of so singular a deviation; even in those cases that do succeed, the disease seems to be gradually losing its true character, and assuming a more spurious form. It does not seem at all probable, that the idiosyncrasy of people can have so differed since its first introduction, as to render them less susceptible of vaccination; when we find other diseases affecting the present generation with the same violence, and the same symptoms; as in the past age: even the small-pox, which perhaps bears the greatest analogy to the cow-pox, does not seem at all changed in its character, and would no doubt spread its destructive influence with the same malignancy as it has done heretofore, were it not for the practice of vaccination.

Medical men, finding themselves disappointed in their attempts at vaccination, generally attribute their failure to the matter being stale: but this cannot always be the case, neither would the complaint be so general. Indeed it is not so; for matter taken from one arm, and immediately inserted into another, often either produces no disease at all, or very slight symptoms of it. Many rest satisfied with their children having the cow-pox in this spurious manner, which, perhaps, in some degree accounts for many instances of small-pox occurring after vaccination.

Should any of your medical readers suggest a remedy for this prevailing complaint, it would be rendering a service to his fellow-creatures. It appears to me, that vaccination has been gradually diminishing in its true character ever since it was first taken from the cow, and will, in the course of time, entirely lose its effects, if not renewed by applying to its original source—the cow. Would not this, then, soon remedy the present evil, and would it not restore to the practice of vaccination all its lost vigour?

Jan. 13, 1823;

T. K.

Abington-street, Northampton.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeath'd from bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft, is always won. *Byron.*

THE friends of freedom ought neither to be discouraged nor depressed on account of the reverses of the glorious cause, inasmuch as they are only partial and temporary. Institutions resemble animals and plants with respect to their growth: those that rise with great haste and rapidity are seldom very durable; whereas such as are established slowly, and matured deliberately, last for ages.

Although Naples and Savoy found their nascent efforts crushed, yet it is pretty evident that their oppressors will not long be able to prevent their emancipation; and as to Spain, Portugal, and the republics of South America, the die is cast, and there is not the smallest danger of a reverse, although there may yet be many difficulties to overcome.

In the year, 1775 (that is, forty-eight years ago,) the number of free men, that is of men living under free governments, were—

In the British dominions, about	12,000,000
In Holland.....	2,300,000
In Switzerland	1,500,000

Total number enjoying }
freedom in 1775 } 15,800,000

At this time the numbers are very different, viz.

British subjects in Europe	16,000,000
United States of America	11,000,000
French	29,000,000
Dutch and Netherlanders	3,200,000
South American Republicans, about	13,000,000
The Brazils	3,500,000
Spain	9,000,000
Portugal.....	2,500,000

Total number enjoying }
Freedom in 1823 } 87,200,000

Thus eighty-seven millions have arisen from fifteen in less than fifty years; and say *arisen from*, for the seeds of liberty have been carried from one free country to another, as visibly as ever animals or plants were produced from their parent stock.

The United States received their principles of freedom from Britain, and France received their's from the United States. Spain owes her efforts in the cause of freedom to the French revolution, and South America to the

example of the United States. * Had not the unfortunate inhabitants of Switzerland lost their liberty, (not in name, but substance,) the number of people enjoying freedom in 1823 would have been very nearly six times as many as in 1775. The cause of freedom is in abeyance in Naples; Sicily, and Savoy; but it will not long be so.

The best prospect of all, however, arises from this, that the great armies kept up, in order to keep down liberty, exceed the expenses that the three great continental powers can afford. They are all borrowing money, and getting deeply in debt. They are either mortgaging their revenues, or their honour and credit, irretrievably; and at the same time that their means of keeping down freedom decreases, the disposition of their subjects to resist increases: so that it is easy to see how the contest must terminate.

This, however, is not all; for sovereigns will probably soon make the discovery, that it is much better, every way, to reign over a free people than a people that are not free. There is not a demonstration in Euclid that is more clear: and pride, prejudice, together with the flattery and persuasion of courtiers, are the causes that prevent sovereigns from seeing their true interest, and giving their subjects a reasonable share of freedom.

Upon the whole, there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress of liberty for the last fifty years, as well as with the future prospects in its favour. F. L.

London; Jan. 12, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is no kind of property in England that can so ably bear its proportion of taxation as ground-rent; nor is there any kind of property which the public can have so just a claim on for taxes. Where ground-rents exceed the ordinary rent of land, it is owing, in a great measure, to those laws which give encouragement to trade and commerce. It is the trade and commerce of England that have swelled out its capital, and many of its towns, to their present bulk; and with the protection it gives, the inhabitants of such places are enabled to pay so much more rent for the ground which they build their houses upon.

Where

Where land at particular places has arisen to an extraordinary value, does it not owe this rise to the government of the state? If it do, can any thing be more reasonable than for such property to contribute towards the support of that government? At a time like the present,—when parochial rates and taxes press so heavily on houses and lands, that little rental, and, in some instances, none, is to be obtained for the landlord,—what injustice it is that ground-rents, which are allowed to be the best and most secure property in the country, should not be subject to any of the burthens which the nation has to bear.

Parochial rates are always charged, or, at least, are intended to be charged, on property. They are portioned out according to the value of the buildings and lands, and their improved value. A piece of land, occupied as a market-garden, for the production of valuable fruits, &c. would pay more rates than the same quantity of land which grows wheat, or any other kind of grain; because a greater sum or capital would be employed on the one than the other. It is not the occupier who is taxed, but the property. Small houses, for instance, are compelled to pay poor-rates, and all other parochial rates and taxes; although they may, at the same time, be inhabited by persons who are receiving parish-relief. This shows clearly that the rates and taxes are at least intended to come from those persons who are deriving an interest and profit from such like property. But when we know that there are some who have landed property, which produces them hundreds and thousands of pounds a-year, and do not subscribe, directly or indirectly, one penny to the parochial rates and taxes in the parish from whence they draw these immense sums; and when we know that, instead of taxation lessening the value of their property, it increases it,—we shall then cease to wonder what is the cause of the present discontent respecting it.

Let highway-robbers be sanctioned by law to rob and plunder the weak and defenceless, and society will not be more injured than by a system of taxation which consumes one description of property, and adds a two-fold value to another.

Suppose a person to have in a parish freehold houses or lands, let to tenants-at-will, who pay him 100*l.* per

year. These houses or lands are subject to parochial rates and taxes; and the tenants, perhaps, pay them. But, if the rates and taxes should increase to an amount which will cause a diminution of rent, is not the landlord's property diminished in value? and will not he then bear a share of the burthens of taxation?

Now let us take another case. Suppose a person to have freehold land, in the same parish, that produces him the same rental in ground-rents. His land, we will say, is leased to B, who improves it, by expending a sum or capital of 2000*l.* on it, in houses, or any thing else. Rates and taxes increase; so much so, as will considerably reduce the value of property. This reduction alone falls upon B's 2000*l.* This must be all swallowed up before the ground-landlord's can be any way reduced, because he pays no rates or taxes. Therefore it is clear, that even two freehold landholders may have land in one and the same parish: the one, whose rents are precarious, pays taxes; and the other, whose rents are certain, does not pay any.

Another example. In 1810 houses were very high in value: at that time A sold B, for 2000*l.* a lease of a house, subject to a ground-rent of 40*l.* a-year. In consequence of the increase of taxation, the value of nearly every kind of property has fallen to about half its former price. This house, which was twelve years ago worth 1000*l.* is not now worth 200*l.*; but the 40*l.* a-year ground-rent is raised double in value; for at that time it would only purchase about 80 bushels of wheat, and 40*l.* at this time will purchase considerably more than 160. Yet this kind of property is subject to no parochial rates, and little or no tax to support the government, which gives the possessor of it such a decided advantage. This is not the only evil: for where we know that one person's property is increasing, and another person's decreasing, owing to a system of taxation, it must naturally create a disposition in one to oppose the government, and in the other to support it.

Landholders or leasors, who have leased off their property, should nevertheless be subject to pay parochial rates and taxes, in proportion to the rent they receive. It would not interfere with the present mode of rating, nor add any more to the trouble or expense

expense of collecting; nor would it ever be kept secret, or be in any instance exempt from paying, so long as it be charged on the tenant, and the landlord compelled to allow him his proportion in rent.

For example: A lets a piece of ground to B for 10*l.* a-year; B builds a house worth 50*l.* a-year on it, which house is rated in the tax-gatherer's books at 40*l.*: B pays all the rates and taxes, which are proportioned to this 40*l.* a-year. When B pays his ground-rent, he says to his landlord, "This property is considered to be worth 40*l.* a-year, and is rated at that sum in the parish-books; consequently, there is 10*l.* a-year of that your property, which you have to pay your proportion of in rates and taxes, and which I am allowed by law to deduct from your ground-rent."

Houses in general are not rated at the same rate as they let for, owing to repairs, risk of rent, &c. But the ground-landlord has no such expenses, nor any risks; consequently, his amount of the rate may always be the same as the sum he receives.

According to the present mode, two houses may be, together, of equal size and quality, the one a freehold, and the other a leasehold which pays a ground-rent of 10*l.* or 20*l.* a-year. The value of the freehold might be 1000*l.* and the leasehold 500*l.*; yet both are equally taxed: so that 500*l.* capital pays the same amount of taxes as 1000*l.*

Hence you see that leases have thrown rates and taxes off landed property, and fixed them on the improvements on it. They are at present impediments to the harmony of society; mere screens to shelter parties from the consequences of taxation. To cause a remedy, or removal of the evils, ground-rents should be compelled to contribute to all the parochial rates and taxes.

Mile-end;

THOMAS SINGLE.

Jan. 17, 1823:

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE utility of that curious article called *India rubber*, has been much extended by the ingenious adaptation of it by Mr. Francis Nalder, wholesale glover, of Cheapside, in his "patent gloves," lately introduced to the patronage of the public. I have to acquaint you with a still more sin-

gular property which it possesses; and that is, by dissolving it (by process of boiling,) into a sufficiently strong liquid state, it becomes a most excellent refined species of glue, indeed so superior to the common manufactured kind of that article, that an ingenious cabinet-maker, (an acquaintance of mine,) informs me, that furniture cemented with this species of glutinous substance, never gives way, or loosens in its joints,—which is too often the case with the glue made from animal paste.

ENORT.

Cullum-street.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXVIII.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 74.

IF the Number of this journal now before us does not present in its pages such strong evidences of the "workings of a master hand" as those which have been visible in some of its early predecessors, it contains, notwithstanding, a sufficient portion of sterling talent to render it respectable; and enough of sound sense and valuable information to be considered deservedly interesting. Still we must acknowledge that this confession of its merits is rather extorted from our judgment, than freely conceded by our good-will; that we have been more than once conscious of something like an oppressive feeling in journeying through its contents, and that our arrival at its conclusion, if not attended with positive gratification, was at least unaccompanied with regret.

We suspect that the cause of this comparative flatness in the present Number must be sought for in the injudicious selection of subjects, which has certainly been made without a sufficient view to variety. Such, at least, we are persuaded, will be the opinion of that vast majority of readers, who would be led by turns "from grave to gay, from lively to severe;" and who will assuredly expect entertainment of a much more miscellaneous nature than the present Number of the *Edinburgh Review* is likely to afford them. Indeed the genius of northern criticism, elated with the success that distinguished the early part of his career, has appeared, for a long time past, much inclined to slumber on his post; nor has competi-

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tition in this instance produced the effects that ordinarily result from it; since even the rivalry of the Quarterly (which, in a literary point of view, has been pre-eminently successful,) has failed to do more than wake the Aristarchs of the Scotch metropolis to an occasional degree of activity.

Simond's *Travels in Switzerland* form the opening subject of their present Number. Works of this description,—tours, and voyages of every kind,—appear to be great favourites both with the Edinburgh and Quarterly reviewers; who, in our opinion, too frequently bestow that attention on the writings of travellers to which the productions of other authors have, perhaps, a much superior claim. That mankind have been essentially benefited by the labours and researches of enterprising and intelligent travellers, no man will deny; but we greatly fear that the aggregate of useful information obtained from the volumes published by most of our modern tourists, would, if fairly estimated, bear a lamentable disproportion to that which ought to result from the time necessarily sacrificed to their perusal. But, if it be deemed indispensable by these *trimestral* critics, that their readers should have a voyage or two presented to their attention in every Number, we may at least expect, that a judicious discrimination will be used in selecting proper subjects; and this we do not think has been the case in the present instance. The most valuable travels, at least in well-known parts of the civilized world, are those which enable us to form the most correct estimate of the morals and political institutions, and of the general proportion of happiness and misery to be found among the inhabitants: any beauties of style, or picturesque descriptions of inanimate nature, can arrogate but a secondary praise, in comparison with the far more important merits which we have just mentioned. If our opinions on this subject be well founded, Mr. Simond, though an acute observer and an elegant writer, cannot rank high as a contributor to our stock of useful information. His reasoning on national character and manners is that of a complete Pyrrhonist; and we cannot expect to be greatly enlightened on any subject by a writer, who, apparently incapable of overstepping the

limits of doubting, seems to aim at so exactly balancing his statements and arguments, that he usually leaves his reader just where he found him. Setting aside these objections, we are quite willing to pay our tribute of praise to Mr. Simond's talents as an author.*

The succeeding article, on *Vaccination and Small Pox*, is well written, and exhibits a complete acquaintance with the subject; but we conceive that the labour bestowed upon it may be regarded as in great measure superfluous. This long-agitated question appears to have been, for some time past, set pretty well at rest. The result of long experience and attentive observation on the part of the faculty, if it has failed to realise, in their full extent, the sanguine hopes of the enthusiasts for vaccination, has at least established the fact of its being highly beneficial. To regard vaccination as an infallible preventive against the occurrence of variolous distempers, is an expectation not warranted by experience: but we think every unprejudiced person will admit, that those who have been vaccinated, if not exempted from after-liability to the small-pox, or chicken-pox, at least experience those disorders much more favourably in consequence.

A review of *Bracebridge Hall*, the last production of the author of "the Sketch Book," follows; and we beg leave to enter our unqualified protest against the excessive, we might almost say fulsome, praise bestowed upon the author. The reviewer attempts a labour gratuitously futile, in wishing to persuade us that the novel (if, indeed, it merits that name,) of "Bracebridge Hall" is equal in merit to the Sketch Book; for he will find the tastes, feelings, and judgments, of every class of readers arrayed against his paradoxical assertion. Nor do we conceive, that even the merits of the latter work entitle the author to the commendation made use of by the Edinburgh critic. If such encomiums are to be lavished upon mere ease and elegance of writing, what have we in reserve for the more exalted powers of genius and imagination? We can appeal to our own pages in proof of our readiness to acknowledge to the full the *literary advancement* of our American brethren;

* A translation of M. Simond's *Travels* filled one of the late Numbers of the "Journal of New Voyages and Travels."

but we are not inclined to push this feeling to an extent that might almost appear to sanction the modest mention made in a transatlantic journal, of "the sister lands that have given birth to an *Irving* and a *Shakspeare*!"

The observations on *Clerical Abuses*, contained in the reviewer's notice of the prosecution of Mr. Williams by the Durham priesthood, form in our opinion the most valuable article in the present Number; and we recommend it to the attentive perusal of all who may be influenced, by early prejudices, or the weight of prescriptive authority, to doubt the injury which the interests of true religion and sound morality have in every age sustained, from the vindictiveness and hypocrisy that have too frequently characterised a proud and oppressive hierarchy.

The exposure of the flimsy and slipshod attack upon the cause of *Reform*, made by the new premier in his speeches to his Liverpool constituents, is acute and ingenious, but not, we think, complete. There was surely room for much more merited severity; but we consoled ourselves with the reflection, that the extreme weakness and palpable absurdity of what Mr. Canning's partizans have, with an involuntary irony, denominated his *arguments* against reform, are such as to render any refutation almost superfluous.

The article on *French Poetry* is particularly interesting, and claims our warmest commendation. It contains a most impartial investigation of the characteristics of the best French poets, with a most candid admission of their real excellencies; while it exposes, with admirable effect, the numerous vain and frivolous pretensions of our Gallic neighbours; their propensity to mistake, the perversion for the improvement of nature, and hyperbolical exaggeration for genuine feeling and sympathy. The writer, whoever he may be, is entitled to the sincere thanks of every lover of the English muse, and every intelligent student of the principles of true poetry.

The disputes that have arisen between the Bishop of Peterborough and his clergy form the subject of the ensuing article; and the weapons of wit and ridicule are powerfully and successfully employed against the injudicious and intolerant conduct of the reverend prelate. Without unneces-

sarily entering into the particular merits of the present case, we may observe, that, though as decidedly adverse as Herbert Marsh can possibly be to the gloomy and comfortless doctrines of Calvinism, we deprecate any additions to those tests and exclusive interrogatories, which can operate to the disadvantage only of the *conscientious*, and, while they may embarrass the sincere Calvinist, can constitute no obstacle to the Atheist.

The review of Wordsworth's *Tour* is well written; but we deem the tourist, in his present abject and fallen state, unworthy even of being presented to public notice. This bard's political and poetical reputation seem to have suffered a simultaneous eclipse: nor can he now claim even the praise of being that—

Wordsworth unexcis'd, unhir'd, who then
Season'd his pedlar poems with democ-
cracy.

The Bishop of London's celebrated *Charge*, recommending the general promotion of ignorance, for the purpose of advancing the interests of religion and virtue, next falls under the notice of the reviewer, who has bestowed a severe and deserved castigation on the narrow mind, the illiberal prejudices, and the insupportable dogmatism, by which the right reverend father in God has laboured to distinguish himself from the first period of his elevation to the bench.

An article on the subject of *Partitions* terminates this Number. It is written with great power of language, and soundness of principle; and, though the details of the dismemberment of Poland are perhaps given with a somewhat tedious minuteness, the article in question is highly important, on account of the just, though melancholy, picture that it holds out of the gradual, and, with respect to recent transactions, we may say rapid progress, of the influence of despotic authority in Europe, by which the happiness of mankind in general, and the real interests of our own country in particular, have been sacrificed to the genius of tyranny and misrule, opposing itself, with desperate determination, to the march of human intellect, and the efforts of genuine philanthropy.

In concluding these remarks, we feel gratified at observing in the present Number of the *Edinburgh Review*,

view, if not an equal portion of interesting matter or superior talent, the same fearless and consistent spirit of freedom, the same unshrinking advocacy of liberal principles, and the same correct discrimination on literary subjects, which have so long recommended it to those who have formed their taste upon classical models, and their political principles on the basis of true patriotism.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE question, as to whether the earth contains within itself any general source of heat, increasing downwards from the surface, as those crude and sceptical philosophers have maintained, who contended for a central furnace, out of which nearly all the solid superficial parts of the globe have been vomited in a molten state,—has of late been much enquired into and contested amongst the Cornish geologists and miners; by which the fact of apparent increase of temperature downwards, in the open spaces of deep mines in work, has been established, and some few isolated feeders of water have been found to enter these deep workings in a warmer state than more superficial springs; but Mr. P. Moyle, by his excellent observed facts and reasonings, inserted in some late numbers of the “*Annals of Philosophy*,” appears to have nearly set the question at rest, by showing the utmost probability, that adventitious causes, like respiration of the miners, combustion of the candles, oxidation of the newly-exposed minerals and rocks, friction of the machinery, and probably other unknown local causes of heat, have occasioned the variably high temperatures observed in deep mines whilst in work; and that these same mines, when disused, and allowed to become full of water, as numbers are, into which Mr. Moyle has sunk properly-contrived thermometers, to a series of different depths, from 50 to more than 1000 feet under water; all of them concur in showing an almost uniform temperature, something below the mean heat of the surface.

Herland mine, one of the deepest of the disused mines on which Mr. M. has thus experimented, is fortunately about to be emptied of its water, and again wrought; and, on the other

hand, Huet Abraham, one of the deepest mines now in work, whose temperature has been well observed and recorded as amongst the hottest of the mines, is about to be disused, and become full of water; and on the results of the cross or counter experiments, to be hereafter made in these two mines, Mr. Moyle appears very properly willing to rest, for the proof of his assertions, that there is no natural increase of temperature downwards. As to the hot-springs which occur, he says, “While these prove the existence of causes sufficient to give them their high degree of temperature, they prove at the same time, by their rarity, the local and adventitious nature of those causes;” and, as to volcanoes, we may add, that their sources of heat are still more local and rare of occurrence.

Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time like the present, when, owing to diminished prices of all commodities, the depressed housekeepers are casting their eyes on every side, some to divert attention from the cause, and some others to evade the overwhelming pressure of the direful effects of proceedings not now to be recalled; it is with real earnestness that I solicit your aid in the furtherance of an object calculated not only to diminish parish-burdens by furnishing ample employment to an infinite number; but, in its prosecution, tending greatly towards the national advantage, as well as happiness. The comprehensive view which the *Monthly Magazine* has ever taken of every means which is suggested for the general good, together with the notice, a few months back, of some efforts relative to my present subject, induce me to endeavour, through your medium, to more widely diffuse the immense advantages some districts enjoy by the adoption of a system of road-making and improving, upon the plan of John Loudon M’Adam, esq. general surveyor of the Bristol district. The roads, under the above superintendence, have, in the proceedings of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, sitting in March and April last, been decided as superior in every point to any ever travelled, by the evidence of the greatest coach-masters in the kingdom, with the further advan-

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tage of being made and kept at an expense infinitely much less than the hitherto cheapest roads of the worst materials.

As a public consideration, the adoption of such a system is a matter of obvious necessity; but the detailed advantages, on the score of mere profit and loss to the commissioners, great as they are, sink into nothing before the means which it presents of instant and profitable employment to fifty thousand families, whose existence is at present a fatally oppressive load on the community; but whose labours, thus employed, would have an instant and apparently magical effect upon the drained resources of the country.

Groaning as the kingdom is under the debt incurred for ends always deprecated by the enlightened and honest, and for which the vilest partizans have no longer a plea to offer, it is our still further misfortune to endure a heavy and increasing burthen created by the ignorant; and, in many instances, the wilful misapplication of a revenue raised for an end at once important and beneficial. The amount of tolls collected on the roads of England and Wales, in a year, is full twelve hundred and fifty thousand pounds; and, upon those roads, the average amount of debt is about four hundred pounds per mile! The district upon which the system of Mr. M'Adam was first brought into operation, namely, Bristol, had, in the seven years previous, contracted a debt of twenty thousand pounds; this, added to an old debt of rather greater amount, the whole incurred within twenty years, presented a total against the roads of forty three thousand seven hundred and sixty pounds, together with a floating debt of about fifteen hundred. At the end of one year, and that highly unpropitious in point of weather, (1816,) Mr. M'Adam had newly formed upwards of one hundred miles of road, besides widening and other essential alterations, had paid every expense, together with the interest on the enormous debt, had paid off the floating incumbrance of fifteen hundred pounds, had diminished the principal debt about eight hundred pounds, besides vesting three hundred and fifty in fund for improvements. On the one part, we witnessed roads under indictment, and an average loss of near three thousand per annum; on the other, roads, the admiration of every

one, and a saving of near three thousand per annum!

Having, I trust, shown sufficient cause for my present intrusion of the system in the above detail of some of its advantages to the public, I will briefly point some of the local benefits arising from its adoption. One of the peculiar features of Mr. M'Adam's plan, is the preference of human labour to that of horses. Under the system which has brought such wide-spreading ruin upon the roads, the proportion of horse to human labour was as three out of four. Mr. M'Adam has invariably reversed the position; and, I need not expatiate on the immense economical advantage of such a change in the articles of general consumption, and still less on the appropriation of such means to the support of our fellow-creatures in want, in preference to the use of that expensive and extravagant agent, the horse.

In Mr. M'Adam's system, the efforts of mere children are capable of being rendered a source of profit to parents, to whom the first blessing of nature is at present in too many instances a curse. The feebleness of age, and the scarcely greater strength of females, are made applicable to this judicious mode; and the reply of Col. Browne, a commissioner in the Cheshunt trust, may be accepted as a general answer to objections: "Mr. M'Adam readily employed all the poor we sent, and there is not in the whole parish a single man unemployed."

On the Epsom road, the parishes experienced the same relief, besides a reduction in tolls of from two shillings and eight-pence to one shilling. I will now give you Mr. M'Adam's ideas of what a road should be, and then his means of making it what he describes; and never, certainly, did the result more amply justify the means.

A road I consider as an artificial flooring, forming a strong, smooth, solid surface, at once capable of carrying great weight, and over which carriages may pass without impediment.

In the neighbourhood of London the roads are formed of gravel; in Essex and Sussex they are formed of flint; in Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester, limestone is principally used; in the north of England, and in Scotland, whinstone is the principal material; and in Shropshire and Staffordshire, large pebbles mixed with sand.

Excellent roads may be made with any of these materials.

The gravel of which the roads round London

London are formed is the worst; because it is mixed with a large portion of clay, and because the component parts of gravel are round, and want the angular points of contact, by which broken stone unites, and forms a solid body. The loose state of the roads near London is a consequence of this quality in the material, and of the entire neglect, or ignorance of the method, of amending it.

A road near London may be made as smooth, solid, and easy for cattle to draw carriages over, as the road near Bristol; and the London road so made will last longer, and consequently be less expensive, than the Bristol road, because the materials which may be obtained are more durable, and may be procured at less expense.

Flint makes an excellent road, if due attention be paid to the size; but, from want of that attention, many of the flint roads are rough, loose, and expensive.

Limestone, when properly prepared and applied, makes a smooth solid road, and becomes consolidated sooner than any other material; but, from its nature, is not the most lasting.

Whinstone is the most durable of all materials; and, wherever it is well and judiciously applied, the roads are comparatively good and cheap.

The pebbles of Shropshire and Staffordshire are of a hard substance, and only require a prudent application to be made good road materials.

On the other hand, the Scottish roads, made of the very best materials, which are abundant and cheap in every part of that country, are the most loose, rough, and expensive, roads in the United Kingdom, owing to the unskilful use of the material.

The formation of roads is defective in most parts of the country; in particular the roads round London, are made high in the middle, in the form of a roof, by which means a carriage goes upon a dangerous slope, unless kept on the very centre of the road.

These roads are repaired by throwing a large quantity of unprepared gravel in the middle, and trusting that, by its never consolidating, it will in due time move towards the sides.

When a road has been originally well made, it will be easily repaired. Such a road can never become rough, or loose; though it will gradually wear thin and weak, in proportion to the use to which it is exposed; the amendment will then be made, by the addition of a quantity of materials prepared as at first. As there will be no expense on such road, between the first making and each subsequent repair, except the necessary attention to the water-ways, and to accidental injuries, the funds will be no longer burdened with the unceasing expenditure, at present experienced, from con-

tinual efforts at repairing, without amendment of the roads.

Observations by John Loudon M'Adam, presented to a Committee of the House of Commons, June 14, 1811.

1. That the present bad condition of the roads of the kingdom is owing to the injudicious application of the materials with which they are repaired, and to the defective form of the roads.

2. That the introduction of a better system of making the surface of roads, and the application of scientific principles, which has hitherto never been thought of, would remedy the evil.

In illustration of these positions, I beg to observe, that the object to be attained in a good road, as far as regards the surface, is to have it smooth, solid, and so flat as that a carriage may stand upright; these objects are not attained by the present system, because no scientific principles are applied; but it is presumed they are perfectly attainable in all parts of the country.

Stone is to be procured in some form in almost every part of the kingdom, and a road made of small broken stone to the depth of ten inches, will be smooth, solid, and durable.

The materials of which the present roads are composed, are not worn out; but are displaced by the action of the wheels of carriages upon stones of too large a size: the wheel does not pass over the materials of which the road is formed, but is constantly, almost at every step, encountering an obstacle which must either give way and be removed, or the carriage must be lifted by the force of the cattle so as to surmount it; in either case the road is injured, and the carriage impeded; and the injury and impediment will be great in the exact proportion to the number and size of the obstacles.

The size of stones for a road has been described in contracts in several different ways, sometimes as the size of a hen's egg, sometimes at half a pound weight. These descriptions are very vague, the first being an indefinite size, and the latter depending on the density of the stone used, and neither being attended to in the execution. The size of stone used on a road must be in due proportion to the space occupied by a wheel of ordinary dimensions on a smooth level surface: this point of contact will be found to be, longitudinally, about an inch; and every piece of stone put into a road, which exceeds an inch in any of its dimensions, is mischievous.

The roads in Scotland are worse than those in England, although materials are more abundant, of better quality, and labour at least as cheap, and the toll-duties are nearly double; this is because road-making, that is, the surface, is even worse understood in Scotland than in England.

By a late discussion in parliament on the subject of mail-coaches paying toll, it was universally allowed that the roads in Scotland were in a deplorable state, and in their circumstances, bankrupt.

Directions for Repair of an Old Road.

No addition of materials is to be brought upon a road, unless in any part of it be found that there is not a quantity of clean stone equal to ten inches in thickness.

The stone already in the road is to be loosed up and broken, so as no piece shall exceed six ounces in weight.

The road is then to be laid as flat as possible, a rise of three inches from the centre to the side is sufficient for a road thirty feet wide.

The stones when loosened in the road are to be gathered off by means of a strong heavy rake, with teeth two and a half inches in length, to the side of the road, and there broken, and on no account are stones to be broken on the road.

When the great stones have been removed, and none left in the road exceeding six ounces, the road is to be put in shape, and a rake employed to smooth the surface, which will at the same time bring to the surface the remaining stone and will allow the dirt to go down.

When the road is so prepared, the stone that has been broken by the side of the road is then to be carefully spread on it—this is rather a nice operation, and the future quality of the road will greatly depend on the manner in which it is performed. The stone must not be laid on in shovels full, but scattered over the surface, one shovel-full following another, and spreading over a considerable space.

Only a small space of road should be lifted at once; five men in a gang should be set to lift it all across: two men should continue to pick up and rake off the large stones, and to form the road for receiving the broken stone, the other three should break stones—the broken stone to be laid on as soon as the piece of road is prepared to receive it, and then break up another piece; two or three yards at one lift is enough.

The proportioning the work among the five men must of course be regulated by the nature of the road; when there are many very large stones, the three breakers may not be able to keep pace with the two men employed in lifting and forming, and when there are few large stones the contrary may be the case; of all this, the surveyor must judge and direct.

But, while it is recommended to lift and relay roads which have been made with large stone, or with large stone mixed with clay, chalk, or other mischievous materials, there are many cases in which it would be highly unprofitable to lift and relay a road, even if the materials should have been originally too large.

When additional stone is wanted on a road that has consolidated by use, the old hardened surface of the road is to be loosened with a pick, in order to make the fresh materials unite with the old.

The only proper method of breaking stones, both for effect and economy, is by persons sitting; the stones are to be placed in small heaps, and women, boys, or old men past hard labour, must sit down with small hammers and break them, so as none shall exceed six ounces in weight.

Every road is to be made of broken stone, without mixture of earth, clay, chalk, or any other matter that will imbibe water and be affected with frost, nothing is to be laid on the clean stone on pretence of binding; broken stone will combine by its own angles into a smooth solid surface that cannot be affected by vicissitudes of weather, or displaced by the action of wheels, which will pass over it without a jolt, and consequently without injury.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEW bridge being about to be built in the room of London-bridge, it may not be an improper time to submit to the public, through the medium of your very liberal and useful Magazine, the following plan, for the management of all the bridges within the metropolis.

1st. That the five metropolitan bridges (viz. London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Strand, and Westminster,) be vested in trustees appointed for that purpose.

2d. That a small toll be laid upon all carriages, horses, and cattle, passing over any of the said bridges; and,

3d. That the several tolls so collected be applied to the repairs of the said bridges, and the surplus appropriated to the redemption of the interest of any persons having property therein.

Having thus briefly stated the outline of the plan, I shall proceed to the detail of the particular parts, and trust that I shall be able to show, that ministerial patronage will not be increased by the appointment of this Board of Commissioners, and that the public will be considerably benefitted, although a toll should be imposed.

It cannot but appear extraordinary, that all the bridges in the metropolis do not belong to the state; but, as the two which have been recently erected (the Strand and the Southwark,) have been built by the subscription-funds of companies established for that purpose, and as the tolls collected upon them are received by the companies, those bridges may, with the strictest propriety,

priety, be deemed private property. Now, though this may be degrading to the country, and a censure upon the government, yet justice requires that the claims of the individuals interested in them should be rendered secure, until they shall be fully satisfied by redemption, and the bridges become the property of the state. For the purpose of effecting this, all the said bridges should be vested in trustees; to consist of the knights of the shire for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, the representatives in Parliament for the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, the Lord Mayor of the city of London for the time being, the rectors or vicars of the several parishes in which the bridges respectively stand, together with four inhabitants of each of those parishes, who should be elected at a general meeting of the parishioners, specially convened for that purpose, and who should continue trustees only so long as they shall reside or possess property in the parishes by which they have been elected.

With a trust thus constituted,—which would consist of upwards of fifty persons of the highest respectability; for, as those elected by the different parishes would, most probably, be chosen on account of their talents, or the large property they held in those parishes, there would be very little to apprehend, lest the trust should be guilty of any breach of duty; and the number of trustees would be too great to be easily brought under the influence of government,—of all evils, that most to be deprecated.

The tolls to be taken on the bridges should be on the lowest scale possible: but which tolls should be paid weekly, if the tolls are held by the commissioners; or, if let,—which, perhaps, would be most advisable,—the rents should be paid monthly into the chamber of the city of London, to the account of the Chamberlain, who should be the treasurer to the trustees, and have a seat at the Board; and, for the performance of which duty, he might be allowed a small per centage,—which allowance, together with the salaries of a clerk and a surveyor, would constitute all the permanent expenses of the trust, and could not amount to any large sum. The interest of the share-holders, of life-anuitants, and also on bonds, having

been paid, together with the amount of any repairs which might have been necessary, the balance to be invested in government-securities, until a fund of 10,000*l.* shall have been established; which fund should be constantly kept up, to be applicable at any time to extraordinary repairs; and the surplus which shall be thereafter remaining; at the close of every year, to be appropriated to the redemption of the interests of the persons having property in any of the said bridges; such persons to be paid off in the same manner, and the same rotation, in which any of the companies, or other public bodies, now having the management, shall have engaged to do. The accounts to be made up at the end of every year, and laid before Parliament some time in the month of March; and, in order to give further publicity, published in the London Gazette, showing how much has been redeemed, and the amount of the unredeemed debt. When the whole of the claims of private individuals shall have been satisfied, the tolls wholly to cease, the commission to be dissolved, and the bridges afterwards repaired at the expense of the state, by vote of Parliament.

It must be obvious to every one, that much convenience would result to the public, by rendering all the bridges equal with respect to the expense of passing over them. At present the free bridges are crowded to excess, and the loss of much time and property is sustained by the public; but, were the same tolls payable on all the bridges, it would be immaterial which bridge was passed over, and that which led most directly to the place to which carriages, &c. were going, would consequently be used. The loss in horses, either killed or rendered unserviceable, on Blackfriars-bridge, annually, is said to be very considerable: that this has been increased, by the great number of carriages constantly passing over it, together with its declivity, cannot be doubted.

As it is not proposed to lay a toll upon foot-passengers, only those would have to pay who received benefit from the ease, safety, and expedition, with which the bridges could be passed; and even that expense would entirely cease as soon as the bridges became the property of the state.

Harpenden, Herts. J. G. TATEM.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I generally agree, both in sentiment and opinion, with your correspondent COMMON SENSE, I nevertheless believe he is mistaken in attributing the present domestic miseries of the country to "the circumstance of taxes and rents being collected in one place, and spent and accumulated in another," as stated by him in your Number for December.

The first step towards finding the remedy for an evil being correctly to ascertain the cause, it is of essential importance that the one under present consideration should be traced to its source; for, unless this be done, and an adequate remedy applied, it is more than probable that the present severe distress will increase, until it lead to consequences which no reflecting mind can contemplate with composure.

In endeavouring to controvert the above-mentioned opinion of Common Sense, it will be necessary for me, in the first instance, to confine myself to that class of the receivers of taxes and rents who reside in this country, or rather in London and its neighbourhood; for, if I understand the meaning of Common Sense, if they were scattered over the country at large, the present misery would not exist. With regard, then, to this class of individuals, I hold it to be perfectly immaterial to the interest, both of the agriculturist and manufacturer, whether they continue to reside in and near London, or are dispersed as above mentioned; and that the total amount of the currency of the country will in both cases be the same, seeing that in both instances they will consume the same quantity both of agricultural produce and of manufactured goods; that their supply will be drawn from the same source, and the same amount paid for it; the only difference being, that in one case the consumer will have to pay the expense of the carriage of it to London, and not in the other.

I consider this to be a conclusive argument on the subject, as far as this class of persons is concerned: I will not, therefore, notice them further separately, but will proceed to the other class, that is, those rent and tax receivers who reside abroad. I will allow that their living there is injurious

to this country, inasmuch as it causes the weight of taxation to fall heavier on the diminished number remaining at home to bear it: but the natural remedy for this injury is not, as Common Sense proposes, to tax the absentees heavily, or at all;* but to render this country as cheap, or nearly so, as the others of Europe, for them to reside in.

I have travelled in five or six countries on the Continent; and, as far as my own observation goes, and as far as I can judge from conversation with my countrymen who reside there, I have no hesitation in saying, that, if this were effected, their great inducement to a foreign residence would be removed, and we should have no cause of complaint on this head; and it is with great satisfaction that I believe the accomplishment of this desirable object is now in progress, and will, at no very distant period, be completed.

However, to return more immediately to my subject, Common Sense appears to be aware that diminished prices are the immediate cause of the evil in question, and that these are occasioned by the diminution of the amount of the currency or circulating medium of the country: but he does not explain to us how the payment of taxes and rents to non-residents can produce the effect of diminishing this amount. None of these individuals consume the money they receive; and, although the value of the whole of the exports of this country must be as much greater than it otherwise would be, when compared with that of the imports, as the amount which these non-residents spend out of the country; yet this difference is not transmitted

* Our correspondent does not consider the practical operation, and does not appear to have read the previous papers of Common Sense. The prices in the local markets depend on the circulation at the spot. This diminished, that is diminished. Again, the price in a thousand local markets governs that of the metropolis, and depreciation becomes general. The remedy is to confer ubiquity on the expenditure, and either compel the receivers of the taxes to re-spend on the spot, or, what is the same thing, to borrow of them, as a public loan, an equal amount, and spend it through the country by the agency of contractors. The means are the same, under different forms, though the latter is followed by ruinous obligations.—EDITOR.

ted in money, but in merchandize and manufactures; for it is, I believe, an undoubted fact, that for several years past we have imported bullion from the Continent in much greater quantity than in the several years preceding. The circumstance of these non-residents living abroad cannot, then, account for the diminution of the circulating medium. It is very true that, if they were all at once to return to this country, the consumption of agricultural produce must be somewhat increased; but, I conceive, not sufficiently for the prices to be sensibly affected by it; and Common Sense himself will, I think, acknowledge, that the effect which would thereby be produced would not restore prices to the standard at which they were four or five years ago. Besides which, as the great reduction of prices has taken place in this period, in looking for the cause of it we must direct our attention to some circumstance which has occurred, or, at least, which has been brought into operation during this time;* and will Common Sense advocate the opinion; that the number of the tax and rent receivers, who reside in and near London, and out of the kingdom, has so much increased during the last four or five years, as to have occasioned the very great alteration in prices which has taken place in that time? The idea appears to me preposterous; and yet, unless it be seriously entertained, it appears to me that the position of Common Sense is untenable.

J. S. M.

Jan. 9, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS of a late ADVENTURER to the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

IT may be necessary to premise, that the writer of the following is an intelligent man, who has seen much of the world, without profiting by it in a pecuniary way. He has a good acquaintance with agriculture, a general

* It is extraordinary that our reasoning correspondent does not perceive, that the absence of loans and the suspension of contracts is the peculiar cause in question. A loan of twenty millions spent over the nation is equivalent to the local residence of the tax-receivers; and, to keep up prices, we must have local residence, or loans spent by contractors, to counteract the drain of taxes from the provinces to London.—EDITOR.

knowledge of trade; and, having passed a year or two in the wine-countries on the Rhine some time ago, thought of turning his knowledge to account, and pushing his fortune at the Cape, by endeavouring to improve the wines of that colony, should he find encouragement from the native vine-growers.

Nov. 20, 1821.

Since I have been here, I have found the unfavourable anticipations of your friend H— partly realized, though certainly, I will admit, not to the extent he asserted; yet, as far as respects myself, I have little to say in favour of this country from personal success,—from which the generality of people form their judgments, and pronounce sentence accordingly. I am not, however, one of those who are speedily cast down; my spirits, thank heaven, are as buoyant as ever, or I should have sunk long ago under the pressure of what I must still esteem misfortune rather than imprudence; notwithstanding of * * * *, who should have given me more assistance in life than they have done: but I have done with complaining.

I need not say much of the voyage hither; though I suppose something is requisite in order to satisfy you all, and carry you with me in idea across the Atlantic. It lasted just eleven weeks; some calms near the line having retarded our progress for ten days, which was infinitely more tolerable than some *stiff breezes*, as the sailors say, though I should call them gales, experienced just after quitting the English Channel.

We touched at Madeira, and remained four days, seeing all that was to be seen, and taking in about twenty tons of wine, mostly for the private use of the owners of the *Isabella*. It is certainly a picturesque island, and the climate is doubtless very fine; but the cultivated portion is not near what I expected: the soil is of a sandy or light red colour, the hills steep, and their sides, perhaps for this reason, better adapted to the vine, which, according to all accounts, came originally from the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. The vineyards are not so numerous as, from the quantity of wine called after the island, might be supposed; neither are they large, nor, in my apprehension, well conducted; though I have not had, I must confess, sufficient opportunity to form

any

any decisive opinion whether; under all circumstances, they could be materially amended, considering the general ignorance of the people; the rude construction of their utensils, the apparent carelessness of the cultivators and operators, and that general want of finish, of neatness, of accuracy, of (if I may say,) perfection, which the eye of an Englishman instantly discerns in most foreign manufacturing processes. If the people, however, are unenlightened, they are not therefore a whit more honest in managing the staple article of trade than their neighbours in other places. I have been informed of many tricks played with it, though pretty strict regulations to the contrary exist against such practices; here, as in other places, different qualities of the same article are produced,—some, indeed, very bad; and these are too often mixed with the very best qualities. It is also undoubted, that the mercantile houses here engaged in the trade,—of which there are several,—offend in the same way to a considerable extent; and, therefore, though you buy wine in the island, it by no means follows, as with port-wine at Oporto, that it must necessarily be good.

An instance of the influence of *friendship* in this trade occurred not long before I left London. Mr. G—, a merchant there, a particular intimate of one of the partners of an eminent house here, wrote for two pipes of the best, for his own use, by a vessel in which he was partly concerned: the wine arrived,—was waited for with impatience, valued by anticipation as a rare acquisition; but, alas! though one pipe proved merely tolerable, the other was actually so bad as to be unfit for their private use, and was sold for something more than half its original cost, without reckoning expenses.

By some of the merchants the produce of the vineyard is contracted for when on the ground; and, having many others in the same way, and from different districts, and of course of various qualities, *qualify* them as they think proper. It is, I believe, not denied, that the wine of no one particular vineyard or vintage can be procured perfectly genuine; and the practice is justified, by its tending to improve the whole.

The Malmsey is certainly delicious; especially when drank, as I happened

to do more than once, from a private cellar, where it had been mellowing to a good old age. There is another species, uncommonly rare, and of course highly prized; the name does not occur to me at this moment: it was principally reserved for the use of the royal family of Portugal, a few of the nobility, and some of the governor's friends. Very little reached England, though I recollect having heard of it twice at noblemen's tables on particular occasions, where a few odd bottles were prized as a great treat. Malmsey is commonly sold from 90*l.* to 110*l.* per pipe; London particular Madeira from 60*l.* to 75*l.*; London Madeira about 50*l.*

We did not touch at any other place, but saw the Canary islands at a distance; the wine of which, I may remark,—at least some particular species of it,—is often substituted for Madeira in England; and on the continent of Europe; and occasionally requires a good judge to distinguish the difference.

The land of Southern Africa was a welcome object after such a continued monotony of sky and water. Our amusements had little variety: catching sharks, albicore, and bonetta; now and then some large sea-birds, with a hook and line kept floating astern; pacing the deck; eating and drinking; and listening to the songs, and some long-winded stories, of the sailors, which smacked not a little of the marvellous. It was remarkably fine when we first saw the land, (toward the end of September,) and fully calculated on getting in next day. At day-light, however, when not far from Robin island, which lies in the mouth of Table-bay, a violent south-east wind came gushing directly out of the bay like a torrent; and, continuing for two days, drove us back considerably, till the captain found out he was in the vicinity of Saldanha-bay, in which we afterwards anchored for a short time. This is a dreary part, and tended to give me an unfavourable opinion of the country. The anchorage is a poor one, and the country around a barren sand, studded here and there with fern, a few green spots intermixed, like so many rocks in the sea; some huts at a distance, most of them untenanted, except by jackals, wolves, and other wild beasts, at night; and occasionally by stray cattle, and bewildered sportsmen or hottentots, too fatigued

fatigued to seek for a better habitation. The neighbourhood, however, is not wholly deserted; there being two or three respectable farmers some miles off.

The wind at length being favourable, we made good our entrance into Table-bay, which presents a great contrast to that which we had so unexpectedly visited. On the left, after passing Robin island, appear the Blewberg, or blue mountains, from their summits being tipped with that colour, and skirting in some spots a not unfruitful country. On the right is a level plain, called Green-point; in the rear of it the Lion's head and rump, the extremities of a mountain so called from their resemblance; and beyond these, again, the Table-mountain, remarkable for its steep front towards the bay, and flat summit, whence the name is derived. Between the base of this and the water lies Cape-town, extending to the beach, very pleasantly situated, well-built; the streets wide, clean, airy; and running at right angles; altogether uncommonly neat, —I may say handsome,—and infinitely superior to any thing that might be expected. I do not, indeed, recollect any place in England, for the size, equal to it in simple, yet substantial, comfort, cleanliness, and good appearance; always remembering, that elegance is not aimed at.

On presenting my letters to Mr. R—, he received me kindly; but, after some conversation and enquiries, I found there were many obstacles in the way of accomplishing my purpose. The improvement of their wines was, he remarked, a very essential object, and one which would impart more benefit to the colony than any thing he knew; but the mode of setting about it very doubtful, even were the practicability more manifest than it had yet appeared. Government could not of course, in such a matter, which was one purely of private trade, interfere otherwise than by recommendation, which had been often tried with no great effect, though it was unquestionable, that, within the last fifteen years, the quality was much improved by slow and gradual means. No sudden innovation would do. The Africans, as the natives are called, possess all the obstinacy, with the same tenacity for old usages, which distinguish a simple people, and particularly their ancestors from Holland. A vineyard could not be created in every part of the colony,

from the great varieties of the soil; and, were the ground favourable, the expense would be very great. Property of this kind seldom changed hands, and therefore could not be bought, even if my capital was sufficient,—which it was not. As for a partnership in such a concern, there was as little likelihood of that: there was no circulation, no continual change of property, as in more populous and polished countries; and the people were so connected by inter-marriages, that there were numbers of relations always at hand, to prevent the necessity of engaging with a stranger.

Many of the wine-boors (or farmers) were not enlightened men, and neither estimated fully the value of improvements, nor would, perhaps, go to any additional expense to attain them; my services were therefore not likely to be sought by the offer of a salary. These particulars were communicated in so friendly a manner, and with so many explanations of the local manners and peculiarities, that I could not but feel obliged, though disappointed. He invited me to dine; directed me to a boarding-house, where strangers are accommodated for three rix-dollars per diem; offered the use of his horse to ride about, and view the vicinity; saying, at the same time, he would make every enquiry with respect to the feasibility of my plans, from others who knew more of the subject; and had no doubt that he could give me letters to several of the wine-farmers, whom I might visit, and sound as to their inclination for being assisted by my advice and experience.

At present, therefore, I am doing nothing, except making myself acquainted with the people, language, and country; for, though English is general in this town, it is not so at a distance, whither I mean to bend my steps very soon. In these points I have not been idle: either mercantile or agricultural pursuits would suit me, were there a favourable opening. There are several respectable English firms here; indeed I may say all are English; but, among the majority, no great opulence. To the partners of two of these I have been introduced by a Mr. Y—, a fellow-passenger, who holds a situation under government, or, at least, is to do so. Living is expensive here: as in every other place, it is necessary to make some show; but

but I cut close when I can. * * *
Be assured I shall leave nothing undone, where there is the least probability of success. What you have so kindly lent ought and shall, if possible, be wisely used.

A vessel from the whale-fishery sails in two days for England; and, as this does not occur every day, I forward you all the news I am master of. Remember me affectionately to * * *.

LETTER II.

Dec. 30, 1821.

* * * * A few days ago I was introduced by Mr. E—, one of the partners alluded to in my last, to Mr. S—, one of the first wine-merchants in town: his credit is good, his stock extensive, and his cellars very well arranged. The whole pleased me much, though it is true there are many deficiencies. The prices, however, exceeded my calculations, and perhaps the value of the article. I found some as high as sixty and seventy rix-dollars the *half-aum* (about nineteen English gallons); varying, according to quality, down to twelve and fifteen rix-dollars. Constantia ranges from 100 to 140 dollars: these are the retail prices. Cape Madeira is a mere name; there being, in fact, no such thing without admixture. The great body of the commodity is called *Steen* wine; and this, when originally of good quality, and kept for a few years, becomes really very fine: I have drunk it at Mr. R—'s table most excellent, fit for any epicure, however nice, if called by another name; but, as things in general receive the least honour in their own country, it is often slighted here for execrable black-strap, called port, and other inferior foreign wines,—valued only because they are foreign, and of course expensive. My friend is above this affectation; to an *aum* he adds about six gallons of Madeira, when laid down in the wood: in this he lets it remain for about three years, sometimes longer; then bottles it for a year; and he thinks it then as good as ever it will be. I must confess, my own opinion is, that it does improve: some of his *eight-year-old* pleased me better than his four.

Mr. S—, finding I knew the business, was more unreserved than perhaps he otherwise would have been. I could not, however, expect to learn all the secrets at once. All wine is examined by inspectors and tasters appointed by government, and is not permitted to quit the custody of the

maker till at least six months old, or more. After arriving in Cape-town it commonly requires further preparation; the native spirit used for this purpose is execrable stuff, and consequently diminishes the quality of the wine: formerly the latter, from bad management, sometimes became sour, without a due admixture of Cape brandy; but that is not the case now. I observed to him, that a great defect in their wines was a want of pleasant flavour: he admitted it, and said he had often tried to counteract the earthy taste generally remarked by strangers, though not with complete success; it was, however, much diminished, and, if not owing to the soil, of which he was afraid, might in time be overcome. He jocularly added, that it had another essential fault in England,—that of being too cheap. Its native body he thought equal to the majority of white wines; their strength, which Englishmen seemed all to cry out for, was well known to be an affair of art, and might therefore be arranged according to the taste of the owner: for his own part, he liked a genuine wine, free as circumstances would admit of the addition of spirit; and such the Cape wine was. In this I perfectly agree with him.

Soon afterwards I accompanied a young Dutchman (or Africander), a friend of Mr. R—, who was going on a sporting visit to Mynheer R—, a wine-booer in the district named Deakenstein; to whom I was furnished with a letter of introduction. The old man received us cordially, but quite unceremoniously; gave my companion some hearty thumps, as proofs of friendship,—shook me very cordially by the hand,—pushed me into a chair,—asked me how long I was from England,—how I liked the Cape; and, calling a pretty mulatto girl, produced a bottle of snaps or spirits,—of which, whether right or wrong, I was compelled to swallow a glass previous to a repast, which he said was an old custom in the colony, and called *Dr. Snell*; I suppose from some grave medical professor. The evening was passed at cards with some tolerably pretty girls, chiefly of his own family, whose names I found at first some difficulty in pronouncing, but whose good nature made ample allowance for a stranger. They are in general, perhaps, not what we term perfectly well-bred; but not more so than farmer's daughters of the second class in our own

own country, at a distance from the metropolis; reserved in general toward strangers, and attentive to their domestic duties.

In the morning he took me over his vineyard, which occupies about six or seven acres. The vines are trained low to the ground, the fruit in a great measure resting on it. I asked whether this might not impart that earthy taste so much complained of? He thought not, but it might be so; however, it was difficult to manage the vines otherwise, as, if raised, they became exposed to the violence of the south-east winds, which were commonly very destructive. It is remarkable that the fruit itself,—fine, large, and agreeable, as any I ever tasted,—has none of this flavour; it exists only in the wine. I found, on further enquiry, that they were not particular in stripping the grape from the stalk, or in separating the ripe from the unripe; a proof at once of negligence and ill-judgment. Many other parts of the process are equally rude; quantity is more prized than quality, an error

that greater commercial experience will correct; and much of the labour is confided to slaves, without the strict superintendence of the master. The casks are also dear, not good, and, as far as I can learn, ill-prepared for the reception of the wine. The season for making it is February, March, and April; at which time I am invited to examine and assist in the operation: the grape even now looks well and abundant; I have enjoyed it much. I find there are imitations of hock, vin-de-grave, bansac, and many others of that description, besides port; none of them very good. The plain steen-wine is the best: I again recommend it strongly to you for general use, as wholesome and genuine,—superior, when procured from a good house, to the *meagre brandy-and-water* sold in London under the name of sherry.

I am making myself acquainted with the colony, (having, unluckily, no other employment,) and shall, by the next vessel, send you the result of my observations. * * * *

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, kept at Swellendam, Cape of Good Hope, for May 1822.

DAYS.	BAROMETER.		THERMOM.		WIND.		REMARKS.
	Maxim.	Minim.	Maxim.	Minim.	A.M.	P.M.	
1	29 3	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	61	N.W.	N.N.W.	Dispersed clouds, breeze.
2	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	62	W	N.W.	Rain in the evening.
3	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3	64	62	N.N.W.	N.W.	Cloudy, a fresh breeze.
4	29 3	29 2	63	61	N.N.W.	N.W.	Idem, and strong wind.
5	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	64	....	....	Clear and calm.
6	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 2	62	62	N.W.	N.W.	Cloudy, and strong wind.
7	29 3	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	62	W.	N.W.	Cloudy, and little wind.
8	29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 1	62	61	N.N.W.	W.N.W.	Cloudy, and strong wind.
9	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	63	N.W.	N.W.	Few clouds, little wind.
10	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3	66	64	W.	....	Dispersed clouds, windy.
11	29 3	29 3	65	65	....	....	Clear and calm.
12	29 2	29 2	66	64	W.N.W.	....	Cloudy, a light breeze.
13	29 2	29 2	66	64	....	....	Dispersed clouds, calm.
14	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	66	N.W.	W.N.W.	Idem; and little wind.
15	29 3	29 3	65	64	....	....	Clear and calm.
16	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	64	....	....	Idem.
17	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3	64	63	....	N.	Idem.
18	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	64	N.W.	W.N.W.	Dispersed clouds, breeze.
19	29 2	29 2	67	66	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	Idem, a fresh breeze.
20	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3	64	62	N.N.W.	W.N.W.	Little rain in the evening.
21	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 5	63	61	....	....	Dispersed clouds, calm.
22	29 5	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	58	....	....	Clear and calm.
23	29 2	28 2	64	64	....	....	Idem.
24	29 2	29 1	62	62	....	N.	Idem.
25	29 1	29 1	63	61	N.	N.N.W.	Rain in afternoon and night.
26	29 5	29 5	59	58	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	Cloudy, a light breeze.
27	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	57	....	W.N.W.	Cloudy and calm.
28	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 4	62	59	....	....	Clear and calm.
29	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	59	....	....	Idem.
30	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	59	....	....	Idem.
31	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3	61	58	....	....	Idem.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE truly important document which concludes the Supplement of your last volume is at this moment of immense importance to the people of the United Kingdoms, in showing them who it is, out of the 658 inmates of St. Stephen's Chapel, who are the best entitled to their confidence; and who they are whom the people may justly reproach with having, in the two last sessions, woefully neglected, or gone counter to, their duty.

It is a very melancholy consideration, that out of the fifty questions of great public interest, which are particularized in pages 642 to 644, as having been discussed and decided in the sessions of 1821 and 1822, three only of these questions* found majorities on the popular side; and these were mere majorities, perfectly unlike the

overwhelming numbers which the minister commanded on almost all the other questions.

I want words for adequately expressing the obligations I feel to those gentlemen who have been at the pains to collect, and to him who has arranged and published, the names of the members voting on the popular side on each of these fifty occasions; and, especially, for ascertaining and recording the names of those who voted with ministers on fourteen of these occasions; showing, at the same time, the connexion of all the foremost of these with the loaves and fishes, which the crown so prodigally dispenses.

One thing only seems wanting in the documents you have inserted; and that is, a list of the patriotic members, arranged in the order of the numbers of votes they have severally given on the fifty questions mentioned; and this I beg now to present to your readers, divided as follows:—

* These are marked *h*, *f*, and No. 30, in the pages referred to.

I.—The Names of Forty-four British Worthies, who, in capacity of Representatives of the People, in the Sessions of 1821 and 1822, gave attendance at the decision of at least one-half of Fifty Questions of vital importance, and voted thereon, as their duty to their Constituents required; distinguished the Number of Votes by each.

Forty-five Votes.	Thirty-three Votes.	Twenty-eight Votes.
Hume, Joseph.	Smith, William.	Moore, Peter
Forty-two.	Thirty-two.	Newport, Right Hon. Sir
Bennet, Hon. Henry G.	Barret, Samuel B. M.	John, bart.
Forty-one.	Martin, James (†)	Twenty-seven.
Ferguson, Sir R. C.	Palmer, Charles F.	Althorp, Viscount
Wood, Matthew.	Thirty-one.	Bright, Henry (p)
Thirty-nine.	Denman, Thomas	Dennison, William J.
Hobhouse, J. Cam	Lennard, Thomas B.	Ellice, Edward
Robinson, Sir George, bart.	Thirty.	Lushington, Dr. S.
Wilson, Sir Robert T.	Robarts, Abraham W. (p)	Maberly, John (p)
Thirty-eight.	§Robarts, George J.	Price, Robert.
Bernal, Ralph	Twenty-nine.	Twenty-five.
Ricardo, David.	Creevey, Thomas	Birch, Joseph
Thirty-four.	De Crespigny, Sir Wm. C.	Burdett, Sir Francis, bart.
Brougham, Henry	Honeywood, William P.	Ebrington, Viscount
§Davies, Thomas H. (p)	Whitbread, Samuel C.	Lambton, John G.
Hutchinson, Hon. C. H.	Twenty-eight.	Macdonald, James
James, William	Calvert, Charles	Nugent, Lord
Monck, John B.	Duncannon, Viscount	Williams, William.

[§, †, and *p*, will each of them be considered as some abatement from the merit of the names to which they are here affixed: the first indicating a placeman, and the others denoting adverse votes given on some one of the fifty questions, as is particularized in your Supplement.]

II.—The Names of Eighty-seven Representatives of the People, who were present and voted on the Popular Side, of from one-fourth to one-half in number, of the Fifty Questions before mentioned.

Twenty-four Votes.	Twenty-three Votes.	Twenty-two Votes.
Grattan, James	Sefton, Earl of.	Normanby, Viscount
Scarlett, James.	Twenty-two.	Rice, Thomas S.
Twenty-three.	Benyon, Benjamin	Rumbold, Charles E.
Crompton, Samuel	Calcraft, John	Stuart, Lord Pat. J. H. E.
Leycester, Ralph	Guise, Sir W. B. bart.	Tierney, Right Hon. Geo.
§Maberly, William L.	Hamilton, Lord Arch.	Twenty-

Twenty-one Votes.

Benet, John
Griffith, John W.
Western, Charles C.

Twenty.

Abercromby, Hon. James
Concannon, Lucius
Majoribanks, Stewart
O'Callaghan, James
Wyvill, Marmaduke.

Nineteen.

Carter, John
Haldimand, William (†)
§ Hill, Lord Arthur
Jervoise, George P. (p)
Mackintosh, Sir Jas. bart.
Sykes, Daniel.

Eighteen.

Byng, George
Dundas, Hon. Thomas
Folkestone, Viscount
Graham, Sandford
Kennedy, Thomas F.
Phillips, George R.
Russel, Lord John
Scott, James.

Seventeen.

Beaumont, T. W.

*Seventeen Votes. **

Blake, Sir Francis, bart.
§ Coffin, Sir Isaac, bart.
Heron, Sir Robert, bart.
Hurst, Robert
§ Johnstone, William A.
Phillips, George
Powlett, Hon. Wm. J. F.
Rickford, William (p)
Stanley, Lord
Webbe, Edward (p).

Sixteen.

Allan, John H.
Bouhey, Sir John, bart.
Bury, Viscount
Fitzgerald, Lord Wm. C.
§ Hughes, William L.
Ord, William
Smith, Hon. Robert
Tennyson, Charles
Warre, James A.
Williams, John.

Fifteen.

§ Barnard, Viscount
Calvert, Nicholas
Colburne, Sir N.W. R. bart.
§ Fitzroy, Lord Charles
Gaskell, Benjamin

Fifteen Votes.

Maxwell, John (†)
Pares, Thomas
Power, Richard
Pym, Francis
Ridley, Sir Matt. W. bart.
Tavistock, Marquis
Taylor, Michael R.
Titchfield, Marquis (†)
Whitbread, William H.

Fourteen.

† Bentinck, Lord Wm. H. C.
Brown, Dominic
Clifton, Viscount
Curwen, John C.
Milbank, Mark
Newman, Robert W. (p)
§ Palmer, Charles
Ramsden, John C.
Rowley, Sir William
Smith, Samuel. (p, t,)

Thirteen.

Barham, John F.
Cavendish, Charles C.
§ Cavendish, Lord H. F. C.
Lemon, Sir Wm. bart. (p)
Lloyd, Sir Edward P. bart.
Smith, John.

I had in like manner drawn out the names of all the members who are recorded in your Supplement, as having given votes on the popular side of any of the fifty questions above referred to, from twelve votes each down to a single vote; but, besides the burthening of your pages with too many names, the printing of them here would, in a degree, take from the honourable distinction which I wish to see bestowed on the 132 names* already mentioned: I shall therefore briefly, and in a tabular form, state the principal remaining results, as follows:—

* These 132 names (with the exception of F. Lawley,) will be found alphabetically arranged in p. 657 of your Supplement; mixed with 54 other names, part of the 101 persons who had given from twelve to four popular votes each on the fifty questions.

It hence appears, in a body of 658 persons, each and every one of whom had taken upon himself a sacred trust, to act for the people, as the constitutional check on the other two branches of the legislature, that, during the discussions and decisions on fifty important questions, affecting the people's rights or property, only 408 of those persons, or 62 per cent. of the whole body, have, as to these questions, given even one single vote in the people's favour; and that 100 of these had

III.—Particulars as to the Votes, less than thirteen in number, individually, which 276 Members gave, in support of Fifty Popular Questions, as above.

No. of Popular Votes each	No. of Members so voting.	No. of Disinterested and Consistent Members.	No. of Members with Abstentions.	No. of Abstentions, 4, 3, or 2, (see p. 645.)	No. of Abstentions, as counter-votes, 2, or 1 (p. 642).
12	7	5	2	—	4
11	11	7	4	1	5
10	6	3	3	—	6
9	12	11	1	—	2
8	12	10	2	—	6
7	10	5	5	1	9
6	14	8	6	—	13
5	11	3	8	1	20
4	18	7	11	3	31
3	25	2	23	6	68
2	50	2	48	11	137
1	100	5	95	37	247
Sums . . .	276	68	208	60	648
Do. in List II. 88		69	19	10	10
Do. in List I. 44		38	6	2	5
Totals . . .	408	175	233	72	663

only so given a solitary vote, chiefly in favour of Catholic emancipation (c in col. b, in the Sup.)

That out of these 408 persons, only 175, or less than 27 per cent. of the whole body, had placed their conduct entirely above suspicion, by rejecting the pay, and never voting with* the opponents of popular rights.

It

* It must be observed, however, that evidence on the head of adverse votes is only afforded us as to the fourteen out of the

It further appears, that out of these 408 persons, 72 receive pay, being more than 17 per cent. of them; whilst in the first list presented above only 2 out of 44, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. appear on the pay-list; in the second list above, 10 out of 88, or about $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are paid; in the third list above, 60 out of 276, or near 22 per cent. receive pay; and from your Supplement it appears, that 192 persons out of the whole body, undoubtedly, must be influenced by the pay dispensed by the crown, being more than 29 per cent. of the whole 658 individuals.

London; BRITANNICUS.
Feb. 5, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN important paper has been lately pretty generally circulated, on "the comparative nutritive properties of food," said to be the joint production of Messrs. Percy and Vauquelin, two members of the French Institute. I am not sure if you have it in your Magazine; though, even if it should be there, I request its repetition, for the sake of introducing a few remarks, should you think them worth the insertion.

Every 100lbs. are found to contain as follows of nutritious matter:—

Bread.....	80lbs.
Butchers' meat	35 —
French beans (in the grain).....	92 —
Broad do.	89 —
Pease.....	93 —
Lentils	94 —
Greens and turnips, of solid, } nutritious substance }	8 —
Carrots	14 —
Potatoes	25 —

Thus 1lb. of good bread, is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3lb. of potatoes; 75lb. of do., and 30lb. of meat, are equal to 300 of do.; or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of do., and 5 oz. of do., to 3lb. of do.: 1lb. of potatoes is equal to 4lb. of cabbage and 3lb. of turnips; 1lb. of rice, broad beans, or French beans, (in the grain,) is equal to 3lb. of potatoes.

the fifty questions, the minorities only having been recorded as to the other thirty-six questions. In the present sessions I hope and entreat that efforts may be made to record the votes on both sides of every important question which may be decided, and that the practice will become annual of publishing similar abstracts to those which now your Journal contains.

Such are the terms used in the statement from which I copy; and a subject of more vital or universal interest cannot well be imagined, as no human being can exist to whom it will not apply, either to the state of his health or his pocket; but this universality renders it necessary that it should be well explained and understood. In the first place, though there is no reason to doubt the quarter in which the paper originated, yet a few corroborating facts would be more satisfactory than the mere *ipse dixit* of nobody knows who; and, it would be well to have it stated, what additional information was connected with the original statement. The authors may, or they may not, have displayed the basis or principles on which their theory is founded; and, till this is made known, no person who habitually thinks for himself can give his assent to it, however high and respectable the authority from which it emanates. The most penetrating minds are sometimes deluded in their calculations and hypotheses, or entangled in the mazes of an exuberant imagination. One great man asserts, that the saltiness of the ocean proceeds from the perpetual though insensible supply of this mineral, which is washed down in the fresh water of the rivers. Another has calculated, (as he thinks incontrovertibly,) how many hundreds of centuries will be necessary to increase the diameter of our earth the sixteenth part of an inch, by the accumulation of the solar rays. Another talks of a comet being 10,000 times hotter than red-hot iron. Most of our philosophers agree, that the attraction of the moon is sufficiently powerful to distort the form of the earth by the elevation of the equatorial seas, and yet this prodigious power is not capable of moving the smallest particle of the floating eider-down. An innumerable throng still remains in spite of the growing intelligence of the times, who will pertinaciously maintain the absurd doctrines of Transubstantiation and the Athanasian creed. And our courts of (*soi-disant*) justice are still bigotedly and barbarously punishing the body for fancied errors of the head. So inveterate are early prejudices, and so faithful in delusion is that mind which takes even truth upon trust, and without examination. For these reasons, I wish to be informed, what I am to understand by the term "nutritious matter,"

matter," that I may form my own opinion as to the correctness of the statement; and, till this is done, a reasonable and allowable scepticism must occupy my mind. One of the articles I could readily approve, without farther investigation, having long been of opinion that butcher's meat was rated extravagantly too high in the scale of diet; so that, in the present estimate, it seems a fair sample of the impartiality of the writers. I have read much, though, I acknowledge, not very satisfactorily, of farina, saccharine, gluten, &c. as being the basis of animal nutriment in theory; but I have not been fortunate enough to meet with sufficient vouchers for their application, as matters of fact or experience. Our paper of reference says, greens and turnips contain so many parts of "solid nutritious matter;" is it meant by this, that the solid matter, as far as it goes, is equal in nutriment to the solid matter of the lentil? If so, there needs no calculation in the case; but any pressure, that should separate the aqueous from the solid substance, would give the result at once: if not so; then what is the difference, and on what properties are the assertions founded? Again, having supposed them to have analyzed the substances in question as expert chemists, and given their opinion as men of unquestionable veracity, yet, still it is desirable we should be able to trace their experiments on the human frame, and on that of the lower order of animals.

To proceed methodically, would it not be well, first to ascertain what portion of our food should necessarily be nutritious to sustain the body, either in mental or corporeal exertion, or in a state of comparative inanity; and then, how much is requisite of the inferior quality, to keep the stomach and intestines in a state of openness and tension, without possessing the properties of nutriment? Were these two points settled upon something like a rational hypothesis, a new door would thus be opened to infinite investigation and improvement. The perpetual renovation of the blood through all its ramifications does not appear to require the supply of much solid matter; and the excretions of perspiration, &c. being all fluidity, may well be supposed to be fed by the penetrating activity of the vital air, combined with the atmospheric moisture. I make no

pretences whatever to chemical knowledge, as connected with animal life; but have always been disposed to think, that more nourishment is derived to the human frame from the water we variously imbibe, than physiologists have generally been aware of; and that the solid aliment we take operates principally in decomposing that water, so as to render it fit for the purposes of animal life; and, passing through the system, produces, in every stage, some portion of this beneficial effect. In the vegetable economy this principle is, I believe, generally admitted, as experiments are more easily made, and the results more obvious; and, the closer we draw the analogy between animal and vegetable nutrition, the nearer perhaps we approach to the truth.

If 3lbs. of good bread may be considered as sufficient for a day to sustain a man in a state of health, (as our prisons can abundantly verify,) then, allowing the statement of Messrs. P. and V. in any degree to approach correctness, four-fifths of this, or nearly $2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs., will be of that quality which they consider as supplying nutriment. But are they, or any other persons, prepared to say, that a much smaller quantity would not answer the same purpose, if alloyed with a sufficient portion of inferior aliment? The article of carrots, which has always been considered as highly nutritive, from its abundance of saccharine, may well be brought into the comparison. This is said to contain but about one-seventh part in nutriment, or about 7 oz. in 3lbs.: how easy would it be to make the experiment, to ascertain if 3lbs. of carrots would not keep a convict in as good a state of body as 3lbs. of bread; and, by following up the result, to learn exactly what proportions would best suit in all circumstances. Some years ago, during a severe scarcity, it was a subject of much public enquiry, whether it was most economical to use fine or coarse bread; and I forget whether it was the decision of a committee of the House of Commons, or some other great public body, that, as fine flour would take a much larger quantity of water than that which was coarse, in the same proportion was fine bread the cheapest. This might be a right conclusion as far as the enquiry went, but it did not meet the question to its full extent. If, by the addition of some other substance, notunfriendly to

to subsistence, the 3lbs. of fine bread could be increased to 6, and the nutriment still, of each lb., be found sufficient, or equal in effect to its pure state, why throw away the difference? I am aware, however, that I am treading on delicate ground, and that the cupidity of the rich wants no new stimulus for encroachment on the rights and comforts of the poor; let us, then, turn the application of the subject to the brute creation, as here it may be made available without such objections.

Suppose a cow to consume (I speak by conjecture,) 24lbs. per day of the green or succulent vegetables; this quantity would be said to contain but 2lbs. of "solid nutritious substance," or about one-twelfth part of the whole: but does not this evince a most egregious fallacy? The animal has not only to draw its own support from this 2lbs. of nutrition, with the addition of water only, but can supply an average of twelve quarts, or more, daily, of a substance, which, perhaps, of all others, contains the most nutrition of any which Nature so bountifully presents to our acceptance. Is it possible to reconcile this with the theory of nutriment exhibited in our scale; and ought not this consideration to put us on our guard against any speculations not well-grounded on actual experiment, well-connected and perseveringly maintained? If the calculations of Messrs. P. and V. have a fair claim to our assent on accurate principles, it ought to follow, that about 2lbs. of lentils, mixed with some other substance, if such could be found, that should serve only as a vehicle to the nutriment, would produce the same result as the total mass, or 24lbs. of the cow's juicy store; or, in other words, that of the 24lbs., there are 22 parts that supply no nutriment at all. Of what, then, should this extraneous supply consist, to make the result serviceable as lessening the demand for the highest quality of food for general purposes, or in cases of urgency and famine? It is well known, that much of the northern population of Europe depend on the bark of trees for their daily bread; and, if this supply answers the purpose, however humbly, for the sustenance of human life, why not suppose that most of our English timber might be pulverized, so as to become a fit article to mix with the nutritive matter that might be concentrated from

every source within our reach for the food of cattle? Might not even some of the fat and argillaceous soils be admitted into the mixture? Many of our bakers, if the public papers do not grossly belie them, use considerable quantities of chalk, or plaster-of-Paris, in their bread, without its being perceived, or even suspected, by the consumers; and the nutritive qualities of salt, though a mineral, are universally admitted.

If the horses in this kingdom (as I believe may easily be proved,) consume the produce of more land than the whole population of human beings, who will say, that any attempt to reduce that consumption is not deserving the public attention? That this is not only practicable, but easy to accomplish, in a very great degree, I am well convinced. The generality of mankind "live to eat, instead of eating to live;" and, while this propensity remains, no wonder that less attention should be paid to the quantity than to the quality of our food, and that so little should be understood of its properties. By a communication of mine through your Magazine, (see vol. 43, page 400,) I shewed, I think uncontestedly, that our principal articles of food depend more on our good management for their nutritious qualities, than on any inherent properties without such preparation. I there proved, that 6 oz. of Scotch barley might be made sufficient for the daily food of a healthy man; and yet it appears to me, that bread, having undergone the fermentative process, could not, by any contrivance or ingenuity, be made to produce any increase of nutriment beyond its common value. These are striking facts; and, as my statement has never been controverted, I am more confirmed in my opinion, as well as from subsequent observation and experience. On this, however, I shall make no farther comment, than merely to notice, that, though the barley, prepared as directed, is improved in its nutritious qualities in so extraordinary a degree, yet, the same article and quantity, taken in the way of common preparation, would quit the stomach, and pass through the intestines, with no more than ordinary effect. The excrement of a horse, compared with that of a cow, seems to exhibit a much more imperfect digestion; but his general food, consisting principally of grain, might, no doubt, by a similar process

as that of the barley mentioned, be made to be equally productive in its effects. These are hints thrown out for the consideration of whoever may think well to take them up. It appears to me impossible but that we must have some dreadful re-action succeeding to the present state of demand and supply in the article of food. The common working of natural events will always subject us to occasional and alarming fluctuations; and, experience woefully teaches us, that

the blundering mismanagement of venal and short-sighted rulers, will be more likely to aggravate the evil than to lessen it. While the danger is remote, we should prepare for its approach; when the enemy is at our gates, there is no time for speculation. The times are ominous; and the next five years will probably bring forward a crisis which defies present calculation, and baffles all attempt at conjecture.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the late DR. HUTTON.

CHARLES HUTTON, LL.D. and F.R.S.S. of London and Edinburgh, also an honorary member of several other learned societies, both in Europe and America, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 14th of August, 1737. He was descended from a family in Westmoreland, which had the honour of becoming connected, by marriage, with that of Sir Isaac Newton. His father, who was a viewer or superintendant, of mines, gave his children such education as his circumstances would permit, which was confined to the ordinary branches; but Charles, the youngest of his sons, (the subject of this Memoir) early manifested an extraordinary predilection for mathematical studies, in which he made considerable progress, while yet at school, with very little aid from his master; for, like most other eminent mathematicians, he was in a great measure self-taught. After the death of his parents, which took place in his early youth, he determined on undertaking the profession of a teacher, and commenced his labours at the neighbouring village of Jesmond, before he was twenty years of age; his master, who was a clergyman, having, upon being presented to a living, resigned the school in his favour.

In the year 1760, Dr. Hutton removed to Newcastle, where he soon experienced great encouragement; and, among his earliest pupils, was the present Lord Chancellor, a circumstance which will be farther noticed towards the conclusion of this Memoir. We here call him Doctor prematurely, he not having received the diploma of LL.D. until the year 1779, when that

honour was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh; but, as it is the title by which he is best known in the scientific world, we thus early adopt it.

It appears, that neither the duties of his profession, nor the cares of an increasing family, interrupted his favourite studies, as he devoted all his leisure hours to mathematical pursuits. In 1764 he published "*A Treatise on Arithmetic and Book-keeping*," which soon passed through numerous editions, and is still held in high estimation. His next publication was "*a Treatise on Mensuration, both in theory and practice*," and is considered the most complete work on the subject ever published. It established his reputation as a mathematician, although numerous proofs of his superior talents and acquirements had been already manifested, by his able solutions of mathematical questions in various scientific journals. Among these repositories, the celebrated Almanac, under the title of the Ladies' Diary, particularly attracted his attention. This work had been conducted with great ability, from its commencement in 1704; numerous learned correspondents contributing, annually, curious mathematical questions, and answers, with enigmas, &c. Dr. Hutton collected the Diaries of fifty years, and republished their Questions and Solutions, in five volumes, with notes and illustrations, which form a very useful and interesting miscellany. He some time afterwards became the editor of the Diary, and conducted it for nearly half a century, with such ability and judgment, as greatly to increase the number of eminent mathematicians, and to enlarge the boundaries

ries of useful science. Dr. Hutton's office of editor of this work also afforded him an opportunity of procuring biographical notices of the most eminent of his correspondents; with which he afterwards enriched his *Mathematical Dictionary*, and his *Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions*.

We should not neglect to notice here, that Dr. Hutton, about the year 1770, was employed by the magistrates of Newcastle, to make a survey of the town and the adjoining country, in order that a correct plan of it might be engraved and published. In this laborious undertaking, the Doctor gave great satisfaction, the plan having been executed with much beauty and accuracy. It is still on sale.

On the 17th of November, 1771, the bridge of Newcastle was almost entirely destroyed, by a very great flood, which swelled the waters in the river about nine feet higher than the usual spring-tides. This event was the means of considerably increasing Dr. Hutton's mathematical reputation. Previous to commencing the repairs of the extensive damage which the bridge had sustained, it was desirable to endeavour to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of similar accidents; and the principal architects and civil engineers of the country were invited to furnish plans for the purpose. Dr. Hutton now, for the first time, directed his attention to the subject; and his suggestions were adopted, in preference to numerous others, which had been presented from various quarters. On the spur of the occasion, the Doctor drew up a *Treatise on the Principles of Bridges*, demonstrating the best mathematical curves for the arches, with the due proportion of the piers, &c. And this publication, though so hastily composed, has, notwithstanding, always been considered a valuable work on the subject, and continues to be frequently consulted by the most eminent architects.

It may here be remarked, that Dr. Hutton's early publications, particularly his *Mensuration*, the *Diarian Miscellany*, and his *Work on Bridges*, were the means of rearing and bringing into notice the ingenious Mr. Bewicke of Newcastle, the most celebrated wood-engraver that the world has, perhaps, ever produced. Nor should it be forgotten; that, by Dr. Hutton's

suggestions and observations, the art of printing has been very considerably improved.

In 1773, the situation of Mathematical Professor to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich having become vacant, numerous gentlemen of the first eminence in science applied for the appointment; and, among the number, Dr. Hutton presented himself as a candidate. The office was in the gift of the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the strongest interest was made by various noblemen and gentlemen for their respective friends; but, to the honour of the then Master-General, Lord Viscount Townshend, nothing but superior qualifications were allowed to avail. His lordship gave public notice, that merit alone should decide the preference, which must be determined by a strict and impartial examination. With this view, four eminent mathematicians were selected as examiners on the occasion, viz. Dr. Horsley, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, Colonel Watson, the Chief Engineer to the East India Company, and the celebrated Mr. Landen.

Nothing could be more strictly impartial than the examination. The candidates were eight in number, and each was separately examined, not only in the principles, but in the history of mathematics. Several abstruse problems were afterwards given for solution; and, when the answers were received, the report of the examiners expressed high approbation of all the candidates, but gave a decided preference in favour of Dr. Hutton. This was, indeed, an unequivocal test of superior merit. The judicious determination of the Master-General, by conferring the appointment on Dr. H. was in a short time found to be most advantageous to the Institution. It is, indeed, well known, that Dr. Hutton raised the Royal Military Academy, from a state of comparative inferiority, to the highest degree of celebrity and national importance. To his steady and persevering conduct for thirty-five years; and his improvements in military science, his country is essentially indebted, for the success of the British artillery and engineers in all parts of the world, during the last half century.

His removal from Newcastle to so distinguished a situation near the metropolis,

tropolis, and his election, soon after, as a fellow of the Royal Society, gave him new opportunities for the advancement and diffusion of the most useful knowledge; for, it should be observed, that, at all times, his attention was particularly directed to those branches of the mathematics which are most conducive to the practical purposes of life. In a short time, he became an important contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, which, from the specimens he gave, it is probable he would have enriched more than any other member either ancient or modern, had not a stop been put to his valuable labours by unfortunate dissensions in the Royal Society, which nearly gave a death-blow to that excellent institution.

It were tedious here to detail the subjects of the several papers which Dr. Hutton, in a few years, submitted to the Royal Society, especially as they may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions of that period: but two papers deserve particular notice, as the most useful and important that, perhaps, had been communicated since the chair of that learned institution was filled by Sir Isaac Newton.

The first of these communications was on the "*Force of fired Gunpowder, and the initial Velocities of Cannon-balls.*" These results had been determined by a series of experiments, made with a new instrument of the Doctor's own invention; and, so sensible was the Royal Society of the value of the communication, that the annual gold prize-medal was immediately voted as due to Dr. H. and it was accordingly presented to him by the President, Sir John Pringle, in an address expressed in the most flattering terms.

A proof of the high estimation of this paper, even abroad, has been recently published in the life of the celebrated Lagrange, by the Chevalier Delambre, who states, that, at the most violent period of the French revolution, all foreigners were peremptorily ordered to quit France, and Lagrange was of course included; but his colleagues of the Institute presented a memorial to the Convention, soliciting permission for him to remain at Paris, as he was then engaged in experiments of the greatest importance to the country, namely, upon "Dr. Hutton's reports on the force of fired gunpowder." On this plea, an exception was decreed in his favour. He was therefore permitted to continue his re-

searches, though it does not appear that he made any report on the subject; from which it may be inferred, that he found no ground either for improvement or animadversion.

The other paper just alluded to, among Dr. Hutton's communications, was on the subject of the "*Mean Density of the Earth,*" a laborious work, deduced from experiments and surveys of the mountain of Schehallien, in Perthshire. This operation, which had always been considered a *desideratum* in the scientific world, was commenced in 1775, by order of the Royal Society, and chiefly under the direction of Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal. After the dimensions of the mountain had been taken, and the deflections of the plumb-line ascertained with great accuracy, and verified by repeated experiments, the most difficult and important part of the undertaking yet remained to be executed, namely, the calculations and the deductions, which required profound science, as well as immense labour. The attention of the Royal Society was at once directed to Dr. H. as the person most competent to this arduous undertaking. He undertook the task; and, in the course of a year, presented his report, which will be found in the "*Philosophical Transactions,*" of 1778, and again in 1821. The latter paper was drawn up with a view of exposing certain sinister attempts that had been made, to transfer from Dr. H. the honour of this important operation.

Such were among the invaluable but short-lived labours of Dr. H. in the Royal Society: and here it may be proper to state the circumstances by which they were unfortunately terminated.

When Dr. Hutton first entered the Society, Sir John Pringle was the President. He was a person of great acquirements, and eminently well-qualified to fill the chair of Newton. He always manifested a particular regard for the Doctor, which probably excited the jealousy of many persons, who were not attached to mathematical investigations: among the members of this description, was Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, a gentleman too well known to render it necessary to add any thing further here concerning him, except that he had acquired sufficient influence over the majority of the members of the Society to obtain his election as President, upon the

the resignation of Sir John Pringle. Dr. H. had for some time held the office of Foreign Secretary with the greatest credit; but the new President, who wished the situation to be filled by a friend of his own, procured a vote to be passed by the Society, that it was requisite this secretary should reside constantly in London; a condition with which the Doctor could not possibly comply; and he therefore resigned the situation. Many of the most valuable members of the Society, however, warmly espoused Dr. H.'s cause, and discontinued their accustomed attendance at the usual periodical meetings: among the number may be mentioned Dr. Horsley, Dr. Maskelyne, Baron Maseres, and many other distinguished characters; who, finding that the disciples of Newton were always outvoted by those of Linnaeus, retired, with Dr. Hutton, from the Society. When the mathematicians were preparing to secede, Dr. Horsley expressed himself in the following energetic words:—"Sir, (addressing himself to the President,) when the hour of secession comes, the President will be left with his train of feeble amateurs and that toy—(pointing to the mace on the table,) the ghost of the Society where philosophy once reigned, and Newton was her minister."

This secession took place in 1784, since which period very few papers on mathematical subjects have appeared in the "*Philosophical Transactions*;" and it is even said, that the late President uniformly opposed the admission of mathematicians into the Royal Society, unless they were persons of rank.

Although Dr. Hutton's retirement deprived him of the great stimulus to exertion which such a Society must have afforded, he still continued to give to the world, from time to time, various valuable works. In 1785 he published his "*Mathematical Tables*," containing common, hyperbolic, and logistic logarithms; also sines, both natural and logarithmic; with several other tables used in mathematical calculations: to which is prefixed, a large and original history of the discoveries and writings relating to those sciences. In 1786 appeared his "*Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects*," in three volumes, which contain much new and valuable matter. They were reprinted in 1812. In 1787 "*the Compendious Measurer*," was published;

which is chiefly an abridgment of his large work on mensuration. In the following year, he published his "*Elements of Conic Sections*," with select exercises in various branches of mathematics and philosophy, for the use of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. This work was warmly patronised by the Duke of Richmond, then Master-general of the Ordnance, who, on that occasion, presented Dr. Hutton at court to his Majesty.

In 1795 appeared his "*Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary*," in two large volumes, quarto, which was the result of many years' preparation, and has since advanced to a second edition. It has supplied all subsequent works of the kind, and even the most voluminous Cyclopædias, with valuable materials, both in the sciences, and in scientific biography.

His next publication was "*A Course of Mathematics*," in two volumes, octavo; composed for the use of the students of the Royal Military Academy; which has since become a standard work in all eminent schools, both in Great Britain and America. It has passed through numerous editions; and in 1811 a third volume was added, which is said to have been prepared nearly in equal portions by Dr. Hutton, and his esteemed friend Dr. Olinthus Gregory, now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy.

In the year 1803, he undertook the arduous task of abridging the "*Philosophical Transactions*," in conjunction with Dr. Pearson and Dr. Shaw. Dr. Hutton is said to have executed the chief part of the work, and to have received for his labour no less a sum than six thousand pounds. It was completed in 1809, and the whole comprised in eighteen quarto volumes. About the same period was published his translation of "*Montucla's Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*;" and an improved edition of the same work appeared in 1814.

In 1806 the Doctor became afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, which confined him for several weeks; but in the following year he resumed his professional duties. His medical friends, however, advised him to retire from the labours of the Academy, as soon as it might be deemed convenient; and, in consequence of an application to this effect, the Master-general and Board of Ordnance acceded to his wishes, and manifested their approbation

tion of his long and meritorious services, by granting him a pension for life, of 500*l.* per annum. This annuity, together with a large property which he had realised, chiefly by his publications, enabled him to retire in affluent circumstances. But in his retirement, his constant amusement continued to be, the cultivation and diffusion of useful science. He officiated for some time, every half-year, as the principal examiner to the Royal Military Academy, and also to the East India College at Addiscombe.

During this period, as well as previously, he was indefatigable in kind offices, especially in promoting the interest of scientific men, and recommending them to situations, where their talents might prove most useful both to themselves, and to their country. To his recommendations, as well as to his instructions, our most eminent scientific institutions, have been chiefly indebted for their Professors of Mathematics during the last thirty years.

He was constantly visited at his residence in Bedford-row by an extensive circle of friends; and his cheerfulness and urbanity were uniformly the same. It is remarkable, that, during the last twelve months of his life, he was often heard to declare that it was one of the most happy years he had ever experienced. His death was caused by a cold, which brought on a return of his pulmonary complaint. His illness was neither tedious nor painful; and his valuable life terminated on the 27th of January, 1823, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Charlton, in Kent; and his funeral was most respectably attended.

It must be gratifying to know, that he retained his faculties unimpaired almost to the last; and that his dissolution was apparently without pain. It is likewise worthy of remark, that, only three days previous to his death, he received certain scientific questions from the corporation of London, which he answered immediately in the most masterly manner. These questions related to the intended arches of the new London-bridge; and his paper on the subject, is considered not only as a valuable document, but also highly interesting, as being the last production of this great man, and at such a period of his advanced age and illness.

During the last year of Dr. Hutton's life, many of his scientific friends, wish-

ing to possess as correct and lasting a resemblance of his person as his valuable works exhibit of his mind, entered into a subscription for a marble bust, from which casts might be taken in any number that might be required. This bust has been admirably executed by Mr. Sebastian Gahagan. The subscription was supported by many of the Doctor's early pupils, and other eminent men, who seemed emulous in manifesting their gratitude and esteem. The sums subscribed having been found greatly to exceed the disbursements, the committee resolved to employ the surplus in executing a medal; to contain, on one side, the head of Dr. Hutton, and, on the other, emblems of his discoveries on the force of gunpowder, and the density of the earth. These medals have been finely executed by Mr. Wyon, and one has been given to each subscriber to the bust.

About three months before his death, the bust was presented to the Doctor; but the medals were finished only in time to be presented to his friends who attended his funeral.

It should not be forgotten, that amongst the subscribers to the bust, was the Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor of England: upon this occasion the Doctor wrote a letter of thanks; and, a few days after his decease, his son, General Hutton, sent the medal to this highly distinguished nobleman, with an account of the melancholy event. The following letter was written in answer; and we present it here, as not less honourable to his lordship's feelings, than to the memory of Dr. Hutton:—

Feb. 3, 1823.

SIR,—I request you to accept my very sincere thanks for your communication received on Saturday last.

Full sixty years have passed since I had the benefit of your venerable father's instructions, and that benefit I regard as one of the many blessings which I have enjoyed in life, and of which blessings I wish I had been more worthy.

I feel very painfully that I did not wait upon Dr. Hutton personally to thank him for his letter, in which he wrote with such remarkable and affecting kindness respecting Lady Eldon and myself,—both his pupils. I shall preserve that letter as a testimony that a person of his eminence had, through so many years, recollected us with a sort of parental affection.

I shall not fail to preserve anxiously the medal which you have been pleased to send to me, and for which I beg you to receive my thanks. To secure to his memory, the respect and veneration of his country,

country, this memorial was not wanting: he will long be remembered by a country so essentially benefited by his life and works.

I am, sir,

Your obedient and obliged servant,
To Lieut.-Gen. Hutton. ELDON.

Letters similar to the above, in praise of the deceased, have been received from several other illustrious characters; among whom may be mentioned his Grace the Duke of Wellington, General Sir Thomas Hislop, &c. &c.

It may be finally noticed, that Dr. Hutton bequeathed his marble bust* to the Philosophical Society of Newcastle. It is to be placed in their new and splendid Institution, where it will be

* *Casts or copies of the Bust have been already obtained by many of Dr. Hutton's friends, and still continue to be supplied by the sculptor, Mr. GAHAGAN, at his premises in King-street, Edgeware-road.*

long regarded with pride and veneration. He always manifested a laudable affection for his native place, of which he gave a proof soon after his retirement from Woolwich, by investing sums of money for the perpetual support of education, &c. at Newcastle. His benevolence was extensive. To merit in distress, and more especially to the votaries of science, he was always a kind friend and benefactor.

"Quando ullum invenient parem?"

Dr. Hutton was twice married: his surviving family consist of a son and two daughters. The former was educated at the Royal Military Academy, and at an early age he obtained a commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and is now a Lieut.-General in the army. General Hutton is also a member of several learned societies, and has been honoured with the degree of D.C.L.

STEPHENSIANA.—No. XVII.

ANNET AND SECKER.

I HAVE in my possession the original of the following letter from Peter Annet, the Carlile of the last age, to Archbishop Secker. It appears that the clergy of that day displayed an exemplary spirit of liberality towards an obstinate unbeliever, highly creditable to the religion which they professed.

Vauxhall, July 23, 1768.

MY VERY GOOD LORD,—You were so very kind and exceedingly condescending as to send your chaplain to me, to give me relief; hearing I was ill, and in distress: ill, indeed, I am, and have been ever since January last, when I first took to my bed, and expected to die; but death has deceived me. However, though I am much better than when I was taken ill, I fear I shall not recover, at least not to be able to get any thing towards a living; for I cannot move myself out of my bed, being very weak, and not having the use of my legs: but the use of my head and hands to write remain. My school I resigned, not being able to keep it: I receive nothing from thence; and am at the charges of a servant, as well as maintenance and medicines: but, by the bounty of friends, and from those I could not expect it, because of my opposite sentiments,—from Dr. Chandler and others,—I am not yet in a distressed condition; though how long I may be thus helpless I know not; but, not being then nor yet in a distressed state,

I thought it not right, through covetousness, to receive your grace's intended favour: for a dying man, who has no family, need not be covetous of money; therefore I craved no present aid, nor do I now: but, if I should want before you die, (I do not say your grace dies, for that can never die,) I shall not want a becoming humility to make my address to your lordship, and hope my petition will not be rejected. But, if I want after your death, my supplication is, that your grace would be pleased to leave of your bounty somewhat in the hands of your good chaplain, or whom else you shall appoint, to support me the remainder of my life, which I think cannot be long; and may happiness attend your lordship, whether my death be before or after yours. Your offered kindness to me shows you to be a gentleman of humanity, whom I have formerly been a hearer and a follower of with the greatest delight; as I conceived your peculiar oratory delivered with paternal authority and affection to your auditors. This is not flattery, but truth, from one who never was a courtier nor flatterer; but am,

My lord,

Your lordship's most obliged humble servant,

PETER ANNET.

MRS. JACKSON.

So much was the Hon. Mrs. Damer struck with the beauty of the formation of the leg of this celebrated actress,

tress, that she prevailed upon her to let Flaxman take a model from it; which Mrs. J. was afterwards constantly in the habit of seeing exhibited in his shop in the Strand, where were to be purchased plaster-casts for the use of artists.

MR. GIBBON.

When Mr. Fox's library was sold in 1781, (for that great man, who maintained so honourable a place in the public esteem, was not fortunate in the administration of his temporalities,) the first volume of "the Decline and Fall" came to the hammer. What is singular enough, it brought three guineas, from a little competition, full of ardour, excited by a manuscript note in it, in the well-known hand of the man of the people:—"The author at Brookes's said that there was no salvation for this country until the heads of the principal persons in administration were laid upon the table. And yet, in eleven days after, this same gentleman accepted a place at the Board of Trade, under those very ministers, and has acted with them ever since." The historian was a man of genius, and no one doubts the merits of his productions; but an opinion is here implied that does no great honour to his patriotism.

LORD CHATHAM'S MONUMENT.

It is said that Garrick stood for the attitude of his lordship, as executed by Bacon, and placed in Westminster Abbey.

RISE AND FALL OF NATIONS.

Mr. Burke, one of the most ingenious and profound writers of a late period, has made the following observations on the prosperity of nations:—"In all speculations upon men and human affairs, it is of no small moment to distinguish things of accident from permanent causes and from effects that cannot be altered. I am not quite of the mind of those speculators who seem assured that necessarily, and by the constitution of things, all states have the same periods of infancy, manhood, and decrepitude, that are found in the individuals who compose them. The objects which are attempted to be forced into an analogy are not founded in the same classes of existence. Individuals are physical beings, subject to laws universal and invariable: commonwealths are not physical but moral essences; they are artificial combinations, and, in their proximate efficient cause, the arbitrary production

of the human mind. We are not yet acquainted with the laws which necessarily govern that kind of work made by that kind of agent. There is not, as in the physical order, a distinct cause by which any of those fabrics must necessarily grow, flourish, and decay; nor indeed, in my opinion, does the moral world produce any thing more determinate on that subject than what may serve as an amusement (liberal, indeed, and ingenious, but still only an amusement,) for speculative men. I doubt whether the history of mankind is yet complete enough, if ever it can be so, to furnish grounds for a sure theory on the internal causes which necessarily affect the fortune of a state. I am far from denying the operation of such causes; but they are infinitely uncertain, and much more obscure and much more difficult to trace than the foreign causes that tend to depress and sometimes overwhelm society."

LORD HARCOURT.

The late nobleman, a great admirer and practiser of the arts, fell a victim to his humanity, in endeavouring to save a favourite dog; and was himself precipitated in the well into which the animal had fallen.

THE NEGROES.

These "heteroclitcs of the human race," as they are called by Dr. Whittaker, were but little known in Europe till the middle of the fifteenth century. Among others parts which commerce has acted in public affairs, is that of making the people of various countries acquainted with each other. The Portuguese, in pushing their navigation along the western coast of Africa, discovered these unfortunate people, whose history we cannot now survey without compassion. William of Malmsbury, however, two centuries before, had remarked their peculiarities, and introduced them to public notice. In the expedition of Baldwin against the Turks, he describes them as "Ethiopians with woolly hair, and a complexion as dark as soot."

Five hundred negroes were in the city when Jerusalem was stormed by the Crusaders in 1099; terms were granted them, and they were allowed to march out to Ascalon. Their appearance and manners were ludicrous to the Crusaders, who laughed, it seems, when they first saw the blacks:—"Our men thought it a scandal to their valour to cut them down; conceiving

ceiving them to be objects of derision rather than of enmity."—*Malsbury.*

There appears to have been a trade in African slaves so early as the year 651, when the King of Ethiopia agreed to provide a number of slaves, by way of tribute; and, for that end, first brought the negroes of Guinea into his country.

MISTAKEN CIVILITY.

A gentleman mistaking a very small lady,—who was picking her way over a dirty channel,—for a very young one, snatched her up in his arms, and landed her in safety on the other side, when she indignantly turned up a face expressive of the anger of fifty winters, and demanded why he dared to take such a liberty. "Oh! I humbly beg your pardon, (said the gentleman,) I have only one amends to make;" and he again caught her up, and placed her where he had first found her.

BELLS.

Certain Italian writers pretend that the Venetians introduced bells at Constantinople in the ninth century; but the earliest instance that we can find in the Byzantine writers is of the year 1040. One thing appears certain, that when Jerusalem was surrendered to the first Arab conquerors, it was one article of the conditions imposed on the Christians, "that they should not ring, but only toll, their bells."

BROOKE,

The author of "the Fool of Quality," was espoused unhappily,—“paired, but not matched.” One day he asked a gentleman if he were married; who replied he was not. “Then (said Brooke,) let it be the last sad thing you do.”—Brooke lost a son in the Ville de Paris in 1782.

DOGS.

The late Mr. Tresham informed me, that, while he resided in Rome, there was a dog who was in the habit of frequenting a certain coffee-house; and, on any person throwing him a

piece of money, he would run with it to a shop for bread, which bread he would bring to the coffee-room, and eat it before the person who gave the coin; as if in order to show he had put their money to a proper purpose.

A gentleman at Mr. T.'s related the following: A dog used to be sent by his master every morning to a baker's shop, with a penny in his mouth, to purchase a roll for breakfast: he had continued to do this for some time, when, at length, the baker having changed his journeyman, the dog was unheeded. Vexed at thus waiting for his breakfast, he barked aloud, and, picking up the penny, ran to the master of the shop, who blamed the man for attempting to hurt the dog, who resisted having the penny taken from him. The fellow took it in dudgeon, and resolved, next time this comical customer appeared, to be *funny* with the dog; accordingly, the next morning he made a roll hotter than the rest, and, when the dog arrived, he proffered it to him. The animal, as usual, seized the bread, but, finding it too hot to hold, he dropt it: he tried it again,—again it burned him; at length, as if guessing at the trick, he jumped on the counter, caught up his penny, and changed his baker.

A dog, having been run over by a carriage, had his leg broken, and a humane surgeon passing, had the animal brought home, set his leg, and, having cured his patient, discharged him,—aware that he would return to his old master; and the dog, whenever he met the surgeon afterwards, never failed to recognize him, by wagging his tail, and other demonstrations of joy. One day a violent barking was heard at the surgeon's door, which was found to be occasioned by this dog, who it appeared was striving to procure admittance for another dog, who had just had his leg broken!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A PANEGYRIC

ON THE MOST EMINENT INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHERS OF ANTIQUITY.

By THOMAS TAYLOR.

IN just proportion to the solar ray,
Tho' Truth eternal gives the mental day,
Yet of our race most ne'er behold its light,
Fast bound in Matter's cave, involv'd in night;
And but a few, emerging from her den,
Its brightest splendor can distinctly ken.
This noble few in Greece of old were found,
Whose names mankind with just applause resound.
See! like some god descended from the skies,

Pythag'ras stands, the foremost of the wise;
Celestial beauties in his person shine,
His manners modest, and his life divine.
See! like some oracle, by Heaven inspir'd,
His breast with more than mortal wisdom fir'd,
While to his harp he sings his former fate,
The soul's transitions, and eternal state.
He far discover'd in the realms of mind,
And soar'd from sense with vigor unconfund.
See! Heraclitus quit his rightful throne,
The various follies of mankind to moan;
Mark! how he scorns the multitude impure,
And truths sublime describes in words obscure;
Attentive listen to his fav'rite theme,
That all things flow like some perpetual stream;

And

And ever varying, without check or stay,
Rise to new life, or gradually decay.
He saw the depths of Matter's dark domain;
Stormy, and whirling, like the raging main;
Yet well the realms of intellect he knew,
Where all is lovely, permanent, and true;
And, certain of the soul's immortal frame,
Obscurely told her lapse, and whence she came.
Next view Parmenides, by Heaven inspir'd,
And, from th' ignoble multitude retir'd,
Divinely meditate, and sing alone
In venerable verse the mystic one.
Indignant from the realms of sense he flew,
Corporeal forms receding from his view,
Till, leaving Matter's regions far behind,
His piercing sight discern'd the world of mind.
See! great Empedocles with rapture cry,
"Farewell! no mortal, but a god, am I."
In verse divine he sung the wretched fate
Of souls imprison'd, in this mortal state;
And Man he call'd, (immers'd in Matter's night,)
"Heaven's exile, straying from his orb of light."
Next mighty Socrates demands my lays,
Whose life and doctrines claim unbounded praise;
He to the theory of the realms of mind,
All his researches and his views confin'd;
And in the world's Artificer divine
Saw the fair series of ideas shine,
In depths immense of all-prolific light,
For ever vig'rous, and for ever bright.
Sest Plato next in rank of wisdom stand,
Whose god-like works unbounded praise demand;
Who rose sublime to Truth's immortal plain,
And scorn'd dull Body, and her dark domain.
To good itself he soar'd with eager flight,
Till boundless beauty met his piercing sight:
See him, with elegance sublime, unfold
Whatever was known to men divine of old;
Yet but a few the secret sense can find,
And wondrous depth of his capacious mind.
Next Aristotle claims our just applause,
Who thought itself confin'd to logic laws;
By gradual steps who teaches how to soar,
And the bright world of intellect explore:
Whose piercing genius, with Lycean view,
Look'd all the ample realms of Science thro',
Saw to what dazzling summits they extend,
And what the glorious barrier where they end.
To these Philosophers succeed a race
Of glorious souls, adorn'd with ev'ry grace;
All men divine, of ancient Wisdom's train,
And justly call'd by some a golden chain.
See! as the leader of the noble band,
The greatly wise and good Plotinus stand.
Genius sublime! whilst boud in mortal ties,
Thy soul had frequent commerce with the skies;
And oft thou loosen'd the lethargic folds
By which th' indignant mind dark matter holds:
What depth of thought, what energy is thine!
What rays of intellect in ev'ry line!
The more we fathom thy exalted mind,
A stronger light, a greater depth, we find.
Thee too, blest Porphyry! my muse shall sing,
Since from the great Plotinus' school you spring;
What holy thoughts thy sacred books contain!
What stores of wisdom from thy works we gain!
Urg'd on by thee, we learn from sense to rise,
To break thy fetters, and thy charms despise.
Nor shall my muse the just applause decline,
Due to Iamblichus, surnam'd divine;
Whose pierc'd the veil which hid, in dark disguise,
Wisdom's deep mysteries from mortal eyes:
Whose godlike soul an ample mirror seems,
Strongly reflecting mind's unclouded beams;
Or like some sphere capacious, polish'd bright,
Throughout diaphanous, and full of light.
Great Syrianus next, O Muse! resound,
For depth and subtlety of thought renown'd.
Genius acute! th' exalted task was thine,
The concord to display of men divine;
And what in fable was by them conceal'd,
Thy piercing mind perspicuously reveal'd.
But, greatly eminent above the rest,
Proclus the Coryphaeus stands confest.

• Viz. the divine causes and principles of things, which Aristotle calls—

τα, τιν φύσει φανερωτάτα πάντων,
"things naturally the most bright and manifest of all." And Theophrastus, in the fragments of his Metaphysics, calls them *ακρα, summits*.

† Viz. Matter.

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Hail, mighty genius! of the human race
Alike the guide, the glory, and the grace;
Whose volumes, full of genuine science, shine
With thoughts magnificent, and truths divine;
Whose periods, too, redundant roll along;
Like some clear stream, majestically strong;
While genius lives, thy num'rous works shall last,
Alike the future wonder as the past.
The great Hermæas and Damascius claim
Our reverence next, as men of mighty name;
While yet Philosophy could boast a train
Of souls ally'd to Homer's golden chain:
The former for unfolding truth renown'd,
The latter for his searching mind profound.
Priscian and great Olympiodorus stand
The next in order, and our praise demand,
And, with th' acute Simplicius, close the band.
Heroes, all hail! who left your native skies
From Lethe's realms t' instruct us how to rise,
And thus once more our kindred stars regain,
And ancient seats in Truth's immortal plain,
From whence we wand'ring fell, thro' mad desire
Of Matter's regions, and allotments dire.
Let Folly proudly boast her tyrant reign,
Her num'rous vot'ries, and her wide domain;
Your wisdom scorn, and, with barbaric hand,
Spread futile theories thro' a venal land.
By you inspir'd, the glorious task be mine
To soar from sense, and seek a life divine;
From Phantasy, the soul's Calypso, free
To sail secure on life's tempestuous sea,
Led by your doctrines, like the Pleiad's light,
With guiding radiance streaming thro' the night,
From mighty Neptune's overwhelming ire,
Back to the palace of my lawful sire.

Manor Place, Waltham.

SUPPOSED REFLECTIONS OF AN OLD MAN.

Where art thou, prop of my declining hours?
For health, and strength, and friendship, all are
down;
And Nature's self doth seem to mock my pow'r, —
Tho' fresh the fields, to me no joy is shown:
E'en now, methinks, I hear the curfew's toll,
And see the grave wide opening to devour;
View future worlds unfolding to my soul,
Where spirits travel the eternal shore.
Yet do I mourn my lot? the lot of all!
Have I no cheering prospect at the last?
Have I not learnt to quit this earthly ball?
Or do I linger still, and love the past?
No: calmly on those scenes I cast my eye,
Resign'd to leave this world, or longer stay;
Fearless, not boldly, bid my spirit fly,
Nor, over anxious, longer gird my clay.
Yet, Oh! when trembling worlds in fire appear,
May'st thou, my present staff, O Virtue! raise
Thy poor degenerate worm from terrors near,
And fill this heart with fortitude and praise.

Y. M.

THE ITALIAN EXILE, ON DEPARTING FROM HIS NATIVE COUNTRY.

AGAIN the deluge of the North,
Unblest Italia! rolls o'er thee;
Again barbaric hordes are forth,
To cloud thy dawn of liberty.
Fair injur'd land! again must thou
Lay low in dust thy lofty brow.
And, low in dust, by stranger feet
Be trampled as a thing of nought;
To bear the dread o'erwhelming weight
Of chains by Cyclop-forgers wrought:
And, like the Hydra's hideous coil,
Feel each strong link thy struggle foil.
Or when the lands of power would wring
Their tribute of thy blood and woe,
The precious spoil unmov'd to bring,
And in the paths of vengeance throw;

U

And

And with that ransom reckless buy
This deep dark stain of infamy!

Oh! wherefore didst thou break the night
Of thy long fall with this short gleam,
That to our eyes shone forth so bright,—
Or was it that we did but dream?

And fondly thought some spark was there
Might rouse thee from thy lone despair?

For joy was our's to wipe away

The fierce reproach, so deep and dread
To patriot breasts,—that thou should'st lay
Thus scorn'd, while we had blood to
shed:

That we should love thee, and yet see
Thine unredeemed captivity.

'Twas but a moment's!—Thou art crush'd

E'en as the trodden adder low;
The shout, the rapture, all is hush'd,
And not an echo breathes to show
Earth's millions,—where are they so late
That shook the torpor of her fate!

So soon the fetter thou had'st torn,
To wear again,—nor shun the thrall,
Thus heedless brook the withering scorn
Of friend or foe upon thy fall:
A scoff and by-word thus to be
So soon again; Oh, Italy!

That I must bend to foreign shores
My exiled steps, not now I mourn;
For, when my breast thy fate deplores,
That seems not heaviest to be borne:
Far heavier 'tis, that mid this spell
'Twere mockery to say—Farewell!

There was upon mine eye a tear!
But I have dash'd away the brine;
Be no complaining sorrow here,
There is no sigh for griefs like thine,
My country! thine are wrongs too deep
To leave our eyes the power to weep.

The blood I would have poured for thee,
Glows sacred yet within my breast;
Until some worthier hour may be,
When hands heroic, unrepres'd
By dark intrigue, shall strike to save,
And earn the guerdon of the brave;

And earn the glory of the free,
The cause that sanctifies its swords,—
Or fall as valour falls,—as we
Had sworn to fall, ere Gothic lords
Should thus have trampled down again
The rights of man and citizen!

My countrymen! what panic smote
Your souls, to prompt this dire disgrace?
And thus to angry fates devote
The remnant of a godlike race;
Thus to the mock of earth consign
The relics of the Roman line?

Woe worth the moment, when ye burst
The straitening cord,—this iron to wear;
And cast the galling burden first
From off your neck,—a worse to bear;
A tenfold worse! thus bending ye
To slavishness and infamy.

And is it ye who boast that strain,
The parentage of brave and free?
Who grovel in a despot's chain
Ignobly vile?—It cannot be!
The great of old could ne'er translate
Their blood and names to such a fate!

Ye press, indeed, the self-same sod,
Ye gaze upon the self-same sky,
Ye tread the streets where heroes trod
In proud unyielding majesty:
But the high flame which fir'd their breasts,
Think ye its flame within you rests?

The spirit of the days of old
Sleeps yet within their funeral urn;
And age o'er age may yet be roll'd,
Ere Freedom's lamp rekindled burn!
Ye launch'd not in the ocean's flow,
And now its wave is ebbing low.

For 'tis not plough-shares ye must beat
To faulchions,—nor, for tyrant's hurt,
The reaping-sickle of your wheat
Into the deadly spear convert:
No! 'tis your fettering links that ye
Must forge to arms of Victory!

My countrymen! the base ne'er stole
A step on fame by deed of chance;
The virtue of a patriot's soul
Must be the strength which nerves his
lance:

Within the life-strings of his breast,—
Earth's holiest ark!—his cause must rest.

Ye should have liv'd as live the free,
In tenfold union firm to stand;
And scatter'd far whate'er might be
The bane of fair Italia's land:
Nor left Helvetia's rocks to boast
A nobler race,—a braver host.

For when, with fierce barbaric zeal,
Rude foes roll'd on to brand her slave,
Had ye not hands,—had ye not steel?
Ye should have died as die the brave,—
Ye should have spurn'd this living breath,
This heritage of shame and death!

But yet!—the authors of her fate,
The dread dispensers of her woes,—
What word or wish may imprecate
A vengeance o'er your dark repose?
The calm is brooding on the deep,—
Beware! the tempest doth but sleep.

Your dungeons hide from human ken
The victims of your tyrant fear;
They mourn not to their fellow-men,
Yet they are heard,—for heaven can
hear!

And think ye not His eye is bent
Propitious o'er the innocent?

And think ye not that in the blast
Of midnight, on the lightning's wing,
Avenging, in his power liath pass'd
Supreme, the universal King?
And with the terror of His frown
Hath smote the proud oppressor down?

Or doth He bid the surge subside
 Within the barriers of its sea,
 Yet leave without a bound the tide
 And deluge of your tyranny?
 Vain dreamers! He hath fixed the hour
 Of reckless force,—and bigot power.

Each great or petty ill ye wreak
 With despot rage, or demon art,
 Shall live,—for wrongs we dare not speak
 Are graven deeper in the heart;
 And there, beyond ye to efface,
 The characters of vengeance trace!

The curse of earth shall not be cast
 Unheeded on the barren air,—
 The year redeeming must at last
 Shine o'er a nation's dark despair;
 And once again our Europe free
 From tyrant kings' conspiracy.

Land of my fathers! it is o'er,—
 Blue ocean's waves between us roll!
 The vulture revels in thy gore,
 The iron hath enter'd in thy soul;
 And there is set 'twixt thee and me
 Fate's dread abyss!—Oh, Italy!

S. D.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

IN the Literary Gazette of Jena, for May last, there is an article on the monetary system adopted in the Prussian states. From this it appears that the Prussian circulating coin is the worst in Europe. The crowns have one quarter of alloy; while English, Italian, and Portuguese, silver pieces have but a twelfth, and French pieces of five francs a tenth. We learn from official documents, that since 1764 the Prussian mint has struck nearly 70 millions of crowns; and that the total of silver coin fabricated, during that period, would amount to 134 millions of crowns. The author pleads for a general and uniform system to be adopted throughout the states of Germany. Calculating the circulating medium at 900 millions of florins, the whole mass might be recast, in three years, at the charge of about seven millions and a half of florins. He further observes, that by the presses of Ulihorn the expenses of coining are considerably diminished. At the mint of Dusseldorf, by the aid of one of these presses, 24,000 *gros* of silver are struck daily. Ulihorn is a peasant of the country of Oldenburg, who has made his name known in Germany by several ingenious improvements in mechanics. He invented his machine, not knowing that it was in use at the time in England. His invention has been adopted in the Netherlands, and the King of Prussia has granted him a patent.

In a Dissertation on certain Tumuli near Amberg, by M. D. POPP, of Nurnberg, we find that in 1816 several objects of antiquity were discovered, in an adjoining forest, by workmen who were in search of stones to repair a road. These articles were purchased by the Town Council, and by Professor Graf; and the author gives

a description of them. The tumuli, which are on the same spot, became then the subject of particular attention. They appear to have been formed by a number of dead bodies laid on the ground, and covered with earth and stones, with others thrown over them. These eminences are not all alike: some are small, and of a form nearly circular; others rise, in the shape of truncated cones. They contain human skeletons, and those of horses, with some of cats and birds; there are also arms, instruments, utensils in copper, iron, and bronze. The arms are hatchets, points of javelins, spurs, besides *fibulae*, clasps or braces, rings to go round the arm, household utensils, as dishes, plates, knives, and vases. According to the author, these tumuli belong to an era prior to the first ages of Christianity; and he attributes them to the people that inhabited the country of Amberg, the Narisei, called also Naristes and Varistes, and in the seventh century Warisher. There are no medals or precious metals in the eminences, and bronze is more common than iron. The custom of burning the dead had not been then introduced.

Extracts from the Sixth and Seventh Letters of M. Cailliaud, to M. Jomard, Member of the National Institute, on the Antiquities of Nubia.

I am just arrived from the Desert, where I visited two districts, in which there are a number of antiquities. My countryman, M. Linant, who has not yet quitted the kingdom of Sennar, had inspected them a little before. Near the village of Wetbeyt Naga are the ruins of two little temples, in the Desert; eight leagues to the south-east are the remains of seven other little temples. The valley that leads to these ruins, and the ruins themselves,

selves, have both the name of Naga: I have no doubt that they are the remains of the ancient town of Naka. Three of the temples are in pretty good preservation; one consists of a piece, with a pylone in front, and interesting from the subjects that form its decorations. The figures have a costume very different from what we see in Egypt; the robes, however, are like those of the figures which I have explained to you before, and such as are seen in the Pyramids.

The second temple is larger, with a sphinx avenue; the third is an isolated portico, very curious, but of a less ancient construction. The architecture is a mixture of the Greek and Egyptian style; we find Corinthian chapiters on it. The other temples are in a ruinous state.

In a large valley of the Desert, six hours' journey from the Nile, and eight hours' journey south-south-east of Chendy, are other ruins, much more considerable, which I think likely to be the remains of the Place of Study, or College of Merœ: they consist of eight little temples placed in a line, by galleries raised on terraces. This is an immense construction, comprehending a multitude of chambers, temples, courts, and galleries, surrounded with double inclosures. I can only give you here a slight sketch of these ruins. From the temple in the centre there is a communication with the others, by three galleries or terraces, 185 feet in length: each temple has its particular apartments; these are continued in a line. *In toto*, we may count eight temples, thirty-nine chambers or habitations, twenty-six courts, twelve escaliers, &c. The ruins cover a space, the circumference of which would occupy about 2500 feet.

But in this immensity of ruins every thing is of a small proportion, the monuments, as well as the materials employed; the stones are in lays of nine inches in height, and often square. The largest temple is only thirty-seven feet in length. On the columns are figures in the Egyptian style; other columns of the same portico have flutings as in the Grecian architecture. On the base of one of them I thought I could distinguish the remains of a zodiac. Gemini, the Twins, appear very plain, and there is a resemblance to Sagittarius: I have taken a correct drawing of it. The weather and de-

structive elements that have effaced the antiquities of Saba, and so many other monuments, seem desirous to retain the observatory of Merœ; without removing any thing, a complete plan of it may be taken. At present there is no water to be had here: my whole provision of it is fetched from the Nile.

At the distance of some hundred feet from the above ruins are the remains of two other little monuments, and the vestiges yet discernible of a large reservoir of water, surrounded with large mountain-stones, to secure it from the sands. But here are no traces of a town, either as to its site, or the remains of ruins, or of any tombs. If the town of Merœ had existed on this spot, the Pyramids would hardly have been two days' journey further. I incline to think that this place was the College of Merœ; the forms and the structure give similar indications of it; but the town was near the tombs where the forty-five pyramids are, exactly in the latitude assigned by the ancients to Merœ; that of these ruins is at a considerable distance.

In all these ruins we are surprised to find so few hieroglyphics; they appear only on six columns that form the portico of the middle temple: all the other walls and parts are destitute of sculptures.

During the time that I was in the country, the Chouery and Bycharyeh Arabs had revolted against Ismael Pacha, and the inhabitants about the Nile were the victims of their daily depredations. These Arabs were once in chace of M. Linant, but we had the good fortune to escape them. This induced me to relinquish the project I had formed of proceeding to Goz-Redgeh, on the Athara, and into the Desert of the Red Sea, where the Bycharyes were all in a state of revolt.

I have finished my labours at Barkal. When at the upper part of the province of Sokket, I advanced to Selima, which is an Oasis, three days' journey in the Desert, expecting to find some antiquities: I found, however, only the remains of a Christian habitation, divided into eight little chambers, with about two hundred date-trees in its neighbourhood. Solima is a station of the great caravan of Darfour, and has some inhabitants.

In the course of this journey, which

was long and wearisome, I enjoyed good health. I lost seven camels: wheat was a franc a pound, and every thing else in proportion. The Prince has more than once assisted me; when camels were not to be had at any price, he has given me some.

M. Jomard has published some observations annexed to the foregoing letters. Discussions, he says, have arisen relative to the place called Wetbeyt Naga, in the correspondence of M. Cailliaud; it is situated three quarters of a day's journey from Chendy, and it is there where fifteen little pyramids are found. On entering the Desert, and advancing eight leagues south-east from this point, we find several little temples; one of which has some sphinxes in front of it; and another contains some Corinthian chapiters. The position of Westbeyt Naga, in its relation to Chendy and Assour, and that of the more considerable ruins discovered by M. C. south-south-east of Chendy, and six leagues from the river, considered as the residence of the priests of Merœ, will be about twelve leagues south-south-east of Assour. This distance of the College of Merœ from the town itself must appear rather considerable, and we are surprised to find it so far from the Nile. It is reasonable to think, that the latitude given by the ancients for the site of Merœ would be that of the observatory itself, and of the spot wherein the priests resided. But there must be about twenty-five minutes difference in latitude between the ruins of Assour and those that are eight leagues south-south-east of Chendy. From these considerations (adds M. Jomard,) I am inclined to infer, that the College or Observatory of Merœ

was not situated here. I shall not pronounce positively; we must wait for further details than what can be gathered from a letter written in haste.

One very interesting result appears to be clearly established from the journey of M. Cailliaud, which is, that many of the antiquities of Nubia are posterior to the monuments of Thebes. I have ever been of opinion that, if Ethiopia was the cradle of the arts, Egypt was the scene of their development; new discoveries make this more and more manifest. It was at Thebes and at Memphis that the sciences and arts rose to that elevation wherein we find them in the monuments of those districts: the developments proper to the soil and climate of the Thebais are very different from those of Ethiopia.

When the Greeks became masters of Egypt, they mingled their style with the Egyptian, and, in their turn, carried their arms and architecture into Ethiopia. The magnitude of the materials, which with me is an evidence of high Egyptian antiquity, is a character which most of the Nubian monuments are destitute of. The religion and the arts of Egypt will never be explained by the climate and productions of countries situated between the tropics.

The zeal of M. C. in his researches is indefatigable. He has traversed more than a thousand leagues; and in about a year's time he will return to France, with scientific spoils, a description of all the known Oases, the whole course of the Nile to the tenth degree of latitude, and a portfolio rich in observations relative to monuments, geography, and natural history.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOHN NEILSON, of Linlithgow; for certain vegetable Substances, not hitherto used by Tanners and Leatherdressers, to be employed in Tanning and colouring Leather; and that certain vegetable Substances, not hitherto used by Dyers, may be employed in the Art of Dyeing.

THE leather which he makes and colours is produced by the following process of manufacture.

He takes the following plants, namely,—

Saxifraga, or Saxifrage, ..	Crassifolia.
_____	.. Cordifolia.
_____	.. Orbicularis.
Rhenm, or Rhubarb,	Sibiricum.
_____	..... Crispum.
_____	..... Tartaricum.
Geranium, or Geranium, ..	Macrorrhizum.
_____	.. Reflexum.
_____	.. Lividum.
_____	.. Phœnum.
_____	.. Angelatum.
Heuchera,	Americana.
_____	..... Villosa.

Polygonum,

Polygonum, Undulatum,
 or
 Canadensis.
 Rhodiola, Rosea.

He uses them either in the green or dry state. If used green, they give out their qualities more slowly, unless the vegetable principle be destroyed, which may be done by the application of a moderate heat, by means of steam or warm water. Whether used in the green state, or dried, they ought to be cut, bruised, or ground. They may then be applied to hides and skins prepared for tanning in the usual way; and the mode of their application is by means of an aqueous solution, either hot or cold, the same as that followed by tanners and leather-dressers in making leather from each bark, and other well-known vegetable substances.

The strength of these plants in making the new leather, compared with English oak-bark, which is used in making the leather in common use, is as follows.

To make a pound of new leather, take double the weight of the green leaves of the saxifrages that would be required of English oak-bark to make a pound of common leather. The root of the saxifrages is double the strength of the leaves.

The rheum sibiricum and tartaricum are equal to the root of the saxifrages, but the crispum rather weaker.

The geraniums and polygonums are about the same in strength as the saxifrage leaves.

The root of the heucheras is equal to the root of the saxifrages. And

The rhodiola rosea is nearly double in strength to the root of the saxifrages.

The observations regard the weight of the plants as taken from the ground: when dried, they lose in weight about two-thirds, and they lose also a little in strength. The plants ought to be cropped when vegetation in them is stopped. The substances which make the new leather are to be found stronger in some parts of the plants than in others.

In the second place, and separately in the art of dyeing, as at present practised, a liquor is made from an infusion of sumach, or nut-galls, or oak-bark, with water, which is used as a basis mordant preparative, or constituent in dyeing. He has discovered that a new liquor, useful in dyeing,

may be made, by infusing the plants or herbs in the foregoing list in water, by the same mode of manipulation as that by which the common liquors above mentioned are made. This new liquor may be applied to all the uses, and in the same manner to and by which the liquors made from sumach, nut-galls, or oak-bark, are now generally applied by dyers as basis mordants, or preparatives as aforesaid.

To FREDERICK MIGHELLS VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Esq. of Chancery-lane; for a new Method of propelling Boats, or small Vessels, through Water, and light Carriages over Land.—July 23, 1821.

This invention consists in the treading, or pulling round, the axletree or spindle, unto which is fixed the road-wheels of a carriage, or paddle-wheel of a boat, barge, or other small vessel, when applied to land-carriages. Four arms or more are fixed cross-ways upon the axletree, and so placed, that the heels of the right and left feet may alternately tread them round; and, consequently, turn the axletree, and propel the road-wheels forward, by which the weight of the body becomes a propelling rotary power. When applied to a boat, barge, or other small vessel, four arms, or perhaps a smaller or greater number, are fixed to a spindle or axletree, for the purpose of treading, or pulling round the axletree, as above. The paddle-wheel on the ends of the spindle or axletree, which project over the side of a vessel, are six in number; but may be more or less in number, as occasion may require.

The principal object of this invention is to do away with the expense of horse-labour, and reparation of the towing-paths or track-roads. It is evident, that oars cannot be used upon canals; as, from the confined width, the oars have not sufficient space for play, but would be constantly digging into the banks, and causing inevitable injury. With the new method, the machinery projects only twenty inches beyond the sides of the barge; and the whole apparatus is so light, that it may be taken off at a moment's warning, laid within-side the barge, and with the same facility fixed on again, after having passed another barge, or having gone through a lock. It is proposed, that, on passing a lock, one of the men shall

shall get out, and draw or tow the barge through; or, if more than one man shall be requisite, he can be easily procured on such an occasion. As it is intended to place two sets of machinery upon a barge, one forward, and the other aft, on passing a barge, the foremost man must first take off his axletree, and then the man who is aft, who can steer at the same time he works the paddles round.

When applied to light carriages, such as garden-chairs, or for persons who have lost the use of their lower extremities, so as to prevent them from

taking exercise or air, this method will enable them to keep pace with any pedestrian, and out-distance him in a short time, if desirous so to do; as he can, with ease, propel himself forward at the rate of five or six miles an hour, and that, with less exertion, than would have been necessary had he been enabled to walk. For this purpose, it can be used over the stones of any paved town; and the unpaved roads must be very bad indeed to prevent it being used there.—*Repository*.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

AT a late sitting of this illustrious body, the following observations were read on the Geography and present State of Hindostan.

The name of Hindostan is but of modern use; it is a Persian word, derived from *Hindoo*, black, and *St'han*, a place; but it is now adopted by the natives, as well as by foreigners. In Mahometan writers, the term represents the countries immediately subject to the sovereigns of Delhi; which, in 1582, were divided into eleven soubabies, or provinces; most of these have retained their primitive geographical limits. Their names are Lahore, Moultan, Ajmire, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Bahar, Oude, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzarat. A twelfth division was formed of Cabul, and the countries west of the Indus, including Cachemire; afterwards, three were added of the conquests made in the Deccan, Berar, Candeish, and Ahmednuggur, now known by the name of Aurungabad. European geographers generally comprise within Hindostan all the countries wherein the religion of the Hindoos prevails; these consist of four great divisions, Northern Hindostan, Hindostan Proper, the Deccan, and those parts of India that lie south of the Krishna. This last division is usually called the Peninsula, but is more properly an equilateral triangle, the northern limit of which towards the Krishna forms the base, the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar the sides, and Cape Comorin the summit.

It does not appear that any of the former conquerors of Hindostan em-

ployed native disciplined troops for the defence of their sovereignty, though they had numerous tribes to hold in subjection. If this seems hazardous in theory, it has been found safe in practice; with the English, the difficulty is entirely theoretical. They have another advantage over their predecessors, that, there being two nations, the Mahometans and Hindoos, they may set one against the other; and, in time, raise up a third, at the expense of both. But no measures of this nature have been in contemplation, though their practicability may be well inferred.

Foreign conquerors will doubtless favour their countrymen, and the English government raise theirs to the highest posts and appointments; but numbers of the natives are admitted into the army, and put into the exercise of civil power. Of enemies, the latter have become friends; and, from the consolidation of interests, though different in colour, language, and manners, the English possess a force much superior in firmness to that of the Mahometan dynasties.

On the whole, notwithstanding errors and defects in public men and measures, a quick eye may readily discover, that the revolution which has taken place is greatly to the profit of the population at large, and (to the honour of the local administrations,) that solid improvements in principles and practice are rapidly advancing. Protection has been afforded against foreign depredations, and internal commotions; a double advantage, unknown in Hindostan during the lapse of many years.

Should

Should this vast territory, acquired in a manner so unexpected, be restored to its ancient masters; it would transfer the subjects, now enjoying a profound peace, to the sanguinary dissensions of greedy adventurers, and must evidently counteract many projected ameliorations. These never originate with the Hindoos; for experience proves, that, when any have been raised to high offices of state, the power thus delegated, for the purpose of experiment, has been of little advantage to the community.

These general truths will be adopted by calm and impartial observers, whatever opinion they may entertain of the conduct of individuals. Principles of commiseration and even justice require that so many millions, living under British protection, with many circumstances discriminating them from other Asiatic states, should not be abandoned to the many disorders, convulsions, and casualties, to which they have been exposed, through a long succession of ages.

There is every reason to think, that the Hindoos were, in very remote ages, a commercial people, as, in the first book of their Sacred Laws, which, according to them, was revealed by Menu millions of years ago, there is a curious passage relative to the legal interest of money, and to the rate of exchange, in different cases, with particular provisos for transactions connected with sea-faring concerns. The three great articles of general exportation from India, for the Greeks and Romans, were spices, pearls and precious stones, and silk. The ancient importations were, woollen stuffs of light fabric, linen cloth, certain precious stones, and aromatics unknown in the country, coral, storax, glass vessels, wines of Italy, Greece, and Arabia, copper and tin. That of money, also, was very considerable; and, from the natives selling much, and purchasing little, the balance has been ever in their favour. It is believed that immense riches are lost to the country, from the habit of hoarding and burying their treasures, which is common in Hindostan, and from dying without revealing them. In later ages, cotton stuffs have been the principal article of export; but the demand for these is considerably diminished, from the perfection they have attained in Europe.

The empire of superstition is rapidly

declining in British India, and a surprising moral change has been in progress during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. The effect of seven native presses, constantly at work in Calcutta, has been to triumph over many inveterate abuses, operating powerfully in reforms of various kinds. During the last festival of Jaggernaut, the pilgrims present were so few as to be unable to drag the car, nor could any devotee be persuaded, by the brachmins, to sacrifice himself to the idol. The priesthood are for removing the rath to a more central situation, from an apprehension that, without such removal, the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. A large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an improved education, from thousands of elementary works that are circulating through the empire. Hindoo women, against whom widowhood and burning alive are denounced for learning the alphabet, and who must not read the Veda under pain of death, place their daughters at the public schools. The celebrated Hindoo reformer, Rammohun Roy, has long held public monthly meetings at Calcutta, wherein the tenets of their religion are freely discussed, and the cruelties which it sanctions are exposed and reprobated.

Statistic Documents, from which an approximative idea may be formed of the Extent and Population of the States of Hindostan, as they existed in 1820.

British Possessions:—Bengal, Bahar and Benares, inhabitants, 39,000,000. Square miles, 162,000; augmentation, since 1795, inhab. 18,000,000, sq. m. 148,000; Gurwal, Kumaon, and the country between the Sutuledge and the Jumna, inhab. 500,000; sq. m. 18,000; under the presidency of Bengal, inhab. 57,500,000; of Madras, inhab. 15,000,000, sq. m. 154,000; of Bombay, inhab. 2,500,000, sq. m. 11,000; territories of the Deccan, &c. acquired since 1815, and not united to any presidency, inhab. 8,000,000, sq. m. 60,000.

Allies and Tributaries of the English.—The Nirzain, inhab. 10,000,000, sq. m. 96,000; the Rajah of Napour, inhab. 3,000,000, sq. m. 70,000; the King of Oude, inhab. 3,000,000, sq. m. 20,000; the Guicowar, inhab. 2,000,000, sq. m. 18,000; the Rajah of Mysore, inhab. 3,000,000, sq. m. 17,000; the Rajah of Sattarah, inhab. 1,500,000, sq. m. 11,000;

11,000; Travancore and Cochin, inhab. 1,000,000, sq. m. 8000. Rajahs of Jeypour, Bicanere, &c. Holkar, the Seiks, the Row of Gutch, and a multiplicity of other native chiefs, all under English protection, inhab. 15,000,000, sq. m. 283,000.

Independent States.—The Rajah of Nepaul, inhab. 2,000,000, sq. m. 53,000; the Rajah of Lahore, inhab. 3,000,000, sq. m. 50,000; Sind, inhab. 1,000,000, sq. m. 24,000; the dominions of Sindia, inhab. 4,000,000, sq. m. 40,000.

Sum total of the whole of Hindostan, inhabitants, 134,000,000, square miles, 1,280,000.

To the above may be added, that the great mass of the people of Hindostan are indebted to the English for the gift of internal security; and, what is more precious, a portion of civil liberty. The extinction of various organized bands, that were unceasing and unsparing in their ravages and incursions, not regarding the blood which they shed, or the desolation which they caused, has contributed to this. The Hindoos have been inured to governments, arbitrary in principle and oppressive in practice. But, since the English ascendancy, there is no longer a succession of tyrannies; and a growing moral fitness for civil liberty will be one consequence of the revolution. As to the taxes, they are not so considerable as to be a weight on the industry of the country.

The following may illustrate the general character of the political system which exists, at present, in Hindostan. The statements it contains exhibit the increasing resources of Great Britain, in an extensive and important territory, acquired by numerous revolutions in a few years, and which will probably terminate to the great advantage of the natives. Many important incidents have occurred since 1814; and it may throw light on the subject to revert to that period.

The states of Hindostan, then tributary to the English government, according to treaties of alliance, were the Nizam, the Peishwa, the Rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin; the Nabob of Oude, and the Guicowar. The conditions were, on the part of the English, to protect them against foreign invasions, or internal dissensions. The troops furnished for these purposes were not to be employed in the civil administration, or for the

collecting of imposts. The natives were, in return, to contribute a stipulated sum, in money, or a portion of territory; they were, moreover, to keep up a contingent force, to act with the other tributaries, but not in hostility to any Indian power, except with the concurrence of the supreme authority, which, in the first instance, would try, amicably, to accommodate differences. In case of urgency, the combined forces of these protected states, to be at the disposition of the English government.

Some minor principalities, hardly deserving the name of sovereignties, have benefit from English protection without any formal alliance, or tributary contribution. Of this latter class, the Rajahs of Bhurtpoor and Macherry were the principal; it included, also, a number of other inferior chiefs, in the districts about Agra and Delhi, and in those of Bundelcund, and of the Seiks, approaching towards the Satuledge river. The Rajpoot chiefs of Jeypour, Joudpour, Odeypour, Bicanere, and Jesselmere, were not then within the limits of this protection. The British government might require some acknowledgment from the smaller states; but it was inconsiderable, and no force was stationed in their territories.

There was a third class, consisting of sovereigns strictly independent, such as Sindia, Holkar, and the Rajah of Nagpour; these were at peace with the English government, which had its ambassadors among them.

A fourth class might be added, of certain independent communities, or chiefs, with which the English government had never had intercourse, or contracted alliances.

Since the period above mentioned, 1814, some considerable revolutions have taken place. The power of the Mahrattas was irrevocably destroyed, in the wars of 1817 and 18; and that of Nagpour, by the war of 1815. The peishwa no longer ranks among sovereigns; and his possessions, with the exception of Sattarah, are subjected to the English. The Rajah of Nagpour is reduced to comparative insignificance, and Holkar has been deprived of all his dominions south of the Nerbuddah. Nothing has been taken from Sindia; but his situation is insulated, and there are no foreign succours that he can have recourse to; the extinction

tion of the Pindarries has bereaved him of one of his main supports. Indeed, his future existence depends on his faithfully adhering to the engagements he has contracted with the English. On the other hand, several allied states, as Boundec, Cotash, and Bopaul, have received an augmentation of territory; and the five great states of Rajpoutand have been admitted into the federative alliance.

The British possessions in India, taken collectively, may be calculated at 553,000 square miles; and, including all the recent acquisitions, at 83,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these, under the three oldest establishments, or presidencies, may be rated for Bengal, 528,000 square miles, and 57,500,000 inhabitants; for Madras, 154,000 square miles, and 15,000,000 inhabitants; and, for Bombay, 11,000 square miles, and 2,500,000 inhabitants. The total of English possessions, and of their allies, may be computed, by approximative calculation, (for but few correct official details have been published,) at 1,103,000 square miles, and 123,000,000 of inhabitants; and, the grand total of Hindostan including Lahore, Sind, Cabul, &c. at 1,280,000 square miles, and 134,000,000 of inhabitants.

In conclusion, it may be inferred, that the English dominion in India is more extensive than any of the ancient dynasties, not excepting the Patan or the Mogul, although those princes had nothing to fear from the Hindoos, while they abstained from religious persecution. Nor does there appear to be any state capable of giving umbrage to the English; the population is, for the most part, united in one grand confederacy; and the Supreme Government is inculcating and diffusing juster sentiments, and more equitable principles, throughout countries that have been long the prey of anarchy.

In India, the privileges of acquiring landed property is not enjoyed by the legitimate descendants of Europeans long settled there; and probably, on this account, they are less considered by the native casts. The Christian population, of ancient descent, amounts to about half a million, almost all descendants of the first Europeans; but, compared with the other classes,

living in a sort of degradation. The native Europeans keep these, their humble brethren, at a distance; and the consequence is, that both the Mahometans and Hindoos treat them with a marked disrespect, which is not evinced to the Christians of Europe. A change of system, with respect to the Creole Christians, would probably be found to combine and secure advantages not hitherto contemplated, and without subjecting the Indian administration to any kind of risk.

The population of the principal cities of Hindostan, which, in general, are within the English pale, by an approximative estimate, has been rated as follows. Benares, 600,000; Calcutta, 500,000; Surat, 450,000; Madras, 300,000; Lucknow, 200,000; Hyderabad, 200,000; Dacca, 180,000; Bombay, 170,000; Delhi, 150,000; Moorshedabad, 150,000; Pondicherry, 120,000; Nagpoor, 100,000; Bareilly, 100,000; Ahmedabad, 100,000; Cashmere, 100,000; Furruckabad, 70,000; Mirzapour, 60,000; Agra, 60,000; Bareilly, 60,000; Burdwan, 54,000; Bangalore, 50,000; Chupra, 43,000; Seringapatam, 40,000; Broach, 33,000; Mangalore, 30,000; and Palhampour, 30,000. Five of these, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Nagpoor, Bareilly, and Cashmere, are not subject to the English.

There are several other cities, such as Lahore, Jeypoor, Bhurtpour, Aurungabad, &c. of considerable extent and population, but no estimate has been made of them.

In 1805, a list was completed from official documents, of English residents in Hindostan, born in the country, of English parents, amounting to 31,000 individuals. Among these, were 22,000 in the army, as officers or soldiers; free merchants and mariners allowed to settle in India, about 5,000; 300 magistrates, and others, in the courts of justice: the remainder consisted of adventurers, living, by their industry, in different occupations. Since the above period, no particular report has been published; but the total number of resident subjects, born in the country, of English parents, may be fixed at under 40,000.

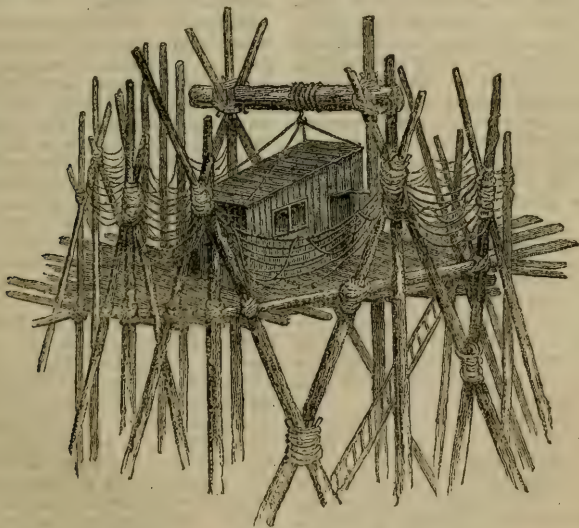
VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IT is our painful task this month to have to record the loss of three English characters of extraordinary eminence in their age, and distinguished alike for their talents and virtues. We refer to the names of Hutton, Jenner, and Radcliffe, — neither of which will be forgotten as long as knowledge and genius are held in respect. We have detailed the life and labours of Dr. Hutton, by favour of his family, in the present Number; and have given place to brief notices of Dr. Jenner and Mrs. Radcliffe: the first of whom we hope, by similar favour, to treat of more at large in our ensuing Number; and we have expectations that we shall also be enabled to gratify the public in regard to the latter, whose writings have been so creditable to the intellectual powers of her sex. In the three we have lost constant readers and valuable friends, whose places we can scarcely hope to live to replace. France, likewise, has

been deprived, by recent death, of the justly celebrated Abbé Haüy, and M. Delambre, one of that distinguished class of mathematicians among whom are ranked Lagrange, Lacroix, and Laplace. Memoirs of both have been transmitted to us from Paris, and we will submit them to our readers as soon as the prior claims of our departed countrymen permit.

The public are aware, that when the Cross of St. Paul's was, in the summer of 1821, taken down, repaired, and re-gilt, an ingenious, enterprising, and laborious artist, Mr. THOMAS HORNER, availed himself of the circumstance to obtain permission to erect an Observatory above the usual site of the Cross, for the purpose of making panoramic drawings of the metropolis and surrounding country. Of this erection, so curious in every respect, as well for its situation as its object, we have been favoured with a sketch, which we have the pleasure to present to our readers.



As the result of these labours, Mr. Horner has now published a very elegant prospectus, with some specimens, in which he announces four magnificent engravings: east and west views forty inches by twenty-five, and

north and south views thirty by twenty-five; each to be accompanied by four descriptive keys. He proposes, also, to have two sets of engravings; one in the line-manner at eight guineas, and the other coloured as drawings at ten guineas.

guineas. It is worthy of observation, that Mr. H. is the inventor of an apparatus by which the most distant and intricate scenery may be delineated with accuracy; and that with such aid he made sketches on 280 sheets of drawing-paper, comprising 1680 square feet. In the prospectus alluded to, Mr. Horner relates many anecdotes of his studies and perils during this arduous enterprise, for the details of which we regret we have not room; but the prospectus will, we doubt not, be sought with avidity, and be found in most libraries. He has merited splendid success, and we are persuaded he will meet with it.

Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL will publish in the course of the present season the seventh volume of his *Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain*. It will comprise the range of coast from the Nore to Weymouth; and in the eighth volume, which will be the last, the Voyage will be prosecuted to the Land's End, where, in the year 1813, this arduous undertaking was commenced.

It is well known that the late King, during the whole of his reign, expended considerable sums in augmenting his library at Buckingham-house, and availed himself of many opportunities of enriching it by the influence arising from his high station; consequently, it became one of the most interesting *deposits* of literary rarities in Europe. It being a subject of general lamentation, that such a collection should, as private property, be excluded from public examination, his present Majesty, with a liberal feeling which cannot be too strongly commended, has signified, through his ministers in Parliament, his intention to present it to the nation; and arrangements are expected to be made for a suitable erection to receive it,—of which further particulars will appear in this Miscellany.

Sir EVERARD HONE, bart. will shortly publish a third volume of *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Preparing for publication, in two volumes, 12mo. *Wine and Walnuts, or After-dinner Chit Chat*, by a Cockney Greybeard.

Major LONG's *Explanatory Travels to the Rocky Mountains of America*, will appear in a few days, in three volumes, octavo, illustrated with maps and plates.

Dr. PRING, of Bath, has in the press,

an *Exposition of the Principles of Pathology, and of the Treatment of Diseases*.

Mr. J. H. WIFFEN has in the press, a Translation in English Verse of the Works of Garcilasso de la Vega, surnamed the "Prince of Castilian poets," with a critical and historical Essay on the rise, progress, decay, and revival, of Spanish Poetry, and a life and portrait of the author.

In a few weeks will appear, *Fables for the Holy Alliance*, with other poems, &c. by THOMAS BROWN the Younger.

Shortly will be published, the second volume of *Body and Soul*.

A poem, entitled the *Judgment of Hubert*, is about to make its appearance.

In a few days will be published, a second edition of *Fifteen Years in India, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life*, being an attempt to describe persons and things in various parts of Hindostan, from the *Journal* of an Officer in his Majesty's service.

The Edinburgh *Annual Register* for the Years 1819 and 1820 are nearly ready for publication.

Immediately will be published, illustrated with numerous cases and engravings, a *Practical Treatise on the Symptoms, Causes, Discrimination, and Treatment*, of some of the most important Complaints that affect the Secretion and Excretion of the Urine; by JOHN HOWSHIP, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

The author of "the Student's Manual," &c. will shortly publish, the *Parent's Latin Grammar*; to which is prefixed, an original Essay on the Formation of Latin Verbs, by J. B. GILCHRIST, LL.D.

The second volume of Mitchell's *Methodical Cyclopædia* will not be ready till the 31st of March; but it will afterwards proceed with periodical regularity. It will comprise Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.—A second edition of the first volume has been prepared, and is now on sale.

Mr. LEWIS, late of Coventry, is preparing a *History of Political Martyrs in the cause of Parliamentary Reform*; a work which cannot fail to be read with interest and sympathy.

In the spring will be published, the *Art of Valuing Rents and Tillage*, explaining the manner of valuing the tenant's right on entering and quitting farms in Yorkshire; and the adjoining counties,

counties, adapted for the use of landlords, land-agents, appraisers, farmers, and tenants, by J. S. BAYLDON.

A gentleman, long known to the literary world, is engaged on the *Lives of Corregio and Parmegiano*.

Mr. JOPLIN is about to publish, *Outlines of a System of Political Economy*, written with a view to prove to government and the country, that the cause of the present agricultural distress is entirely artificial, and to suggest a plan for the management of the currency, by which it may be remedied now, and a recurrence of similar evils prevented in future.

A *Treatise on Mental Derangement*, being the substance of the Gulstonian Lectures delivered in the Royal College of Physicians, in May 1822, by FRANCIS WILLIS, M.D. is in the press.

Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, are preparing for publication. No. I. of this work will appear on the 1st of April, and will contain seven engravings of St. Paul's Cathedral, the new entrance to the House of Lords, the Temple Church, and the Custom House, with two sheets of letter-press. In recommendation of this work, we need only to state, that it is the joint production of Messrs. BRITTON and PUGIN.

Illustrations, Graphic and Literary, of Fonthill Abbey, by Mr. BRITTON, is announced for publication early in April, and will contain twelve engravings instead of nine, as originally promised.

Dr. CAREY has in the press, the *Comedies of Plautus*, in continuation of "the Regent's Pocket Classics."

The author of "the Cavalier," &c. has a new novel in the press, entitled, *the King of the Peak*.

The third volume of the *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay* is just ready for publication.

Shortly will be published, *Memoirs and Select Remains of Miss Mary Shenston*, who died July 2d, 1822, in her eighteenth year, by her brother and sister.

The eggs of the domestic fowl have lately been submitted, by Dr. WILLIAM PROUT, to a variety of experiments, which are detailed in the "Philosophical Transactions;" ten of these eggs, when just laid, weighed from 763 to 975 grains, averaging 875 grains each; and their specific gravities varied from 1.080 to 1.090, average 1.085; their cubic measure being about

2.9 inches on the average. On the breaking of these eggs, and carefully separating the shell and membrane from the albumen, and this from the yelk: the last of these were found to weigh from 211 to 289, average 252 grains; the second or whites weighed from 394 to 605, averaging 530 grains; and the shells and membranes together were from 72 to 108, averaging 94 grains: so that with a standard fresh egg, for comparison, weighing 1000 grains, these average weights would be—yelk 290 grains, white 604 grains, and shell and membrane 107 grains.—An egg, which weighed at first 908 grains, was kept and weighed almost daily during two years, at the end of which time it weighed only 363 grains; having very uniformly lost at the rate of three-quarters of a grain per day: it had not become rotten, at least had no offensive smell on being broken, but the whole of its contents were found in the lesser end in a solid state. At the end of the first week of incubation, or being sat upon by the hen, several eggs, calculated according to the weight of 1000 grains when quite fresh, were found on the average to have lost 50 grains each: at the end of the second week, the average loss was found 130 grains; and at the end of the third week, or full period for hatching, 160 grains had been lost out of the 1000, or near one-sixth of their first weights: the loss being eight times that of similar eggs, naturally, in the same time. Numerous analyses, for ascertaining the component parts of eggs, and the changes effected therein during incubation, are recorded in the *Transactions*, to which we must refer; and only add, that the Doctor considers the yelk analogous to the milk of viviparous animals, but more concentrated, and that its chief use is to afford a pabulum to the young chick during incubation.

The Ettrick Shepherd has a new romance in the press, entitled the *Petrels of Woman*.

Dr. SIEBER's interesting *Travels in Crete* have been translated, and form the current Number of "the London Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels." They include much valuable and original information on the ancient and present state of that island, and particularly on the manners of the Turks and Greeks. The translation contains a correct map of Crete, and other engravings.

Speedily will be published, the Faith once Delivered to the Saints defended, being the substance of three Sermons on the consistency, truth, and importance, of the generally received opinion concerning the person of Christ, by WILLIAM FRANCE.

We understand that Mr. PERKINS has invented a new steam-engine, on a newly-discovered property in steam, by which more than seven-eighths of the fuel and weight of engine may be saved. Mr. P. has constructed a small one, with a cylinder two inches in diameter, and a stroke of twelve inches, which has the power of seven horses. We hope to give the further particulars of this interesting and important invention in an early Number.

The town of Halifax is now lighted by gas on Mr. Grafton's new system, by which the nuisance from the tar and ammonia, hitherto so great in gas works, is entirely remedied. This great object has been effected by the fabrication of a clay composition for retorts, on a peculiar plan, instead of iron, which only partially carbonizes the coal.

Mr. J. SIMCO, of Air-street, Piccadilly, has the following curious articles:—*Dell Arcano Dell Mare di D. Roberto Dudleo, Duca di Northumbrie e Conte di Warwick*, 2 tomes, folio, with many curious plates: Firenze, 1647. The author was the natural son of Robert, the famous Earl of Leicester, by Douglas Howard, daughter of Lord Effingham: he had a great turn for naval affairs. The plates are said to be admirable for that period. In the fifth volume of the "Biographia Britannica" is a particular account of the author; and, at page 473, an account of this book by Dr. Kippis: he says he never saw a copy of it in any Catalogue.—Also, the *History of St. Alban's Abbey*, published by the Antiquarian Society, illustrated with all the different views published of it, and drawings of the monuments and coats-of-arms on the ceiling, also drawings of the other churches, monuments, and painted glass windows; as also the monuments in Dunstable Priory church, very finely executed, by an artist who has been dead some years, elegantly bound in russia, an atlas folio.

The following appropriate inscription, upon a handsome monument, has recently been erected in the chancel

of Tunbridge Church, to the memory of that distinguished character, Dr. VICESIMUS KNOX, the dauntless foe of despotism, the reformer of the universities, and the preacher of peace:—

To the Memory of

VICESIMUS KNOX, D.D.

Master of Tunbridge School, and Rector of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, in Essex.

Born Dec. 8, 1752: died Sept. 6, 1821.

A sound divine,

a polished and powerful writer, an elegant and profound scholar, a zealous, eloquent, and persuasive preacher of the Gospel;

he employed his high endowments

TO THE GLORY OF GOD,

and the moral and intellectual improvement of MAN.

Auxious ever to advance the happiness of his fellow-creatures,

up on the purest principles of Christian philanthropy,

with a lofty spirit of independence, and a rare disinterestedness in conduct, he disregarded the ordinary objects of worldly ambition,

and showed himself, on all occasions,

the enemy of public abuses,

the friend of civil and religious liberty,

the opponent of offensive war,

the promoter of peace,

and the advocate of all the claims of humanity.

"He, being dead,—yet speaketh."

Speedily will be published, an Historical Essay upon the Art of Painting on Glass, from its earliest introduction into England by Cimabue to the present day. In which will be described, *seriatim*, the heraldic emblazonings and portraits upon the principal painted windows in Fonthill Abbey, with an engraving representing the southern oriel in St. Michael's Gallery: the proper absence of Grecian and Roman sculpture in that princely mansion will also come under consideration. Backler's painted window for the Duke of Norfolk; that in the library of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. at Stourhead, some of the tasteful performances of those ingenious artists, the Pearsons and others, will receive every attention: together with remarks on historical painting in oil; by T. ADAMS, jun. Shaftesbury.

The Christian Philosopher, or the Connexion of Science with Religion, is preparing for the press, by T. DICK, author of a variety of literary and scientific communications in this Magazine, Nicholson's "Philosophical Journal," Thomson's "Annals of Philosophy,"

osophy," the "Independent," the "Christian Instructor," &c. This work will comprise illustrations of the omnipotence and grandeur of Deity, and of His wise arrangements in the system of nature, and of the connexion of the sciences of natural history, geography, geology, astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, history, and the inventions of human genius, with the great objects of religion and of Divine Revelation.

A spacious mansion in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, has been engaged for the Royal Academy of Music. Rossini is engaged by the committee; and the subscription already amounts to 50,000*l*.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE purposes exhibiting, in the ensuing spring, a selection of his choicest works, at the Gallery (late West's) in Pall Mall. The paintings will include the celebrated portrait of the King, which Sir Thomas has just finished; and the portraits of the foreign sovereigns and statesmen, which he painted during his late visit to the Continent.

A public subscription has been opened and liberally supported in England to relieve the sufferers by the late destructive earthquake in Syria. In our Number published January 1, we gave a narrative of the details, and we now extract the following from the address of the London Committee:—

In the year 1755 Lisbon was destroyed, and thousands of human beings perished in an earthquake, the effects of which were felt in many parts of England. These effects, and the little distance of Lisbon from England, excited a very great degree of sympathy with the sufferers. Benevolence soon exerted itself, and important supplies were sent in an abundance which characterized and was highly honourable to British feelings. A very short period has elapsed since a smart shock of earthquake alarmed many of the inhabitants of Scotland; but, since the devastation in La Guyra,—where 10,000 persons were engulfed in an instant,—no accounts have reached England of an earthquake so sudden,—so frequently repeated, and long continued,—nor of such destruction to human life and comfort,—as those which, without any warning circumstances, began in Syria on the 13th of August, 1822. This has made the ancient city of Antioch—a name where Christians had first their honourable denomination,—a heap of rubbish and ruins. In the city and surrounding country 20,000 human beings, at the least computation, found an instant death; and who, with a like number, not slain,

but maimed, mutilated, and reduced to agonizing pains, formed about one-fifth of the population of the desolated districts. Those who,—to use the eloquent words of the British consul, John Barker, esq. in his communication from near the ruins of Antioch,—“Those whom it has pleased God to place in happier regions of the globe,” can scarcely realize the idea of the desolation and misery which are the effects of a widely spread convulsion of the earth. There is something really striking in the expression of the Consul, stating, that when the return of day permitted a recognition of persons, “the survivors rushed into one another's arms, through very joy of continued existence.” This joy was quickly followed by most pungent woe. Habitation,—friends,—parents,—children,—husbands,—wives,—lost! The earth trembling under the feet of those who were spared, continually, from the 13th of August to the 9th of October—a dismal period of fifty-six days and nights,—kept alarm and anxiety alive,—and every moment when the earth shook they might fear would be their last. But many more were wounded, and full of agony, with broken bones and diseased bodies. These must have been without medical aid. The dying had little consolation, except the prospect of quitting this woeful scene; and the survivors had full employ by the interment of the dead. To add to these distresses, the wretched Syrians had heard that the *cholera morbus* had manifested itself at no great distance from them! We can hardly figure to ourselves the whole weight of misery and affliction which Syria must have presented to the eye of the British Consul.—Another account, from an Englishman resident several years at Aleppo, and under date 23d of August, states, that the city of Aleppo, built entirely of stone, and the third city of the Ottoman empire, in point of size and population, was, in the space of a few seconds, overturned to its foundations. The writer, after giving an account of his almost miraculous escape from the house in which he lived, under circumstances of extreme danger, during which he commended his soul to God, proceeds to state, that having passed, amidst the falling walls of narrow streets, and over the bodies of the dead and dying, to the gate of the city which was nearest, he witnessed, as he passed along, the most dreadful and heart-rending scenes,—men and women clinging to the ruins of their habitations, holding up their children in their trembling arms,—while his ears were assailed by the piercing cries of the half-buried people, of different nations, imploring mercy from God in their own language. On reaching the gate, amidst impending danger, to his great mortification he found it shut, and a vast multitude, who like himself had fled thither, completely

pletely prevented from escaping; no one having dared to hazard his life under the arch, in order to open it. What increased the difficulty was, the bars had been bent by the earthquake, and the guards, who had been stationed at the gate, had perished in the general desolation. In this dreadful situation, while numbers were perishing around him, and after fervent prayer to God, this gentleman prevailed upon some Turks to assist him in forcing open the gate, which they happily effected by means of large stones thrown against it. No sooner had they rushed through the gate, than a severe shock crumbled the arch to pieces, and many were killed by the fall of it. An immense multitude then pressed out, and with one accord fell prostrate on the ground, earnestly thanking God for their preservation; but, when the first transports of joy subsided, the greatest consternation succeeded, on the recollection of the many who were dear to them, and who were left behind in the city, either buried, or in danger of being buried, in its ruins. The piercing lamentations now were most overwhelming. Thousands of Turks, Jews, and Christians, perished during this melancholy catastrophe; and, to increase the tale of woe, a similar fate had befallen Antioch, Latachia, Gisser Shogr, Idlib, Mendeen, Killis, Scandaroon, and the rest of the towns and villages in the Pachalat of Aleppo. All who had effected their escape out of the city had encamped in the gardens; but the poor Europeans had not the least prospect of having, for a time, a roof to preserve them from the scorching rays of the sun, and from the heavy rains of autumn and winter, as the few effects they had been able to collect were to be sold, to procure a scanty subsistence.—Aleppo is the chief city of Syria, which is a province of the Turkish empire. Within the walls it is from three to four miles in circumference; but, including the houses without the walls, it may be nearly twice as much: the whole stands on eight small hills. The houses are built of stone, with flat roofs, and open courts in the middle; and the streets, like most other places in the East, acquire a melancholy appearance from the dead walls without windows. They are also narrow, which adds to their gloominess; but they are kept neat and clean, which is indispensably necessary in that country, where they continually tremble under pestilential diseases. The streets have gates at each end, which are regularly shut about an hour after sunset. The city was formerly said to contain 235,000 inhabitants.

RUSSIA.

In Russia, prejudices against their language, as a barbarous dialect, are disappearing, and hopes are entertain-

ed of acquiring a national literature. In the course of the last fifteen years Russia has doubled her literary stores. In 1807 three thousand works were published in their language, and now there are more than eight thousand. These have generally issued from the pens of the *noblesse*, the clergy not having furnished above an eighth. The people and *bourgeoise*, just entered into the social order, have not yet appeared on the literary arena.

GERMANY.

M. BESEL has commenced an important work, which every lover of astronomy will doubtless appreciate: it is a General Survey of the Heavens in Zones; and the first part of the work is already in the press.

Dr. HOYER, of Minden, has lately published a detailed account of his hypothesis, that the nucleus of the sun consists of molten gold!

The Ex-King of Sweden has published at Frankfort, "Remarks on the Phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis."

A paper lately published, by M. KAMPS, of Berlin, states the number of suicides in 1817 at 51 for Copenhagen, 300 for Paris, 200 for London, and 57 for Berlin. Hence the number seems to be less in England than in other countries.

ITALY.

A translation, in Italian verse, of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," has lately been published at Palermo.

FRANCE.

A new religious Paris journal, *L'Eclaircur*, has lately been established at Paris. It is the first pure Catholic journal that has appeared.

A publication of a Collection of Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Dramatists, &c. has lately been commenced at Paris.

Various heavy works are in progress in Paris, from which public attention is likely to be diverted by great political agitation. The French are adding to their literature by compilations and translations from foreign works; but little can be said as to their sterling character, being hastily projected, and injudiciously executed.

Among other societies establishing in France, one has been formed at Paris, entitled, *the Circle of the Arts*. It proposes to decree rewards, annually, to deserving artists; to provide for the execution, at its own charge, of paintings, engravings, &c.; to advance sums

sums of money to such as are thus employed; and to unite, in a sort of focus, the brilliant productions of art.

SPAIN.

Few subjects of legislative discussion are more difficult to regulate than that of tithes. Much attention is now paid to this in England and Ireland; and the valuable labours of some have afforded the public an opportunity of more justly investigating it. It is certain that the Cortes of Spain have debated the question, and reduced the tithes to one-half. The present decimal product, valued at 150 millions of reas, has been declared exclusively applicable to the clergy and public worship.

Besides other advantages, the Cortes of Spain and Portugal have to boast of this material improvement, that the members respectively impose upon themselves, as a law, to accept of no employment for themselves, and to solicit none for their relations, so long as they continue members. The political morality of this self-denying ordinance is unexceptionable.

PORTUGAL.

A French theatre has been established at Lisbon, and the undertaking

bids fair to obtain its merited share of popular favour.

UNITED STATES.

We collect from a table of the aggregate amount of each description of persons in the United States and their territories, according to the census taken in virtue of the Act of Congress of the 14th of March, 1820, and the Act of the 3d of March, 1821, compiled from returns received at the department of State, that there are—

Free white Males.....	4,177,258
Females.....	3,866,657
Free coloured Males.....	112,770
Females.....	120,760
Foreigners not naturalized.....	53,687
The number of free Persons engaged in Agriculture are.....	2,070,646
Of Persons engaged in Commerce.....	72,493
And of Persons engaged in Manufactures.....	349,506
<i>Slaves.</i>	
Males.....	788,028
Females.....	750,100

Total Slaves..1,538,128

—How disgraceful, however, to read of a million and a half of slaves in a country in other respects the freest in the world!

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* THIRD YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLII.—*To repeal certain Acts and Parts of Acts, relating to the Importation of Goods and Merchandize.*—June 24, 1822.

Repeal of 12 C. 2. c. 18. § 3. as to importation of goods of Asia, Africa, or America, in British ships only.

Repeal of § 4. of the same Act, as to the importation of goods of Asia, &c. directly from the place of their growth.

Repeal of § 8. of the same Act, as to the importation of goods of Russia, and certain enumerated European goods, and Turkish goods, in British ships, or ships of the country of their growth.

Repeal of § 12, 14. of the same Act, as relates to goods of the Streights, Spain, and Portugal.

Irish Act, 27 G. 3. c. 23. extending the English Act, 12 C. 2. c. 18. to Ireland, repealed, so far as relates to matters repealed by this Act.

Repeal of § 23. of 13 and 14 C. 2. c. 11. prohibiting the importation of certain articles from the Netherlands or Germany.

Repeal of so much of 13 and 14 C. 2. MONTHLY MAG. No. 379.

c. 11. § 6. as relates to privileges of foreign-built ships owned by Englishman.

Repeal of 1 Anne, st. 1. c. 12. § 112. as to importation of Hungary wines.

Repeal of 6 Anne, c. 33. as to cochineal, although made perpetual by 12 Anne, st. 1. c. 18. § 3.

Repeal of 6 G. 1. c. 14. as to importation of raw silk and Mohair yarn.

Repeal of 6 G. 1. c. 15. as to deals and fir timber.

Repeal of 13 G. 1. c. 25. and 7 G. 2. c. 18. for free importation of cochineal, although revived and continued by 1 and 2 G. 4. c. 14.

Repeal of 6 G. 2. c. 7. for the free importation of jewels.

Repeal of 14 G. 2. c. 36. 25 G. 2. c. 34. regulating importation of Persian goods through Russia.

Repeal of 25 G. 2. c. 32. § 1. as to importation of gum senega.

Repeal of 6 G. 3. c. 52. § 20, as to importation of cotton wool, from any place, in British ships.

Repeal of 7 G. 3. c. 43. § 2, as to importing cambrics in British ships only.

Repeal of 15 G. 3. c. 35, though made perpetual

perpetual by 31 G. 3. c. 43, as to importation of raw goat-skins.

Repeal of § 1. of 19 G. 3. c. 48, as to importation of manufactured goods of Asia, &c.

Repeal of § 2. of 19 G. 3. c. 48, permitting importation of oil of cinnamon, &c.

Repeal of 22 G. 3. c. 78, as to import of drugs, wines, timber, &c. except as to thrown silk.

Repeal of § 10. of 27 G. 3. c. 1, as to importation of enumerated European goods in British ships, or ships of the country.

Repeal of § 11. of 27 G. 3. c. 19, as to importation from Gibraltar of goods imported there from Morocco.

Repeal of § 4. of 30 G. 3. c. 40, as to importation of manufactured tobacco.

Repeal of so much of 35 G. 3. c. 117, as provides that rape-seed shall be imported in British-built ships.

Repeal of so much of § 2. of 36 G. 3. c. 113, as provides that linseed cakes shall be imported in British ships.

Repeal of 5 G. 3. c. 30. § 1, 2, as to licenses for importing East India goods for export to Africa.

Repeal as to licenses for importation of spices under 8 Anne, c. 7. § 13; 6 G. 1. c. 21. § 45, 46; 8 G. 1. c. 18. § 21.

Repeal of so much of 43 G. 3. c. 68. § 29, as provides that Russian or Turkish tobacco shall be imported in British-built ships.

Repeal of so much of 55 G. 3. c. 29. § 10, 11; and 57 G. 3. c. 4, as requires goods of the Levant, or raw silk, or mohair yarn of the Grand Seignior's dominions, to be imported in British-built ships only.

Repeal of 56 G. 3. c. 37, as to German prunes.

Repeal of 59 G. 3. c. 74. § 2, as to importation of tobacco from place of its growth, in British ships, or ships of the country.

Not to affect penalties already incurred under recited Acts.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Rose, a Ballad, composed by Joseph Garnett, with Accompaniments for the Piano-Forte. 1s.

THE words of this ballad are announced as emanating from the muse of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox; and, though they turn upon one of the oldest similes in poetic use, possess an ease and smoothness creditable to a mind, that, we apprehend, was little habituated to metrical composition. The music, without claiming any distinguished praise, is at least of a pleasing cast, and calculated to gratify the general ear. The piano-forte accompaniment is constructed with attention to the character of the instrument for which its execution is designed; and, with the advantages of an agreeable voice, and a good finger, the composition may be rendered considerably attractive with most of those who are not disposed to be difficult or fastidious.

Absence, a Song. Written by Mr. Thomas Campbell, and composed by Mr. Henry Bishop. 2s.

With Mr. Bishop's powers as a vocal composer, none are better acquainted than ourselves, nor more disposed to award to them their due portion of praise: but the present effort is not of a description to allow us our wonted pleasure. We cannot praise insipidity and want of invention. Mr. B. has evidently sat down to the words of this

song in spite of the inappetite of the movement; that inappetite, by which every man of genius is liable to be visited, but which no sensible man selects for the performance of a task that requires the exercise of his best powers. The words of this song would alone be sufficient to rank Mr. Campbell above the generality of modern poets; but the composer, as if little sensible to their merit, has slighted their claim upon his exertions, and by no means done them justice. The effect of his music is flat and feeble, and not calculated to illustrate the poet's meaning, or raise, or even support, his own reputation.

"'Tis sweet to hear." Recitative and Air, sung by Mr. Nelson at the Nobility's Concerts. The Words selected from the Poems of Lord Byron, the Music by John Barnett. 2s.

We have perused this publication with considerable pleasure. The recitative is correctly expressive; and the melody, of which it forms the introduction, possesses many proofs of strong and clear conception, as well as of beauty and elegance of manner. In some of the passages, the sentiment of the poetry is not only justly, but forcibly, given; and the general result of the junction of the muse of Lord Byron with that of Mr. Barnett, amounts, in our judgment, to a vigour of effect, mutually creditable to the poet

poet and the musician. The strain, if not replete with excellence, possesses a large portion of that quality, and (to use its own opening words,) 'tis sweet to hear.

Fifth Fantasia, consisting of the most favourite Airs from Mozart's Opera of Le Nozze di Figaro. Composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte; with a Flute Accompaniment, by John Purkis. 3s.

The work of which this is the fifth number, forms one of those publications which young piano-forte performers practise with pleasure to their ear, and improvement to their finger. Without too much disturbing the original passages, Mr. Purkis (whose performance of this piece on Flight and Robson's stupendous organ, called the Apollonicon, can alone give a just idea of its excellence,) has thrown many rich and beautiful heightenings, which, while they evince his taste and resources of imagination, indicate, not darkly, his knowledge of the true character of the instrument for which he writes, and his manual powers as a performer.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The general bill-of-fare at this theatre, for the past month, has been representations of *Henry the Eighth*; *Love in a Village*; *The Beggar's Opera*; *Romeo and Juliet*; and *The Comedy of Errors*: in which dramas; the talents of the company have been powerfully displayed. The only positive novelty, however, has been that of a farce, called *The Duel*, presented, for the first time, on the 15th ult.; the prin-

cipal characters in which were performed by Messrs. Jones, Farren, and Connor: The plot of this piece is so humourously conceived, and some of the characters are so original and pleasant, that it only required the previous aid of the pruning knife, to have been as well received on its first night, as it has uniformly been since.

DRURY-LANE.—At Drury-Lane, the excellent performances of *She Stoops to Conquer*; *The Halt of the Caravan*; *Richard the Third*; *Macbeth*; *The Merchant of Venice*; *King Lear*; *Guy Rannering*; *Love in a Village*; *Artaxerxes*; and *Rob Roy Macgregor*; have attracted crowded and brilliant audiences; and, aided by *The Swiss Villagers*; *The Agreeable Surprise*; *Exchange no Robbery*; *Old and Young*; *The Spoiled Child*; and a new farce, entitled, *Deaf as a Post*; have sustained the eclat and high reputation now enjoyed by this magnificent concern. The company is the strongest ever known. KEAN, YOUNG, and COOPER, in tragedy; ELLISTON, MUNDEN, KNIGHT, and LISTON, in comedy; BRAHAM, STEPHENS, AUSTIN, and POVEY, in opera; besides a fine *Corps de Ballet*.

The Oratorios of the present season have commenced, under the management of Boehsa and Smart. The principal performers, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Mr. Braham, Madame Cam-porese, Miss Hallande, Miss Goodall, Miss Tree, and Signor Curioni, did ample justice to the judiciously-selected compositions brought together on the occasion.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

WE would fain recommend to the attention of such of our readers as interest themselves in the progress of the improvements that are making in the science and systems of education, a thin octavo volume just published upon this subject, entitled, *Plans for the Government and Liberal Instruction of Boys in large Numbers, drawn from Experience*. The author has, in his preface, so well and so concisely described both what the object of his plan is, and what it is not, that we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing the entire passage. "It is

not to change the course of nature by transmuting boys into little men. It is not to enable our pupils to hide the meagreness of their stock by the dexterity with which they may display their wares; not to lead a boy to imagine that his education is finished, because he has arrived at a certain age; not for him to suppose, that to talk fluently can be any excuse for not thinking deeply; or that manners may be a succedaneum for conduct. We endeavour to teach our pupils the art of self-government and self-education. So far from supposing

supposing education to cease at school, or at college, we look forward to the moment when our pupils become their own masters, as that in which the most important branch commences. If they leave us with a discriminating judgment, the power of doing and forbearing whatever religion and reason shall tell them ought to be done or forborne, and such an extensive and familiar acquaintance with elementary learning as shall render the business of acquisition pleasant, we consider our duty performed." Another passage in this short preface is equally entitled to notice and commendation. It refers to that frequent and almost general want of the habit of self-direction, or practical obedience to the dictates of our convictions, so lamentably conspicuous in the conduct even of the well-informed and reasoning portion of mankind.

"Who reasons wisely, is not therefore wise:

His art in reasoning, not in acting, lies."

"We mainly attribute," says the author, "this defect to the want of early practice in the inestimable science of self-direction. Where much coercion is employed with young persons, they have no chance of acquiring this art: so far are their minds from governing their actions, that the former are in a continual state of rebellion against the motives which influence the latter. It ought not, then, to be a subject of wonder, that, when those extraneous motives cease to operate, and the actions are left to the control of a power which they have never learnt the habit of obeying, anarchy should be the natural and inevitable consequence." The chapter "On the best Method of acquiring Languages," is not a whit less worthy of attention. In what is said of the tediousness and imperfection of the common method we are disposed entirely to accord; the more so, as we are well informed that the subject was regarded in precisely the same point of view by that universally celebrated philologist, the late John Horne Tooke, who had practically tried, and successfully demonstrated, the efficacy of a much shorter and more rational system. Some living examples might also be quoted, even from among those who have ultimately distinguished themselves highly at the universities, of the splendid results of a process, not very unlike that which here is recommended. From the biography, also, of the illustrious dead, the author might very much have enlarged the number of instances he has quoted. In the chapter which immediately follows, on the subject of "Elocution," there are also many judicious remarks; particularly those, which have reference to impediments of speech. The author had already, in this detail of his system of school regulations, (chap. 2.) advanced it as his opinion, "that stammering results altogether from the habit of speaking without an attention to time." And it is certainly no small commenda-

tion; that an essential part of the very mechanism, or regulations, of his whole system, has an obvious tendency to the correction of this defect. In the following passage he is still more explicit. "It has, we think, been clearly proved by Mr. Thelwall, that the disobedience of the organs to the will of the speaker, (which is the proximate cause of stammering,) proceeds from his neglect of the laws of rhythmus; in other words, from his not speaking with due attention to measure or time. Be this; however, as it may, we have found in practice, that cultivating the ear, with regard to the perception of time in speech, is an excellent means of restoring to the pupil a due control over his organs. But the mere perception of time and rhythmus is not enough, because the exercise of the faculty may be thwarted; and it will be thwarted, by every thing which disturbs the mind, and irritates the temper of the pupil. Health, employment, and order, will be therefore found to be very important auxiliaries in working the cure; and here, we think, we have some advantages." For this assumption there is certainly some foundation; and there can be little doubt that the system recommended in this very valuable treatise must, at least, have the effect of preventing impediment from originating or diffusing itself in a seminary so regulated, and even of correcting and removing it in the less aggravated instances; though, where stammering or stuttering have become seriously obstinate, by long confirmation and habit, something more may be requisite than this author appears to be aware of, or than can be consistent with the necessary attentions and regulations of any seminary in which the remedy of this calamity is not avowedly made the primary object of tuition. Against one insinuation, or admission, however, of this author, we should be disposed to enter our solemn protest,—namely, that a sort of "sing-song tone is almost inseparable, in its early stages," from a plan of metrical instruction for the remedy of impediment. The natural inflections should, certainly, in all cases of elocutionary tuition, be attended to from the first; for nothing can, in reality, be more opposite, or more inconsistent, than a *sing-song tone*, and a genuine rhythmical delivery. In another observation, however, the author is perfectly well founded. "Strange as it may appear, it is frequently much more easy to induce the capacity for speaking without stammering, than the inclination. The reconciling power of habit extends even to this malady; and instances are by no means rare, of persons, who, after becoming able to speak fluently with very slight self-command, have slid again into their former track, apparently from not feeling the importance of the acquisition which they had

had made." The author might have gone even still further into paradox without deviation from truth. He might safely have affirmed, that there is, in many instances, even an unconquerable reluctance to usages that have a tendency to supersede old habits. Man, inconsistent man, a logician in theory, but an automaton in practice, is apt to become attached even to calamities by long usage. Bipedes of this description have been known, who have been so long familiar with the tortures of the gout, as to be actually proud of an afflicted toe, and to look upon it as a kind of privilege and distinction; and Dr. Darwin, a most notorious stammerer, used to splutter forth with a sort of triumphant smile, that "every b-b-b-b-body might sp-sp-sp-sp-speak p-p-plainly if he w-w-w-w-would."

A very interesting and well-written little work has made its appearance under the title of *The Protestant Beadsmen*, consisting of a series of biographical notices and hymns, commemorating the saints and martyrs whose holidays are kept by the Church of England. The author pursues the order in which the saint-days stand in the calendar; and under each head gives a succinct and clear history of the actions and character of each individual, interspersed with appropriate remarks and reflections. For his facts and opinions, the author acknowledges his obligations to modern and popular writers, as well as to the old divines; but the able and pleasing way in which he has arranged his information, added to the taste and poetical spirit displayed in the numerous hymns, give this ingenious volume strong claims upon our approbation. That it exhibits feelings of warm and unaffected piety is praise of a higher nature, but not less justly its due. To every biographical sketch, a short hymn is subjoined, which are for the most part written with simplicity and beauty, and evince poetical powers of a very respectable order. We are tempted to extract, as a specimen of the rest, the hymn appropriated to the commemoration of the feast of St. John the Baptist:—

Oh thou! that in the desert wild,
A rugged, lone, mysterious, child,
Did'st learn the old prophetic cry,
That shew'd thy Saviour's ministry!
To hear thy word by Jordan's flood,
In silent awe, the nations stood;
And Judah's proudest might not brook
To bide her prophet's taunt and soul-compelling look.

Yet eyes there were on heaven intent,
And hearts baptiz'd and penitent;
No needs were they, to sink or rise
With ev'ry wind that swept the skies;
But all prepar'd their King to meet,
They clung around the Baptist's feet,
Till he confess'd the incarnate word,
And slept, in calm content, beneath a wanton's sword.

The warning voice is heard no more,
But we will sing its burthen o'er.
"Repent, repent!" his rais'd e'en now,

The axe that smites the fruitless bough;
E'en now it comes,—the tide of wrath,—
And headlong sweeps the sinner forth:
Hast thou in Judah's darkness trod?
Oh!—ere thy foot be staid,—away! and meet thy God."

There is nothing which tends to elucidate the degrees of civilization, to which the different nations of antiquity had arrived, more than their respective architectural remains. Had none of the literary works of the ancient Grecian republics reached these times, and had our opinions of the depth of their knowledge, and the chastity of their taste, been alone formed from the perfect execution of their statues, or the simple grandeur of their temples, it is not probable that we should have assigned them a lower place in the scale of civilization and mental excellence than they at present possess. Indeed we can only estimate the abilities of those nations, whose literature has not reached us, or is not generally known,—such as the ancient Hindoos,—by the specimens of their buildings which are still in existence. The science of architecture, therefore, in this view, not only deserves to be studied for its own attractions, but for the light it throws upon universal history. The great difficulty in the acquisition of this general knowledge, has hitherto been the number of works, on all the various styles, necessary to be consulted. We are glad that this obstacle is likely to be in a great measure removed by a work, of which the first part is now published, entitled, *Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archaeology, classical and mediæval*, by the Rev. T. D. FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S. &c. The accounts of the various sorts of architecture, here treated upon, are correct, and contain much valuable information, though perhaps they are too much compressed. The style of the work has no particular title to approbation; but, on the whole, we can confidently recommend it to the perusal of our readers.

Notwithstanding the many valuable works which have of late years appeared on subjects of bibliographical interest, we think that the bulk and expensive form of those publications will render not unacceptable the convenient size, and unassuming pretensions, of the *Classical Collector's Vade Mecum*, intended as an introduction to the knowledge of the best editions of the Greek and Roman classics. To Renouard, Dibdin, and other writers of eminence on this subject, the author freely acknowledges his obligations; but he has drawn from his own researches materials which confer value upon his work, independent of its peculiar advantage as "a portable and useful manual." The lists of the classics are very extensive and complete. The learning and discretion evinced in the compilation of this little volume are very creditable to its author, who

who has a particular claim on the gratitude of young collectors, by thus furnishing them with a cheap, commodious, and correct, guide in the selection of their classical library.

Critical applause is not required in regard to three volumes of *Public Characters of all Nations*; because such a body of interesting facts, as a work of necessary reference, must find its way into every literary family as rapidly as our Miscellany. It is sufficient to observe, that it contains impartial and neatly drawn Memoirs of nearly 3000 living persons in every walk of life; and therefore addresses itself to the curiosity of millions, all of whom it must gratify and instruct in various degrees.

There are occasional traces of cleverness, in a little volume of *Stories* lately published, entitled, *December Tales*; but, upon the whole, it would, perhaps, have been more judicious in the author to have suffered them to remain in his portfolio. They are in many instances deficient both in interest and good taste; and the reader, when he closes the volume, feels inclined to ask the question *cui bono*? "The Falls of Ohiopyle" is, perhaps, the best tale in the volume, and "The Test of Affection" decidedly the worst. In all of them there is a want of simplicity, and an appearance of attempt and constraint in the style. It is singular that, in the articles at the end of the volume, called "Recollections," the writer should criticise exactly the same works which have lately been noticed in the *Retrospective Review*; works, too, of rare occurrence, and which are seldom found in the hands of the ordinary reader. When the author tells us, "that he has just closed, and placed upon the shelf, a book, the perusal of which had been a considerable fund of entertainment to him, the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*," we apprehend he mistook the volume; and that he had, in fact, just placed upon the shelf the fifth volume of the *Retrospective Review*.

We may expect that the various works, in which the character, manners, and history, both public and private, of the *Emperor Napoleon*, have been, of late, minutely delineated and narrated, will at length fix the opinion of the world upon that subject, and remove the strange misconceptions and gross delusions which have been so long and so generally entertained. *The Journal of the Private Life and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon at Saint Helena*, by the COUNT DE LAS CASES, is full of interesting details, and is highly valuable, as presenting a faithful picture of Napoleon in the seclusion of domestic life, drawn by one who enjoyed the best opportunities, from the confidential familiarity with which he was treated, of contemplating the features of the original, and catching their genuine expression.

The testimony given by the Count, is, we scarcely need to say, highly favourable to his deceased master. In its general tenor, and in the impression which it leaves on the reader's mind, it strikingly supports the volumes of Mr. O'Meara; and thus, indirectly, affords additional grounds for the confidence with which their contents have been received by the public. The exposures, which that gentleman had the boldness to make, might have been expected to draw down upon him, long since, all the rancour and scurrility of those to whom the recollection of the treatment of Napoleon in his exile must be as worm-wood. It is surprising that their attack has been so long postponed; but we find it, at last, made by a simultaneous arrangement in the Court of King's Bench on the one hand, and in the Quarterly Review on the other. With respect to the first, we have our doubts whether the matter will ever find its way before a jury. As to the article in the Review, the sum of the argument is, not that the details of the conversations with Napoleon are in the slightest degree impeached in point of fidelity, for they are expressly stated to be, in the Reviewer's opinion, substantially correct; but, that Mr. O'Meara connived at the secret correspondence of the exiles, and acted in breach of his trust, and contrary to the established regulations. The situation of Mr. O'Meara was a very difficult one; and no man alive could, probably, in such a position, have held the balance even between his conflicting duties. It is, however, strictly due to Mr. O'Meara, that the judgment of the public should be suspended, until he has had an opportunity of answering the charges, which are here urged against him, with an asperity and eager violence, in which, alone, we should find strong grounds for hesitation and suspicion. As far as regards the attempt of the Reviewer to remove the stigma from the character of the measures pursued respecting Napoleon, we think he wholly fails; and we consider his only success to consist in the variety and force of his vituperation, which, from long practice and happy natural powers, he is able to administer with no little dexterity and effect. We cannot quit the subject of Napoleon, without adverting to the publication of his *Memoirs of the History of France*, during his reign, dictated by him at St. Helena, to Counts Montholon, Bertrand, &c. and printed from the original manuscript, which command the most intense interest, and are of inestimable value as materials for the future historian.

We announced, in our last number, the publication of another addition to the apparently interminable series of Scotch novels, which recur, at stated periods, with a regularity on which we may make

our calculations with the utmost exactness. Nor need we confine our prognostications to the time of their appearance alone. Their character, also, may be determined *a priori*; and each successive work leaves us little to say, in point of criticism, but to repeat, with slight modifications, our strictures on its predecessors. The author, truly, seems determined to exhaust the patient perseverance of the critics, who have hitherto panted after him with exemplary industry. Of *Peveril of the Peak*, we shall briefly say, that it exhibits the same merits and defects which characterize all the works of this writer, whoever he may be. Much genius, much life, and extensive information, are to be found in almost every page, alloyed with great negligence of style, vast improbabilities of plot, and exaggerated and unnatural characters. The time of the present novel is laid in the reign of Charles the Second, who is finely painted; and the author has availed himself of the striking contrast, afforded by the Puritan and Cavalier factions, to bring out several characters in very bold and beautiful colours. Great pains have evidently been bestowed on the Duke of Buckingham, who makes a conspicuous figure, and is drawn with much spirit and effect. With his usual propensity to whatever is grotesque and strange, the novelist takes delight in placing frequently before our eyes, the diminutive figure of the well-known Geoffrey Hindson; and, as a kind of counterpart, he has invented a female, of about the same stature, half imp and half human, bred between a Manksman and an Arabian or Hindoo woman, abounding in apish tricks and subtle wiles, a rope-dancer on a mountebank's booth, and an aspirant to the honours of alliance with the lionses of Peveril or Buckingham; and this little abortive anomaly of woman, he makes the pivot upon which all his plot turns. This part of the story is highly improbable; and is altogether, in our opinion, very far from pleasing. But this is certainly its weakest point; and, for the rest, the reader may refer to these four volumes with the assurance of receiving from them the same kind and degree of satisfaction which, we take it for granted, he has derived from the perusal of its many precursors.

Notwithstanding the works which have been, at various times, published, on the history of the external wars and domestic quarrels of the Romans, and the numerous accounts of their laws, manners; and customs, it is a curious fact, that there has not been one, at least in this country, which has treated exclusively, and in a popular style, of the rise and progress of literature in that interesting nation. This most important branch of their history has now been entered upon, in a manner which de-

serves the highest commendation, by JOHN DUNLOP, ESQ. the well-known author of the *History of Fiction*. It is entitled, *A History of Roman Literature, from its Earliest Period to the Augustan Age*. We sincerely hope, ere long, to see this work concluded; and we feel convinced, that if, as the author intimates in his preface, the completion of his plan depends upon the reception which these two volumes meet with, he will have no cause to disappoint us. We cannot conclude this short notice without assuring our readers, that they highly deserve a place on the shelf of every lover of literature.

One of the most amusing publications we have for some time met with, is *Relics of Literature*, by STEPHEN COLLET, A.M. It consists of a great variety of literary fragments, collected by the author, in a very miscellaneous course of reading. The most curious and interesting papers are principally selected from manuscripts, and other rare volumes, in the British Museum, and are particularly valuable for the light they throw upon our general and literary history. There are many poems and other papers collected by the author from American journals, or drawn up and arranged by him during a late visit to that country. These are peculiarly interesting, as illustrative of the state of literature and civilization in that quarter of the globe. The original articles which this book contains, confer also great credit upon the author as an antiquary. Our readers will, we are assured, seldom meet with a work, which, while it affords them the greatest amusement, will be found to possess so much valuable information as is here accumulated.

The first volume has appeared of a projected series of separate portable Dictionaries on the several branches of Knowledge, which series, taken together, will form a Methodical Cyclopaedia. This volume embraces History and Historical Biography, subjects of general interest, and of which a Dictionary was much wanted. It is printed with elegance, in a type which includes a prodigious quantity of information, is well supplied with maps and portraits; and, in many articles which we have consulted, is written with care and correctness. The next volume will comprise Chemistry, and its collaterals; and, if the whole are as well executed as the first volume, extensive and permanent success must attend the work.

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Wallis Vale, and other Poems; by the Author of "the Juvenile Poetical Moralists." 8vo. 5s.

Eyth's Lyra Prophetica. 8vo. 20s.

Ancient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic; translated by J. G. Lockhart, L.L.B. 4to. 18s.

Blossoms; by Robert Millhouse. 2s. 6d.

The Knight's Tale, and the Flower and the Leaf, after Chaucer; by Lord Thurlow. 7s.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Letter to the Rev. R. T. Malthus, being an Answer to the Criticism on Mr. Godwin's work on Population: with an Examination of the Censuses of Great Britain and Ireland; by David Booth. 8vo. 5s.

Credit Pernicious. 1s. 6d.

Impartial and Philosophical Strictures on Parliamentary Reform, the Liberty of the Press, Criminal Jurisprudence, &c.; by the Author of "Sketch of a Plan for Suppressing Mendicity," &c.

One Year of the Administration of the Marquess Wellesley in Ireland. 3s. 6d.

Speeches delivered at County Meetings. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Remarks on the Erroneous Principles which led to the new Corn Law; by John Wright, esq. 1s. 6d.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 379.

An Appeal to the Gentlemen of England in behalf of the Church of England; by A. Campbell, A.M. 2s. 6d.

Further Considerations addressed to Lord Liverpool, on the Agricultural Distress; by Lord Stourton. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Hints on the Danger of Unsettling the Currency, &c. 1s. 6d.

East and West India Sugar, or a Refutation of the Claims of the West India Colonists. 3s.

A Letter to M. Jean Baptiste Say on Free and Slave Labour; by Adam Hodgson. 2s.

Observations on the present State of Landed Property; by David Lowe, esq. 2s. 6d.

Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Vol. VII. New Series. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Letter to the Proprietors and Occupiers of Land on the Declension of Agricultural Prosperity; by Thomas, Lord Erskine. 8vo. 2s.

Thoughts and Details on the High and Low Prices of the last Thirty Years; by T. Tooke, esq. F.R.S.

Remarks on the Declaration of the Allied Powers from Verona; by an Englishman. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Letter to the Rev. T. S. Hughes; by E. H. Barker, esq. Fourth edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Hon. G. Tierney on Reform in Parliament; by J. L. Bicknell, F.R.S. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Marquess of Lansdowne on the State of the Currency; by Daniel Beaumont Payne, esq. 1s. 6d.

On the Importance of Educating the Infant Poor. 4s.

A Letter to H. Brougham, esq. on his Durham Speech, &c. 2s. 6d.

The Case of the Landed Interests, and their Just Claims. 1s. 6d.

The Crisis of Spain. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Five Letters on the Customs, addressed to Sir C. Long.

A Letter to Lord Liverpool on Agricultural Distress; by an old Tory. 8vo. 1s.

THEOLOGY.

Sequel to an unfinished Manuscript of Henry Kirke White. 12mo. 4s.

Services at the Ordination of the Rev. James Parsons to the Pastoral Charge of the Church and Congregation assembling in Lendal Chapel, York, Oct. 24, 1822.

Twenty Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge in 1822; by the Rev. C. Benson. 8vo. 12s.

A brief Harmonized and Paraphrastic Exposition of the Gospel; by the Rev. G. Wilkins. 8vo. 9s.

The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures proved; by the Rev. T. Wilkinson. 6s.

The Blessing pronounced by Christ on the Merciful: a Sermon, preached at Hackney, Jan. 12, 1823; by Robert Aspland. 1s. 6d.

Sermons by the late Rev. W. Hawkes. 2 vols: 8vo. 24s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceses of Raphoe; by William Magee, D.D. &c. 2s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Town and Soke of Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln; by George Weir. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Part VI. completing Vol. VIII. of the London Journal of Voyages and Travels: containing Recent Travels in Crete; with Views, and a Map of the Island; and Title and Index of the Volume. 3s. 6d. sewed, 4s. boards.

Diary of a Tour through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine, in 1821 and

1822; by a Field-Officer of Cavalry. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Travels in Asia, by Modern Writers; by the Rev. W. Bingley. 12mo. 7s.

Narrative of a Voyage round the World, in the Uranie and Physicienne Corvettes, commanded by Capt. Freycinet; in Letters to a Friend, by J. Arago. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822; edited by T. H. Colebrooke, esq. 8vo. 12s.

Ireland Exhibited; by A. Atkinson, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

Travels in the Northern States of America; by Timothy Dwight, esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains in 1819-20; by Edward James, esq. 3 vols. 8vo.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

WHOEVER may not have seen a case of hydrophobia, has been spared one of the most appalling spectacles that the tragedy of life presents; and the disease is no less fatal in event than formidable in nature, and frightful in aspect: excision of the part bitten, or a very tight ligature made immediately above the wound that has been inflicted by the rabid animal, being the only actual safeguards hitherto ascertained in regular practice against the irremediable impregnation of the system with the terrific virus, upon which depends the manifestation of the disorder.* It is of some importance to the public to know, that a tight bandage round the limb will thus prevent the rapid travel of the poison; for this could always be applied at the moment,—it requiring neither the tact nor the nerve that free incision of the bitten part supposes.

Investigation after death from hydrophobia does not afford much information as to the *rationale* of the malady. In the instance the Reporter has recently witnessed, (and which was immediately ordered to Bartholomew's Hospital, on account of the subject being in a wretched state of poverty at his own home, and sur-

rounded by imbecile relations,) nothing was made manifest by the dissector's knife, beyond little more than an ordinary congestion in the blood-vessels of the head, some inflammation along the course of the spinal chord, and slight marks of irritation in the pulmonary organs; and these were all probably rather incidental consequences than absolute essence of the disease. It is a curious circumstance, that imagination alone will occasionally produce every symptom of hydrophobic irritation; and it would be interesting to ascertain whether dissection would in that case display the same tokens of disturbed function as when the affection had resulted from its usual virus. Another remarkable character of the formidable complaint in question is, that, while the salivary glands thus secrete one of the most malignant of poisons, none of it can be detected in the blood from which the secretion is produced: the flesh of an animal that has died of hydrophobia may be even eaten with impunity. This peculiarity, however, the distemper in question possesses in common with many others that are dependant upon a specific matter; and it serves to show, that the laws of secretion are enveloped by much that is mysterious and inexplicable.

* The writer says "regular practice," from the circumstance of his having been informed, by a respectable and professional man, that a medicine, prepared by an obscure person living near Wing, in Buckinghamshire, has positively, in many known instances, proved counteractive of the disease. This medicine is probably the meadow-saffron, given in such large doses as to expel the morbid poison. It seems that the colchicum grows in abundance near the residence of the nostrum proprietor.

Coughs still continue prevalent; but they have lately assumed rather a stomachic than pulmonary aspect, or rather that disorder, which had commenced in some portion of the lungs, often comes to affect the first passages by sympathy; and, in that case, is vincible by remedies applied to the digestive organs. We are told, indeed, by very high authority, that this ventricular essence of seemingly pulmonary ailment, is much more common than is for the most part suspected: even positive

positive asthma, Dr. Bree informs us, is for the most part to be treated by medicinals that more immediately act upon the *primæ viæ*; and some persons, as is generally known, go farther still in these notions, assuming that, à capite ad calcem, from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet, deranged manifestation is all stomachic. But that a formidable malady may make good its lodgment in the frame without touching the stomach in its frightful march, is sufficiently proved by the characteristics of that to which allusion has been made in the commencement of this paper; and, even when no specific virus shall have been engaged in the production of disordered states, your ventricular doctors shall occasionally work at the first passages with about as much success as would attend the undertaking to whiten an Ethiopian skin, or deprive a leopard of its spots: whereas remedies, directed to those organs which are in reality implicated in the affair, shall prove directly operative, and ultimately successful.

Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, and other convulsive diseases, the Reporter has known to be protracted and confirmed by a practical adherence to that creed which simplifies all disease into ventricular irregularity, and all medicine into stomachic influence. On the other hand, much mischief has often been occasioned by blindly following the notion of specific operation, or strengthening agency, without a due regard to those circumstances which arise out of the extensive sympathies of the first

passages, or rather of the nerves which supply them; and a dose of magnesia will not seldom put a stop to a cough which had proved obstinately irremediable by balsams, anodynes, and expectorants.*

The Reporter is called upon to express his acknowledgments to a writer in the last Number of this Magazine, and to say, that the intimation so kindly given on the score of technicals shall studiously be attended to. It will however be recollected, by objectors to the language of these essays, that their composition involves some difficulty. While it will ever be their author's desire to raise his feeble voice against the mere *cabalistica* of medicine, he hopes that he should be the last to desire the accomplishment of any thing inconsistent with the legitimate dignity of professional science. Medicine, as well as mathematics, is without a "royal road;" and the proper understanding of disease, even at times in its phraseology, must be the result of regular initiation, not into the mysteries, but the *modes*, of the art.

Bedford-row;
Feb. 20, 1823.

D. UWINS, M.D.

* The virtues of magnesia as a domestic medicinal are not sufficiently known. No person who is obnoxious to stomach irregularities, whether natural or induced, should ever be without it. A large teaspoonful thrown into a glass of water, and drank off before going to bed, would prevent, in very many cases, the night restlessness consequent upon repletion.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

DR. MC'ULLOCK has lately communicated the important fact, that fish may be long preserved in a dry state, and perfectly fresh, by means of small quantities of coarse sugar, carefully rubbed into their insides, after opening, cleansing, and rubbing them dry, and keeping them afterwards in a sufficiently dry place to prevent mouldiness. In voyaging amongst the north-western islands of Scotland, to investigate their geological structure, the Doctor availed himself of "skipped salmon" thus preserved; which were found, after several weeks keeping, to be far superior in quality and flavour to any salted or smoked fish. The great utility of the sugar (or treacle), used by careful housewives in the curing of hams, is very properly insisted on by Dr. M. and an extension of the practice recommended in the curing of ship's provisions.

Mr. JOSEPH FAREY, being on a journey in South Wales in May last, was at Merthyr presented by Mr. W. Williams, the manager of Cyfarthfa Iron-works, with part of a mass of black cellular iron slag, which had been found, on repairing one of their furnaces, in a situation where it

must have been long exposed to the strong blast and intense heat of the tyre; which slag had attracted attention, through its cells containing numerous very small brilliant cubes, of a metallic lustre, and deep copper colour. Some of this slag having since been presented to Dr. Woolaston, he has lately read a paper to the Royal Society, on the imbedded crystals, which he finds to consist of pure metallic titanium; so hard, that the corners of them readily scratch agate and rock-crystals. These metallic crystals he found absolutely infusible before the blow-pipe, and thence the Doctor concludes, that the metal in them had not been fused, but the crystals had been slowly formed, by successive increments, from the reduction of small quantities of the oxide of this metal in the ironstone, the limestone, or the coke, wherewith the furnace had been supplied. Neither borax alone, nor mixed with carbonate of soda, had any fluxing effect on these crystals; nor had nitric, muriatic, nitro-muriatic, or sulphuric acid, the least action on them. The faces of the cubes, on examination under the microscope, appear not to be flat, but indented

dented by a series of squares, like some crystals of common salt.

Professor ORESTED has of late resumed in Denmark the course of experiments which some years ago he began, for ascertaining whether water be compressible? and according to what law? And has communicated his experiments to the Royal Society of Copenhagen: the results of which are, that a pressure, equal to one mean atmosphere, compresses water about 47 parts out of one million parts of its

former bulk, or about 1 part in 212,766; these being almost exactly the same results as Messrs. Canton and Perkins had arrived at by very different methods. M. Orested has further and satisfactorily proved (as far, at least, as five atmospheres,) that the compression of water is in direct proportion to the compressing power; and, furthermore, that not the least heat is developed by compressing water to the degree of five atmospheres, or probably to any greater degree.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				Jan. 28.		Feb. 21.	
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2	8	0	to	2 10 0	2 10 0	to 2 15 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	13	0	—	4 17 0	4 18 0	— 5 1 0 do.
—, fine ..	6	7	0	—	6 18 0	6 11 0	— 7 2 0 do.
—, Mocha	5	10	0	—	10 10 0	5 10 0	— 10 0 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0	0	7	—	0 0 8	0 0 7	— 0 0 8 per lb.
—, Demerara	0	0	8½	—	0 0 11	0 0 8½	— 0 0 11 do.
Currants	5	0	0	—	5 14 0	5 0 0	— 5 14 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	5	0	—	2 12 0	2 2 0	— 2 10 0 per chest
Flax, Riga	55	0	0	—	56 0 0	56 0 0	— 57 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	10	0	—	43 0 0	43 0 0	— 44 0 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	10	0	—	5 5 0	3 10 0	— 5 5 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	—	2 18 0	2 12 0	— 3 0 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	15	0	—	9 0 0	8 15 0	— 9 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7 0 0	6 0 0	— 7 0 0 do.
Oil, Lucca	42	0	0	—	0 0 0	42 0 0	— 0 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	58	0	0	—	59 0 0	56 0 0	— 57 0 0 per ton.
Rags	2	2	0	—	2 2 6	2 2 0	— 2 2 6 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	10	0	—	3 16 0	3 10 0	— 3 14 0 do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	14	0	—	0 16 0	1 0 0	— 1 2 0 do.
—, East India	0	12	0	—	0 13 0	0 16 0	— 0 18 0 do.
Silk, China, raw	0	17	5	—	1 2 5	0 17 5	— 1 2 5 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	5	—	0 17 6	0 14 5	— 0 17 6 do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	2	—	0 7 4	0 7 2	— 0 7 4 do.
—, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0 4 2	0 3 9	— 0 4 2 do.
—, Nutmegs	0	3	1	—	0 3 2	0 3 1	— 0 3 2 do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0	0	6	—	0 0 6½	0 0 7	— 0 0 7½ do.
—, white ..	0	1	3½	—	0 1 4	0 1 3½	— 0 1 4½ do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	2	—	0 3 8	0 3 3	— 0 3 8 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	—	0 2 2	0 2 3	— 0 2 6 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	6	—	0 2 10	0 2 8	— 0 3 0 do.
Sugar, brown	2	14	0	—	2 15 0	3 1 0	— 3 2 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	11	0	—	3 14 0	3 16 0	— 3 18 0 do.
—, East India, brown	0	15	0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	— 1 5 0 do.
—, lump, fine	4	5	0	—	4 8 0	4 16 0	— 4 18 0 do.
Tallow, town-melted	2	2	6	—	0 0 0	2 2 0	— 0 0 0 do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	17	6	—	1 19 0	1 16 6	— 1 17 0 do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	4½	—	0 2 5½	0 2 4½	— 0 2 5½ per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	7	—	0 5 10	0 5 7	— 0 5 10 do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	70 0 0	20 0 0	— 70 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48 0 0	42 0 0	— 48 0 0 do.
—, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	— 50 0 0 per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 50s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 50s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

Course of Exchange, Feb. 21.—Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburgh, 37 10.—Paris, 25 90.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 52.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 610l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 60l.—Grand Surrey, 52l. 10s.—Grand Union, 18l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 240l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 374l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 740l.—Trent and Mersey, 2000l.—Worcester, 27l.—East India Docks, 150l.—London, 115l.

115*l*.—West India, 182*l*.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18*l*.—Strand, 5*l*.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 258*l*.—Albion, 50*l*.—Globe, 135*l*.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 69*l*.—City Ditto, 128*l*.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23*d* was 74½; 3 per cent. Consols, 74½; 3½ per cent. 86½; 4 per cent. Consols 93½; Bank Stock 236.

Gold in bars, 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*.—Silver in bars, 4*s*. 11¼*d*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. 1823: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 120.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Stamford, liquor-merchant. (Handley
Allan, A. jun. Topping's-wharf, Tooley-street,
provision-merchant. (Tounce
Armstrong, W. Arundel-street, Strand, tailor.
(Young
Arnold, C. Axminster, Devonshire, surgeon. (Santer
Atmore, W. C. Wood-street, Manchester, warehouse-
man. (Clabon
Barrett, W. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, innholder.
(Peacock, L.
Bainbridge, J. Queen-street, Cheapside, woollen-
draper. (Hodgson and Co. L.
Barlow, J. and W. Sheffield, razor-makers. (Sorby
Barton, J. Freckenham, Suffolk, innkeeper. (Dixon
and Sons, L.
Backhouse, J. Frome Selwood, Somerset, dyer.
(Ellis, L.
Beaumont, J. Hunter-street, Brunswick-square,
coach-makers. (Richardson and Co.
Birch, J. Birmingham, jeweller. (Alexander, L.
Bickers, W. Great Tichfield-street, Oxford-street,
linen-draper. (Bell, L.
Blair, G. and W. Plimpton, Lower Thames-street,
seedsman. (Daves and Co. L.
Blount, G. Liverpool, iron-merchant. (Clarke
and Co. L.
Blunden, W. sen. East Malling, Kent, farmer.
(Brace and Co. L.
Bowman, J. Salford, dyer. (Appleby and Co. L.
Boyl, E. Leicester-square, printer. (Brooking, L.
Boulton, J. Roworth, Derby, publican. (Makinson
Bradshaw, L. Adlington, Lancashire, dealer.
(Norris, L.
Brecknell, S. Whistones, Worcestershire, hop-mer-
chant. (Cardale and Co. L.
Brown, W. Barton-upon-Humber, nurseryman.
(Grayburn, jun.
Byrne, T. King-street, Bryanstone-square, tailor.
(Robinson and Co.
Caper, G. Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire,
grocer. (Hicks, L.
Chalk, J. Blackfriars-road, coach-maker. (Young
and Co.
Child, J. Bristol, grocer. (Vizard and Co. L.
Collins, R. Regent-street, Oxford-street, carpet-
dealer. (Fisher
Culverhouse, J. Walcot, Somersetshire, flour-factor.
(Egar and Co. L.
Cumming, A. J. High-street, Southwark, cheese-
monger. (Hutchinson
Davis, E. Chancery-lane, victualler. (Arundell
Davis, H. Hughes, Shottisham, Suffolk, apothecary.
(Rush, L.
Dewsnop, W. C. St. Bride's-court, Bridge-street,
painter. (Keeling and Co.
Doulan, M. J. J. Cleveland-court, St. James's-place,
tailor. (Swain and Co.
Dudley, T. Brighton, carpet-dealer. (Fisher and Co.
Earl, J. jun. and T. Lea, jun. Birmingham, mer-
chants. (Norton, L.
Elam, T. W. Bradford, clothier. (Richardson, L.
Evans, R. P. Bernard-street, Russell-square, mer-
chant. (Knight, L.
Fitzgerald, T. Lawrence Pountney hill, merchant.
(Deane
Forek, F. W. Whitechapel-road, baker. (Wright
French, J. jun. Keyford, Somerset, clothier. (Ellis
Gadderer, C. E. Lime-street square, insurance-
broker. (Browne
Goodrich, R. Painswick, Gloucestershire, baker.
(Dax and Co. L.
Greatrex, C. B. Abberley, Worcestershire, apothec-
ary. (Norton and Co. L.
Green, J. Great Yarmouth, and J. Green, Somers-
layton, Norfolk, brick-makers. (Swain and Co.
Harrison, H. Southwark-bridge Stone-wharf, stone-
mason. (Hayward

Havell, H. Bucklebury, Berkshire, baker. (Hamil-
ton and Co. L.
Hamilton, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor, L.
Hallen, S. Bradley, Stafford, iron-merchant. (Hurd
Holahan, P. London-street, Fenchurch-street, wine
and brandy merchant. (Lang
Ince, T. Yedingham, Yorkshire, horse-dealer.
(Hicks, L.
Isherwood, J. Wortley, Leeds, cloth-manufacturer.
(Makinson
Jameson, J. Little Queen-street, coach-maker.
(Saunders and Co.
James, J. Chepstow, Monmouth, grocer. (Bour-
dillon, L.
Jarmain, J. Cumberland-street, New-road, uphol-
sterer. (Knight, L.
Jones, J. S. Frome Selwood, Somerset, linen-draper.
(Ellis, L.
Johnson, W. Addington-place, Camberwell, butcher.
(Castle, L.
Johnson, D. Nantwich, druggist. (Wilds, L.
Kelsey, W. and T. Heckdyke, Nottinghamshire,
hemp-dealers. (Hicks, L.
King, W. Edgware-road, cheesemonger. (Popkin
Lane, F. Chandos-street, oilman. (Daves and Co.
Larbalastier, J. and J. Warwick, New Basinghall-
street, wine-merchants. (Butler
Lewis, G. London, merchant. (Clarke and Co.
Lister, S. jun. W. Lister, and W. Walker, Lawrence-
lane, warehouseman. (Pringle
Littlefield, J. Portsea, plumber and glazier. (Young
Lovell, W. Kilmerden, Somersetshire, linen-draper.
(Hurd and Co. L.
McGrath, E. Winchester-row, New-road, dealer.
(Cooke and Co.
Manning, R. Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor.
(Robinson
Martley, L. H. and J. Dayrie, Finsbury-square,
merchants. (Wilke and Co.
Mason, C. Birmingham, druggist. (Norton and Co.
Mercer, G. Basinghall-street, woollen-draper.
(Towers
Mitchell, P. Bungay, stationer. (Chippendale
and Co. L.
Morganti, P. Brighton, jeweller. (Mayhew, L.
Morehouse, J. Wells, cabinet-maker. (Welsh
Munk, E. and J. Hodgskin, Maidstone, grocers.
(Saunders and Co. L.
Nathan, J. Liverpool, watch-maker. (Adlington
and Co. L.
Newland, J. Liverpool, boot-maker. (Hinde
Needham, E. Fore-street, Cripplegate, warehouse-
man. (Knight, L.
Noel, L. J. J. Great Ormond-street, bill-broker.
(Russen
O'Brien, J. Broad-street buildings, merchant.
(Knight and Co.
Osborn, R. Garvestone, Norfolk, shopkeeper. (King
Osborne, H. New Brentford, fishmonger. (Brooking
Pinneger, R. Watchfield, Berks, corn-dealer. (Slade
and Co. L.
Porter, H. Taunton, draper. (Ashurst, L.
Rummer, C. Rainham, Kent, wine and brandy
dealer. (Rippon, L.
Ripley, J. Wapping High-street
Salter, J. and J. S. Kingston, Surrey, brewers.
(Rippon, L.
Sampson, J. H. Sculcoates, merchant. (Frost, Hull
Scammell, R. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, fuller.
(Williams, L.
Scobell, J. Hinton St. George, Somersetshire,
builder. (Patten, L.
Shands, W. Old Change, baker. (Stevens and Co.
Smith, J. Hulme, near Manchester, brewer. (Claye
Smith, T. Watling-street, warehouseman. (Brooking
Smith, H. Tooting, victualler. (Plaistead, L.
Spencer, J. Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, livery-
stable keeper. (Shirriff
Spice, B. G. Drury-lane, dealer in ham and beef.
(Bousfield

Sprinks, W. Brixton, baker. (Chippendale and Co.
Stephenson, J. and J. Carleen, Abingdon, bankers.
(Fisher
Stafford, S. Mettingham, Suffolk, farmer. (Clarke
and Co. L.
Stevens, J. Newgate-street, carpet-warehouseman.
(Pasmore
Stevens, W. Oxford, liquor-merchant. (Walsh
Stevenson, W. jun. Bawtry, Yorkshire, cooper.
(Rodgers, L.
Stinson, B. Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer. (Ro-
binson
Stirk, W. Beaston, Yorkshire, woolstapler. (Wilson
Symes, W. Crewborne, Somerset, linen-draper.
(Jenkins, L.
Thomson, A. Liverpool, merchant. (Rowlinson,
Liverpool
Unitt, G. Taddington, Gloucestershire, farmer.
(Collett and Co. L.
Upsall, H. Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire, cattle-
jobber. (Eyre and Co. L.
Vere, C. Cloth Fair, draper. (Brown, L.

Ward, J. Lowestoft, twine-splanner. (Von Hey-
thuyzen, L.
Wade, W. Gloucester-street, Queen-square, carpen-
ter. (Knight and Co.
Wagstaff, D. and J. H. Skinner-street, Snow-hill,
carpet-warehousemen. (Knight and Co. L.
Wagstaff, S. and T. Baylis, Kidderminster, Worces-
tershire. (Fisher and Co. L.
Walker, W. Rochdale, woollen manufacturer.
(Ellises and Co. L.
Wighton, J. Basinghall-street, woollen-warehouse-
man. (Knight and Co.
Williams, J. Pinners'-hall, Old Broad-street, mer-
chant. (Swain and Co.
Willington, J. and E. Birmingham, cabinet-case-
makers. (Webb
Winstom, J. Andover, linen-draper. (Mann
Wright, J. Stanwick, Northamptonshire, horse-
dealer. (Jeyes, L.
Wright, R. Hatfield Broad Oake, Essex, grocer.
(Cole and Co. L.
Young, W. Bernard-street, insurance-broker. (Lavic
and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Atherton, J. Warrington
Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place, Ox-
ford-street
Ball, R. Bridge-road, Lambeth
Bamber, W. and Co. Hayton
Lancashire
Barnaschina, A. Gravesend
Bennett, S. A. Worship-street,
Shoreditch
Bird, J. S. Liverpool
Birmingham, F. Charles-street,
City-road
Bingley, G. Piccadilly
Billing, H. and Co. Paddington
Blyth, G. W. and T.
Boldero, Boldero, Lushington,
and Boldero, Cornhill
Bradbury, R. Stone, Staffordshire
Bulman, J. and T. and T. Miln-
thorpe, Westmoreland
Burgie, J. Mark-lane
Bysh, J. Paternoster-row
Cann, W. Oakhampton, Devonsh.
Carden, W. Bristol
Clarke, H. and F. Grundy, Li-
verpool
Clarke, W. Leicester-street, Lei-
cester-square
Clements, R. Coventry
Coffee, J. Regent-street
Court, H. Fish-street hill
Cripps, J. Wisbeach
Croaker, C. Upper Farm, Cray-
ford, Kent
Cruickshanks, J. Gerrard-street
Davison, F. Hinckley
Delvalle, A. York-street, Covent-
garden
Dowley, J. Willow-st. Bankside
Edmunds, T. Castlebugged Lam-
peter Pountstephen, Cardigan-
shire
Elmore, R. Birmingham
Farrer, R. Bread-street, Cheapside
Fisher, W. Avon Cliffs, Wilts
Foulkes, J. Chester
Frost, L. jun. Liverpool
Farlong, W. and J. Bristol
Gibson, F. jun. Liverpool
Goodman, F. Witherley, Leices-
tershire
Gosling, G. Chesterfield
Gould, W. and F. Greasley, Wood-
street, Chenpside

Graham, Sir R. bart. London, J.
Railton, Manchester, J. J.
Railton, and J. Young, Lon-
don
Green, W. jun. Exmouth-street,
Clerkenwell
Griffin, D. Walworth
Halliday, T. Old South-Sea house
Hancock, J. Limehouse-hole
stairs
Hardisty, G. and J. Cowling,
Bedford-court, Covent-garden
Harrison, J. F. Tower-street
Harrison, J. Mount Terrace, White-
chapel
Handford, W. Tavistock
Hawksley, J. Birmingham
Hay, H. and T. A. Turner, New-
castle-street, Strand
Herbert, T. Chequer-yard, Dow-
gate-hill
Hinde, T. Liverpool
Hodson, J. and M. Hargreay,
Liverpool
Hyde, W. Earl-street, Blackfriars
Jackson, J. Easingwold, Yorksh.
Jeffs, F. Coventry
Jervis, E. Norwich
Jower, W. Brentford
Kemp, W. Bath
Keen, W. Aldersgate-street
Ketcher, N. Bradwell, near the
sea, Essex
Knibbs, J. H. Lloyd's Coffee-
house
Ladkin, W. Leicester
Lancaster, T. J. Cateaton-street
Lockwood, G. Huddersfield
Lythgoe, J. Liverpool
Maddock, R., R. Quinn, and J.
Uniacke, Liverpool
Masters, R. Coventry
McLeod, J. and C. Huntley Hotel,
Leicester-fields
Marchant, J. Maidstone
Mather, J. Jewin-street
Monsey, T. Burgh, Norfolk
Nicholson, W. Hull
Parker, C. Colchester
Parkes, T. and A. Lawton, Bir-
mingham
Pasley, J. Bristol
Perry, T. and J. Reading
Port, E. J. Rugeby, Staffordshire

Porter, S. London
Potts, W. Sheerness
Prior, J. H. London-road, South-
work
Raines, J. Hull
Randall, W. Leeds
Reilly, R. Southampton-row,
Bloomsbury
Rees, W. Bristol
Reynolds, H. Cheltenham
Ripley, J. Wapping
Riddough, R. Liverpool
Ritchie and Bigsby, Deptford
Rood, C. W. Broadway, Worces-
tershire
Rout, J. Whitechapel
Roberts, M. Manchester
Rucker, S. Old South Sea house
Rudkin, T. H. Charlotte-street,
Islington
Schofield, T. Kingston-upon-
Thames
Shaunon, W. Whitehaven
Sheriff, J. Farnham
Sherwin, W. T. Paternoster-row
Spence, J. Providence-row, Hack-
ney
Sutherland, R. and R. Birmingham
Turilton, J. Liverpool
Tate, M. Chalford, Gloucester
Taylor, G. Barsted, Kent
Taylor, T. Bristol
Tennent, J. Liverpool
Thompson, J. Mapleton, Derby-
shire
Thwaites, S. Staplehurst, Kent
Tucker, J. H. Jernyn-street
Twycross, J. Westbourn, Sussex
Watts, J. Totnes
Wells, J. Bristol
Whitaker, W. Wakefield, and J.
Whitaker, Lee-green, York
Whitehead, J. Denshaw, Yorksh.
Wheatley, H. Coventry
Wheatcroft, S. Sheffield
Wigfall, H. Sheffield
Wight, J. C. Mitre-court, Fen-
church-street
Witchurch, J. Worship-street,
Finsbury
Wilson, E. F. and J. Westmore-
land, Liverpool
Wood, W. Holm Farm, Wetherby,
Yorkshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE the breaking-up of the frost, the country has manifested great spirit, (existing circumstances considered,) in working the fallows, and putting the lands in the best state of preparation for the reception of the spring seeds. The stormy

and rainy weather has occasionally ob-
structed these important operations, espe-
cially in the low lands, where the water
has stagnated. The lent-sowing, however,
will not be materially backward. Turnips
generally have lasted full as well as might
be

be expected, considering their early exposure to the frost, without the protection of snow, which came too late, and was then blown from the land, and drifted by the high winds. Much hay and fodder was consumed during the frost, and the price enhanced in consequence. In the distant counties, sheep have suffered considerably, and many lambs have been lost; not less, perhaps, from customary needless exposure, than from the severity of the season. Wheat, speaking of the crop, has suffered no damage, but rather profited; if any part has been at all injured, it has been the late sown and weakly planted. Potatoes, not carefully stored, have suffered from the frost. If any change in the price of wool, it is declining. Nothing doing in hops, beyond the ordinary demand for consumption. Pigs, supposed to be on account of the reduction of the Salt Tax, have had an advance in price, beyond any late experience. Horses are in great plenty, good ones excepted, and they always bear a premium. Beans, reckoned a short crop, are scarcely saleable, which seems to evince an extensive

culture. "Agricultural distress," if a melancholy, is a stale topic. The country markets, since Christmas, have in many parts overflowed with corn; yet both corn and butcher's meat have made a stand, with some advance of price; and, could a riddance of surplus on the corn-markets be obtained, whether from real consumption or speculation, prices would rise, as certainly and as speedily, as in former days, in the despite and defiance of that terrible Turk, Mr. Peel's Bill, which is so shamefully partial, as not to impede the legitimate advance of any other commodity.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 8d.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Pork, 3s. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon, —.—Raw fat, 2s. 2d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 25s. to 55s.—Barley, 25s. to 36s.—Oats, 17s. to 27s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 8d.—Hay, 55s. to 86s.—Clover, do. 55s. to 84s.—Straw, 40s. to 54s. 6d.

Coals in the pool, 37s. to 49s.

Middlesex; Feb. 21, 1823.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

FRANCE.

ON Tuesday, Jan. 28, the King of France delivered the following Speech to the Two Chambers:

Gentlemen,

The continuance of the two last sessions, and the short recess they have left you, would have made me wish to be able to retard the opening of this; but the regular vote of the expenses of the state is an advantage of which you have all felt the value, and I am bound, in order to preserve it, to count on the same devotedness which was necessary to me for obtaining it.

The internal situation of the kingdom is ameliorated; the course of justice, exercised with loyalty by the juries, wisely and courageously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots, and to the attempts at revolt, that encouraged the hope of impunity.

I have concluded with the Holy See the conventions necessary for the circumscription of the new dioceses, the establishment of which was authorized by law. All the churches are to be provided with their pastors; and the clergy of France, completely organized, shall contribute to call down on us the blessings of Providence.

I have provided by ordinances for whatever economy, expenses, and arrangement in the accounts, required. My ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of 1821; they will furnish you with the state of the receipts and disbursements effected in 1822; and,

also, that of the presumed wants and resources of 1824. The result of those documents is, that all former accounts being liquidated, even those which the military preparations have made necessary hitherto, we shall enter on the business of 1823 with forty millions of excess over the credits opened for that year; and that the budget of 1824 can present a balance of receipts with expenses, without requiring the employment of that reserve.

France owed to Europe the example of prosperity, which people cannot obtain but by a return to religion, to legitimacy, to order, to true liberty: this salutary example she this day presents.

But *Divine Justice* permits that, after having made other nations long experience the terrible effects of our discord, we should be ourselves exposed to dangers, which the like calamities among a neighbouring people bring with them.

I have tried every thing, in order to guarantee the security of my people, and preserve Spain herself from the last misfortunes. The blindness with which they have rejected the representations made at Madrid, leaves little hope of preserving peace. I have ordered the recall of my minister. One hundred thousand French, commanded by a prince of my family—by him whom my heart is delighted to call my son—are ready to march, invoking the God of St. Louis, in order to secure the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV., to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and reconcile it with Europe.

Our stations will be re-inforced in every quarter

quarter where our maritime commerce stands in need of this protection. Cruisers will be appointed in every place where our coasts are likely to be menaced.

If war be inevitable, I will direct all my cares to circumscribe its circle, and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer peace, which the state of Spain would render it impossible to attain. Let Ferdinand the Seventh be free to give to his people institutions, which they cannot hold but from him, and which, by insuring their repose, would dissipate the just inquietudes of France, and from that moment hostilities shall cease. I undertake before you, gentlemen, the solemn engagement of this. I was bound to place before you the state of our external affairs. It was my duty to deliberate, and I have done so, after mature consideration. I have consulted the dignity of my crown, and the honour and security of France. We are Frenchmen, gentlemen, and will ever be unanimous in the defence of such interests.

The following opinion of PRINCE TALLEYRAND on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, has been printed; and we copy it verbatim, as an able and conclusive view of the questions pending between France and Spain:—

It is now sixteen years since, commanded by him who then ruled the world, to deliver my opinion on a conflict in which he was about to engage with the Spanish people, I had the misfortune to displease him by unveiling the future, and pointing out the multitude of dangers that would arise out of an aggression equally rash and unjust. Disgrace was the reward of my sincerity. After so long an interval, I find myself, by a singular destiny, under the necessity of renewing the same efforts, and the same counsels! The speech from the throne has almost banished the last hope of the friends of peace. It is menacing to Spain, and, I must say, it seems to me alarming to France. However, war is not yet declared. Peers of France! a moment, a single moment still remains to enable you to preserve the king—to preserve your country from the chances of so dangerous an enterprise. Hasten to fulfil the most sacred of duties; to undeceive the king, who is misled with respect to the wishes of France, the wants of his people, and his own interests, no less than with regard to the state of Spain, which is represented to him as being weakened by internal dissension. The wishes of the French people, it is almost useless to make the assertion, the wishes of the French people are for peace. Satiated with military glory, they hoped, under the government of their king, to repair, in the bosom of peace, the miseries of a thirty-

one years' war. All the parts of this vast empire, which presents so many various instances, are unanimous on this question. Lille coincides with Strasburg, Lyons with Bordeaux, and Marseilles with Grenoble. The most insolent party-spirit cannot dispute this fact. And how should it be otherwise? In this case, have not the shipowners of Bordeaux and Marseilles the same interest as the manufacturer of Lyons or Rouen? Is not the one in danger of being robbed of treasures which he has embarked on the sea—and is not the other, by being suddenly deprived of his most important outlets, exposed to the risk of being compelled to shut up those warehouses which once constituted his glory and the prosperity of our country? Need I mention that portion of the population who live by their daily labour, and who, through the reduction in the price of that labour, now earn only a part of the wages necessary to support their families, and who, from day to day, may run the risk of being deprived of this last resource? Can you suppose, gentlemen; that the most flourishing state of agriculture can escape the disasters that assail industry and trade? In the present state of society, all branches of prosperity are linked together. The losses of the merchant will, in their turn, fall upon the cultivator, and the agricultural class of the people will be drained of the money that will be lost on the desolated plains of Spain. Why do not the powers of the world count, at this terrible moment, what are the suffrages? On one side there is a whole people, and, on the other, what shall I say?—some individual interests which endeavour to turn to their advantage, exclusively, a restoration which was intended for the benefit of society at large. I have the courage to speak the whole truth. The same chivalric sentiments, in 1789, led aside generous hearts, and seduced imaginations; but they could not preserve the monarchy; they may destroy it in 1823, and legitimate monarchy is the want of France. The war is not, as some persons pleased to say, a question relative to dynasty; it is altogether a party question. The interests of royalty were not concerned, but only those of a party, true to its ancient hatreds and its ancient pretensions, and which is less ambitious to preserve than to re-conquer. It is wished to obtain revenge on the tops of the Pyrenees. What substantial motives could induce France, now so happy, so tranquil, and so prosperous, to risk the chances of a war with Spain? What has France to complain of? All her complaints are reduced to this—the Spanish charter is full of imperfections. I think myself, that it is full of imperfections: but how long is it since neighbouring nations have believed themselves authorized to exact of an

an independent people the reformation of its political laws? With such a theory, what would become of the independence of nations? What singular reformers, what strange Lyncurguses, a hundred thousand soldiers, speedily to be followed by as many more, would make! Who is it that it is wished to impose upon by this political Don Quixotism? Does any person flatter himself that the secret of this new crusade is a mystery to the people? No; Spain, with its acquired liberty—Spain, without privileged orders, is an intolerable spectacle for pride to witness; it cannot be endured, and it is necessary to do that in Spain which it has not been possible to do in France—to effect a counter-revolution. I know well that the invisible directors of this great conspiracy against the liberty of nations are not mad enough to hope for any success from the efforts of their partisans alone. Upon what, then, finally, do they rest their last hopes? They do not know—they would have trembled if they had taken it into consideration. The support upon which they rely is foreign support. Let it not be imagined that this is a chimerical statement; the parricidal wish has been very recently expressed in those periodical journals which are the base reflectors of the impure passions that agitate the face of our country. But at what price will the foreigners, upon whom the party I have alluded to are reduced to necessity of relying, sell us their fatal co-operation? Who will pay their armies? Who will support them? Certainly it will not be unfortunate Spain: it has no treasures; it scarcely can furnish its own subsistence; it is rich only in courage. Prudence prevents me from developing to a greater extent all the dangers of a war with Spain; your knowledge and your reflection will suggest them to you. But I have said enough to justify the necessity of my presence in the tribune. It becomes me, who am old, who respect France, who am devoted to the king and all his family; who have taken so great a part in the events of the double restoration; who, by my efforts, and I venture to say my successful efforts, have established my glory and my responsibility upon the renewed alliance between France and the house of Bourbon—to prevent, as much as in my power, the work of wisdom and of justice from being compromised by foolish and rash passions. The king is deceived! It is our duty to undeceive him. He is told that his people desire war, when they wish for peace. He is told that the honour of his crown would be compromised if he did not revenge the insults which have been offered to Ferdinand VII. His ancestor, Louis XIV. did not revenge insults much more heinous; and, on a point of dignity, Louis XIV. is not a model to be despised. The happiness of France—

that is the glory of Louis XVIII.; and he is worthy of enjoying such glory. It is said that Spain, being a prey to anarchy, is dangerous for France. Facts are before us to answer this. It is true that anarchical doctrines have made alarming progress in France? On the contrary, has not power made its greatest acquisitions amongst us since the revolution of Spain? Do not fear to make the truth known to the king; he will never reject it; and, with this conviction, I support the amendment moved by the Baron de Barente. It is my wish that the majority of the Chamber should be prompted by their fidelity to the king and the charter, to support it with their votes. I shall say only one word more, and that for the purpose of asking if there be no where entertained any doubts as to the secret wish of Ferdinand VII. I do not presume to give a personal opinion on this subject; I derive it from the past, which is but too well known. The king of Spain was, doubtless, never more completely deprived of liberty than during the seven years of his captivity at Valençay; and I appeal to the recollection of some of my noble colleagues, whether, at that painful period, they did not find that neither their brilliancy of names, nor their affecting attachment, were capable of inspiring that sovereign with sufficient confidence to make him regard the attempt which they wished to make for his deliverance, as any other thing than an act of temerity, of which he would become the victim: and my personal relations with King Ferdinand, authorise me to believe that his refusal proceeded only from a noble confidence in the fidelity of his subjects, to whose courage and love he wished to be indebted for his deliverance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 4th the Session of Parliament was opened with the following Speech, delivered by commissioners, in consequence of a protracted illness of the king at Brighton.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that since he last met you in parliament, his Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

Faithful to the principles which his Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being party to any proceedings at Verona which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of foreign powers. And his Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish governments; and to

avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

In the east of Europe, his Majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved; and his Majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from other powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining; those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for satisfactory reparation.

We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the addresses presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament, with respect to the foreign slave-trade.

Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his Majesty's plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona; and there have been added to the treaties upon this subject, already concluded between his Majesty and the governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

The diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the revenue, have produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation. His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a farther considerable reduction in the burthens of his people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, which his Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

The provision which you made in the last session of parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects; and his Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation, as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that

country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the agricultural interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce, in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion, that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all.

In the debate on the motion for the address, Mr. Brougham made a speech on the iniquitous pretensions of the confederacy of despots, called the Holy Alliance, which we lament our inability to insert; but which, for liberality, noble sentiments, and true eloquence never was exceeded, even in the British parliament.

On the 21st Mr. Robinson, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his Parliamentary Statement of the Finances.

The whole revenue of the last year, including Property and unappropriated War Taxes, might (he said,) be estimated at—

Revenue . . .	£54,415,049
Expenditure . . .	49,449,130

Leaving a surplus of : £4,965,519

The revenue of the present year, making allowance for the taxes which had been reduced, and adding the arrears, would come to 57,096,255*l.* and the estimated expenditure to 52,260,188*l.* But from this last sum there had to be made deductions, which would reduce the total expenditure of the year to 49,352,000*l.* of which the particulars might be taken:—

Total expence of the	£30,112,000
Funded Debt . . .	
Contingent charges . . .	2,860,000
Interest of Exchequer Bills . . .	1,200,000
Army	7,363,000
Navy	5,443,000
Ordnance	1,380,000
Miscellaneous	1,494,000

£49,852,000

By comparing this with the estimated revenue, there was a surplus of 7,224,255*l.* available to the relief of the public burdens. He calculated that, under all the circumstances, and allowing for all the diminutions, there would be in the present year an improvement, on the whole, of two millions, as compared with the estimate taken from the last. The first item to which he would advert, was the *Customs*, the produce of which, for the present year, he

he would take at 10,500,000*l.*; that of last year was about 10,662,000*l.* From this there was to be deducted the whole that would fall from the abandonment of the tonnage duty, amounting to about 160,000*l.*, which was repealed on the 26th of July, and no part of which would fall within the year; but, from the improved state of trade, the increase in the remaining branches might be considered as compensating at least 80,000*l.* of this. He was anxious, however, to keep his estimates within compass, and therefore he would, as he had said, take the total receipts of the Customs at 10,500,000*l.* The next branch of the revenue was the *Excise*, in which the receipts for the last year were 27,272,000*l.* In this there had to be an allowance made for the operation of the reduction of the taxes on malt and leather, and also of that on salt. The operation of the former taxes had, however, been felt in the latter part of the past year, in which, also, there had been a slight operation of the repeal of the Salt Tax; for, though the tax itself was not repealed, yet the near approach of that event would lessen the sales toward the close of the year. Taking the amount for last year at 27,272,000*l.* he trusted he would be justified in estimating the probable amount of the same branch for the present year at 26,000,000*l.* The *Stamps* would yield about 6,600,000*l.* The *Post Office* about 1,400,000*l.* The *Assessed and Land Taxes* last year amounted to about 7,218,000*l.* In the course of the year, however, the Window and Hearth Taxes in Ireland had been wholly abolished; and, in consequence of this, and some other allowances that had to be made, the receipts might be taken at 7,100,000*l.* There were some other contingent and miscellaneous sources of revenue, which might yield about 600,000*l.* The result was, that the revenue, exclusive of the expense of collection, might with every probability be estimated as amounting to 25,000,000*l.* The Committee would observe, that the accounts of the last year were not yet completed.

In the year 1818, the amount of the expense on collection

was	£1,327,621
1819	1,251,721
1820	1,097,774
1821	1,069,282

The next point to which he should call the attention of the Committee, was to the disposition of the surplus of the revenue, consisting of 7,000,000*l.* He had said before, that, in conformity with the principle recognized by parliament, 5,000,000*l.* was to be applied to the extinction of the debt, and the difference to the remission of taxation. It was his intention to apply the repeal to the Assessed Taxes. He should propose, therefore, to abolish altogether the *Tax on Mule Servants occasionally em-*

ployed in husbandry and trade. That remission would amount to 37,200*l.* There was another industrious class comprehended within the present taxation, which he wished to relieve, a description of persons unsuitable to the operation of direct taxation, he meant *occasional gardeners*, the amount of which was 19,700*l.* The next reduction which he meant to propose, was the tax on the lower class of taxed carts, the amount 9,300*l.* Also the duty of three shillings on *ponies* under thirteen hands high, the amount 4,480*l.* The amount of the last reduction was 6,500*l.* It was of three shillings on *horses* employed by small farmers who were also engaged in trade. He would proceed to a reduction of *Fifty per Cent. on the remaining Assessed Taxes on Horses, Carriages, and Servants.* The reduction which this proposed fifty per cent. would effect, was as follows:—

Male servants	£159,500
Clerks, shopmen, travellers, &c.	98,050
Four-wheeled carriages	145,000
Two-wheeled carriages	98,000
The higher class of taxed carts	17,650
Horses for riding	324,000
Lower duties on horses, mules, &c.	72,500

He now came to the consideration of that which was certainly one of the most important of taxes to all classes of the community; he meant the Duty on Windows. The general principle on which he proposed to act with respect to this duty was to reduce it fifty per cent. Windows of shops and counting-houses, detached from houses, were already exempt from the duty, and it was his intention to propose the extension of that exemption to *all ground-floor windows*, whether attached to houses or not. The total reduction, therefore, of the Assessed Taxes, which it was his intention to propose, would amount to 2,232,000*l.* He had not yet adverted to Ireland; but the question of Assessed Taxes in Ireland was one of very peculiar and singular importance. What he meant to propose with regard to them, was at once to repeal them all, and a great reduction in the amount of the duty on *Irish distillation.*

Mr. Maberly insisted that the whole of the Assessed Taxes ought to be repealed, and that they were continued merely for the patronage of collectors; and he then proposed the plan of Mr. Marshall, (author of the Tables in our Supplement,) that encouragement should be afforded to reduce the Land Tax; which, in seven years, would redeem 41,330,000*l.*; while the absurd and oppressive plan of a sinking fund would at five millions per annum yield no more than 43,750,000*l.*

SPAIN.

Assailed by the Holy Alliance, this country has excited the sympathy and interest

interest of all Europe. If her patriots are sufficiently energetic, (like those who composed the Committee of Public Safety in France,) the despots will be the means of repeating all the scenes of the French revolution; and will then hypocritically endeavour to charge on the benevolent principles of liberty the violences which they have themselves caused.

We have but one piece of advice to give the Spaniards at this crisis. They must not permit the war to be carried into Spain. If it is unavoidable, they must push their armies into France,

and the hopes of the despots would thus be frustrated; for the Spaniards would find more allies in France than the French could meet in Spain, though on the divisions of the Spanish people they chiefly calculate for success. If 30 or 40,000 Spanish patriots can be marched into France, the cause of liberty will diffuse itself over Europe with the rapidity of lightning. But, if the French armies are permitted to make Spain the seat of war, the chances in their favour would be increased three to one by the division of parties in Spain.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

FEB. 4.—Parliament met.

—5.—A meeting of the county of Middlesex at Hackney. Major Cartwright moved some resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting.

—10.—A numerous meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Surrey, took place at Epsom, to consider of the agricultural distress, and the necessity of parliamentary reform. Lord King, after an able speech, brought forward a petition couched in strong language. Mr. Cobbett proposed to add, as an amendment, "without which, your petitioners can see no hope of that equitable adjustment with regard to the public debt and with regard to all contracts between man and man, which is absolutely necessary to the defence of the country against foreign foes, and to the restoration of internal tranquillity."—Mr. Grey Bennett seconded the amendment; and after some further discussion, in which Mr. Denison, Mr. Sumner, and Lord Ellenborough, partook, the petition was carried with only five dissentients.

—11.—The resident electors of Southwark assembled to consider the propriety of petitioning for a reduction of taxation, and parliamentary reform. A petition was proposed by Mr. Black, and adopted.

—13.—The Common Council met to petition Parliament for Reform. Mr. Alderman Waithman brought forward a petition, considered as the ablest that has appeared on the subject, which he supported by an eloquent speech of two hours. The following Resolutions were agreed to, with only three or four dissenting voices:—"That it appears to this court, that the present enormous burdens and distresses of the country have not arisen from unforeseen or unavoidable causes, but have been the necessary result of a long course of corrupt influence, extravagance, and misrule—of

wars, rashly and unnecessarily undertaken—and of enormous establishments—a profusion of the public money in useless places and sinecures—and of an immense standing army during eight years of profound peace, unknown in former times—all which have arisen, and have grown up to their present portentous magnitude, from the want of that constitutional control which can only be found in a free and uncorrupted representation of the people in Parliament. That a petition be therefore presented to the House of Commons, praying that they will take all these facts and circumstances into their serious consideration, and immediately cause all practicable reductions to be made in the public expenditure, and adopt such measures as may effectually restore to the people their fair and just share in the legislature, by a full, fair, and free, representation in Parliament."

—A meeting of solicitors of the metropolis (250 being present) was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when it was determined to appoint a committee to consider the propriety of securing justice to their clients by employing those gentlemen of the bar only who would attend strictly to the business placed in their hands, and who were determined not to divide their attention between the Lord Chancellor's and the Vice-Chancellor's Courts, in such a manner as to give cause of complaint to those whose interests depended so much upon the talent and care of the advocate. This meeting has caused a very great sensation at the bar.

—17.—A meeting at the York Hotel, to arrange a new Literary Society on a much improved plan, to take place of the Surrey Institution, lately dissolved.

—20.—A meeting was this day held at the Mansion-house, Alderman Wood in the chair, of merchants and traders, to petition against the Insolvent Debtors' Bill. Messrs. Favel, Brown, Price, and Wilson,

Wilson, spoke on the occasion, but with utter irrelevancy; for it seems the lawyers have contrived so to puzzle the plain sense of men of business on this subject, as to deprive them of their usual perspicacity. These crafty sophisticators wish to make it believed that there is no middle course or alternative between bankruptcy or perpetual imprisonment, and the payment of a farthing in the pound; and the commercial and trading interest suffers itself to be amused by this fraud. On the contrary, it is as plain as that two and two make four, that an Act of Parliament in twenty or thirty lines conferring on three-fourths or four-fifths of a body of creditors the power of conducting, compounding, and releasing a debtor on the best terms he could offer, would relieve debtors from the obligation which they now feel to fight through their embarrassments, rather than meet the fatal consequences, till every shilling of their property is wasted; and would enable bodies of creditors to get 10, 15, and even 20, shillings in the pound, if they were enabled to do so by law, and in spite of certain malignant, crafty, and sordid, persons, who, among every body of creditors, are now able to frustrate any proposal made for adjustment. The power which at present is possessed by single creditors of refusing their assent to any arrangement, however reasonable and just, is the sole cause of all the misery and mischief which result from the relation of debtor and creditor; and, if the trading interests of England possess common sense, they will endeavour, in spite of the lawyers and commissioners of bankrupts, who fill the committees of the House of Commons, to procure an enactment to correct this great practical evil.

A steam-packet company is about to be established in London. The capital will be 500,000*l.* in one hundred and fifty shares of 2000*l.* each.

The total number of cattle brought to market in the year 1821 was 152,169. In 1822 the gross amount was 160,637, being an increase of 8528 over the number brought to market in 1821. The total number of sheep brought to Smithfield for sale in 1821, was 1,275,700; and in 1822 it amounted to no less than 1,548,700, being the enormous increase of 267,500 sheep above the return of 1821.

The total quantity of coals imported into London in 1822, was, 1,253,436 chaldrons. The average quantity imported in the five years from 1814 to 1818, was, 1,162,408 chaldrons, while the average of the five years, 1818 to 1822, was 1,243,422 chaldrons, being an average increase each year of 81,014 chaldrons, in the consumption of coals in the metropolis and neighbourhood.

MARRIED.

Barry E. O'Meara, esq. to Lady Leigh.

Charles Beaven, esq. to Mary Grant, youngest daughter of Hamilton Leonard Earle, esq. late of Tweed House, Northumberland.

At Mary-la-bonne-church, Robert Bel- lers, esq. of New Lodge, Berkhamstead, to Miss Elizabeth Bridges, of Gloucester- place, Portman-square.

Capt. Budger, esq. of Hotensdale-house, Nutfield, Surrey, to Miss Wilhelmina Caroline Moor, of Twickenham.

John Pugh, esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister- at-law, to Miss Jane Singer, of Becking- ton, Somersetshire.

At St. Pancras church, Westley Rich- ards, esq. of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, to Miss Harriet Seale, of Muscovy-court, Trinity-square.

Capt. Fanshawe, R.N. to Miss Caroline Luttrell, of Devonshire-street; Portland- place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lewis Lloyd, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Park- lane, to Miss Mary Champion, of Gros- venor-square.

The Rev. Francis Ellaby, to Miss Frances Brooks, both of Edmonton.

At St. Pancras, Lord Coleraine, to Miss Mary Ann Catherine Greenwood.

The Rev. Thomas Henry Walpole, of Sutton Valence, to Miss Sarah Meriton, of Peckham.

Francis H. Brandram, esq. of the Albany, Piccadilly, to Miss Maria Bed- ford, of Elmhurst.

Mr. William Frazer, to Miss Catharine Austin, both of Portland-place, New Kent-road.

Capt. Algernon Eliot, R.N. to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Crombie.

Richard Phillips, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard P. to Matilda, only child of Thomas Bacon, esq. of Claines, Wor- cestershire.

George Frederick Furnivall, esq. of Egham, to Sophia Hughes, daughter of the late James Burwell, esq. of Coworth, Berks.

At Croydon, Frederick Harris, esq. of Leominster, to Sarah, daughter of the late Sir John Horsford, K.B. of the Bengal artillery.

Mr. Reuben Bucknell, of Farnham, Surrey, to Miss E. D. Crowe, of Col- chester.

Mr. Benjamin Kingston Fimmire, to Miss S. Lambert, both of Guildford.

Mr. John Bailey, of Wood-street, Cheapside, to Miss Cole, of Sutton St. Edmund's, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Charles Crampon, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Howard, of Saxmundham.

Mr. Glover, of Kingsland-road, to Miss Anne Green, late of Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr.

Mr. Grimwood, of London, to Miss Johanna Wright, of Dover.

At St. Pancras-church, the Rev. Harry West, rector of Berwick, and vicar of Laughton, Sussex, to Louisa, daughter of the late Sir Robert Parker, bart.

At Woolwich, John F. Breton, esq. to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Col. Griffiths, of the artillery.

George Tucker, esq. to Miss Jewett, of Finsbury-square.

Mr. John L. Taaffe, of London, to Miss Ann Rook, of Fore-street, Plymouth.

At Deptford, Joseph Gibbins, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Clarence, of London.

In London, John Egremont, esq. to Harriet, widow of Fred. P. Robinson, esq.

At Bow, Capt. C. R. Nordenskjold, son of Baron N. of Fareby, Sweden, to Margaret, daughter of the late Dr. Lindsay.

DIED.

In Coleman-street, 26, Mr. Thomas Saltmarsh, eldest son of W. S.

In Queen-square, Westminster, 87, Henry Savage, esq. Admiral of the Red: formerly a very active officer during the American and revolutionary wars.

At Blackheath, 78, John Julius Angerstein, esq. many years one of the most eminent and opulent merchants and underwriters of London, and particularly distinguished for his active and liberal benevolence, and for his patronage of the fine arts.

In Aldermanbury, at the house of Dr. Babington, 84, Mrs. Ann Lacey.

In Shade's-place, Deptford, 73, Charles Eve, esq.

In the Poultry, 63, William Edward Smith, esq.

At Knightsbridge, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hare, widow of the Rev. James H. A. M. rector of Colne St. Deny's, and vicar of Stratton St. Margaret's, Wilts.

In Southampton-buildings, 68, M. Laisné, author of a series of grammars, in the English, French, Spanish, Portuguese; Italian; and Latin, languages.

In Piccadilly, Magdalene, Countess Dowager of Dysart.

In Ebury-street, Chelsea, 101, Mr. George Brooke.

At West Ham Abbey, Mrs. Catherine Vooght, widow of William V. esq. formerly an eminent merchant.

In Beaumont-street, Mrs. Heathcote, widow of Robert H. esq. of the Audit.

In Artillery-street, Bermondsey, Jane, wife of John Butler, esq.

At Colebrook-row, Islington, George Mayor, esq. of Little Britain.

At Denmark-hill, Mr. Matthew Robins.

In Haydon-square, Jane, wife of H. Seally, esq.

In New Kent-road, 62, John Undershell, esq.

In Nelson-square, J. G. Nibbs, esq. of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

At Richmond, 71, the Hon. Harbottle Bucknall, rector of Pitmarsh and Halstow, and chaplain in ordinary to the king.

At Willesden-house, Middlesex, 74, Sir Rupert George, bart.

In Surrey-square, William Smith, esq.

At Chelsea, 21, Emma, wife of George Hawkins, esq.

In Little Queen-street, 26, Mr. Frederick Woodfall.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, 92, the venerable James Jones, D.D. Archdeacon of Hereford.

In Camden-street, Islington, R. Temple, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 23rd regt. or Welsh fusiliers.

In Southwark, 71, John Evans, esq. of Tooting.

At Highgate, 68, Mrs. Tatham, widow of Thomas T. esq. R.N.

In Gerrard-street, 78, Sarah, widow of William Winchester, esq. of Cecil-street.

On Croome's-hill, Greenwich, Sophia, wife of James Hilton, esq.

Frances, wife of the Rev. Robert Watts, librarian of Sion College.

In Portman-street, 74, Lady Jane Aston, widow of Sir Willoughby A. bart. and daughter of the late Earl of Northington.

The Rev. W. Mead, minister of St. Mary-le-bone, and rector of Dunstable.

At Brighton, Mary, wife of T. Greenhill, esq. of Gracechurch-street.

At Camden-town, 62, Stephen de Mole, esq.

60, John Coldicote, esq. late of the Stamp Office.

At the Cork-street hotel, 72, Richard Greaves Townly, esq. of Fulbourn, Northampton, one of the deputy lieutenants and magistrates of that county.

In London, 71, George Edwards, esq. M.D. late of Barnard-castle. He possessed eminent literary talents, and was the author of several political works. In 1786, he published his "Aggrandisement of Great Britain," in which, among other important plans, that of a Property Tax was first suggested as applicable to the exigencies of the state. He was a man of much eccentricity of character; and, as one proof of it, we may mention, that he dedicated one of his books in these words, "To the only True God."

In Stafford-Row, Pimlico, Mrs. Ann Radcliffe, wife of W. Radcliffe, esq. barrister-at-law, and late proprietor and editor of the English Chronicle newspaper. Mrs. Radcliffe was known and admired by the world, as the able and ingenious authoress of some of the best romances that have ever appeared in the English language; and which, to the honour of the country, have been translated into every European tongue, and read everywhere with enthusiasm. Her first work was *Athlin and Dumblaine*, her second the *Romance*

Romance of the Forest, and her third the *Sicilian Romance*, which established her fame as an elegant and original writer. Her next production, published in 1793, was the famous *Mysteries of Udolpho*, for which the Robinsons gave her 1000*l.*, and were well repaid for their speculation, the work being universally sought for, and many large editions rapidly sold. Having been incorporated by Mrs. Barbauld, into her edition of the British Novelists, and being, in that or other forms, in every library, it would be superfluous, in this place, to enlarge on its transcendent merits. Hyper-criticism alone can detect its faults. The denouement is not considered by many persons as a justification of the high colouring of the previous narrative; but it was Mrs. Radcliffe's object to show how superstitious feelings could feed on circumstances easily explained by the ordinary course of nature. This object she attained, though it disappoints the votaries of superstition, and, in some degree, irritates the expectations of philosophy. Be this as it may, taken as a whole, it is one of the most extraordinary compositions in the circle of literature. In 1794, Mrs. Radcliffe gave to the world a Narrative of her Travels in France, Germany, and Italy; but, in describing matters-of-fact, her writings were not equally favoured. Some years after, Cadell and Davies gave her 1500*l.* for her *Italians*, which, though generally read, did not increase her reputation. The anonymous criticisms which appeared upon this work, the imitations of her style and manner by various literary adventurers, the publication of some other novels under a name slightly varied for the purpose of imposing on the public, and the flippant use of the term "Radcliffe school," by scribblers of all classes, tended altogether to disgust her with the world, and create a depression of spirits, which led her for many years, in a considerable degree, to seclude herself from society. It is understood that she had written other works, which, on these accounts, she withheld from publication, in spite of the solicitude of her friends, and of tempting offers made her by various publishers. Her loss of spirits was followed by ill health, and the only solace of her latter years was the unwearied attentions of an affectionate husband, whose good intelligence enabled him to appreciate her extraordinary worth. The situation in which they resided, during the last ten years, is one of the most cheerful round the metropolis; and here, under a gradual decay of her mental and bodily powers, this intellectual ornament of her sex expired on the 7th day of February, in the 62d year of her age. In person, Mrs. Radcliffe was of diminutive size; and, during the prime of her life, when she mixed in company,

her conversation was vivacious, and unalloyed by the pedantic formality which too often characterizes the manners of literary ladies.

At Berkeley, 74, Dr. Jenner, discoverer and first promulgator of the system of vaccine inoculation; and, in other respects, one of the most able philosophical physicians of his age and country. He was a native of Berkeley, and son of the Rev. S. Jenner. He was educated at Cirencester, apprenticed to Mr. Ludlow, a surgeon, and afterwards became a pupil of John Hunter. His scientific character led to his being recommended to attend Capt. Cooke in his first voyage, which, as well as an offer to go to India, he declined, preferring to settle with his brother at Berkeley. His first work was on the Natural History of the Cuckoo, and it procured him a high reputation as a naturalist. But his fame rests on his promulgating, in 1798, his observations on the efficacy of vaccine inoculation, as a preventive of the small-pox. The fact was well known to the vulgar in the dairy-counties; but it required a mind like that of Jenner to seize upon it, act upon it, and promulgate it with success. The practice soon became general; and, although some malignant and envious persons exerted themselves to strip the author of his laurels, the medical bodies and authorities in all countries adopted it; and Dr. J. received two grants from parliament, amounting to 30,000*l.* and honours from the whole civilized world. The plague of the small-pox, which he essayed to stay, had been universal in its ravages. There is reason to believe, that small-pox existed in the East, especially in China and Hindostan, for several thousand years; but it did not visit the Western nations till towards the middle of the sixth century: it then broke out near Mecca, and was afterwards gradually diffused over the whole of the Old Continent, and was finally transported to America, shortly after the death of Columbus. In the British islands alone, it has been computed that forty thousand individuals perished annually by this disease! It killed one in fourteen of all that were born, and one in six of all that were attacked by it in the natural way. The introduction of inoculation for small-pox, was productive of great benefit to all who submitted to the operation; but, though it augmented the individual security, it added to the general mortality, by multiplying the sources of contagion, and thereby increasing the number of those who became affected with the natural distemper. All who have not yet duly appreciated the benefits which vaccination has conferred on mankind, may look on the loathsomeness and dangers of small-pox in its most mitigated form; may consider, that this disease has been banished from
some

some countries; and, with due care, might be eradicated from all; and may remember, that, notwithstanding prejudices, carelessness, and ignorance, millions now live, who, but for vaccination, would have been in their graves. To have anticipated such results, would, at no remote period, have been considered the most chimerical of imaginations. We have, nevertheless, seen them realized. The time in which they occurred, will for ever be marked as an epoch in the history of man; and England, with all her glories, may rejoice that she has to number a Jenner among her sons. The meekness, gentleness, and simplicity of his demeanour, formed a most striking contrast to the self-esteem which might have arisen from the great and splendid consequences of his discovery. He was thankful and grateful for them in his heart, but to pride and vain-glory he seemed to be an utter stranger. A short time before his death, the following were among the last words he ever spoke; the nature of his services to his fellow-creatures had been the subject of conversation: "I do not marvel," he observed, "that men are not grateful to me; but I am surprised that they do not feel gratitude to God, for making me a medium of good." No one could see him without perceiving that this was the habitual frame of his mind. Without it, it never could have been, that, in his most retired moments, and in his intercourse with the great and exalted of the earth, he invariably exhibited the same uprightness of conduct, singleness of purpose, and unceasing earnestness to promote the welfare of his species, to the total exclusion of all selfish and personal considerations. His condescension, his kindness, his willingness to listen to every tale of distress, and the open-handed munificence with which he administered to the wants and necessities of those around him, can never be forgotten by any who have been guided and consoled by his affectionate counsel, or cherished and relieved by his unbounded charity. His

sympathy for suffering worth, or genius lost in obscurity, was ever alive; and no indication of talent or ingenuity, no effort of intellect, ever met his eye without gaining his notice, and calling forth his substantial aid and assistance. He was not less generous in pouring forth the treasures of his mind. A long life, spent in the constant study of all the subjects of natural history, had stored it with great variety of knowledge.—Here the originality of his views, the felicity and playfulness of his illustrations, and the acuteness of his remarks, imparted a character of genius to his commonest actions and conversations, which could not escape the most inattentive observer. We have authority from his relatives and trustees to state, that, in conformity with his wishes, they have applied to Dr. BARON, of Gloucester, to write the account of his life, and to arrange for publication his numerous manuscripts, all the documents in possession of the family being to be committed to Dr. Baron's care. From that gentleman, therefore, the public may expect an authentic work as speedily as his professional avocations will allow him to prepare it for the press: the ample and interesting materials with which he is to be furnished, together with those which he himself has accumulated, during a long and confidential intercourse with Dr. Jenner, and many of his most intimate friends. A correspondent has transmitted to us the following as an inscription for the tomb of this valuable man.

"Mortalitate relicta vivit immortalitate indutus."

Britons! approach, and view with sorrowing eyes
This sacred tomb, where matchless Jenner lies:
The Muse would fail to celebrate his fame,
Or sum the blessings which his worth proclaim,
However warm her panegyric be,
Or ardent for his immortality!
Enough for her in mournful strains to tell
That Nature sicken'd when she heard his knell;
That half mankind were rescued by his skill
From black Contagion's most inveterate ill;
Found health and beauty in his genius reign,
And life which millions had implored in vain!
Then, Britons! here your grateful tears bestow,
And bless the sacred shade that sleeps below!

J. G.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

PETITIONS to the House of Commons for the equalization of the duties on coals are in a course of signature at Sunderland and Shields; and a meeting has been held in London to promote the same.

Married.] Mr. T. Charlton, of Collingwood-street, to Miss E. Potts; Mr. W. Hawthorn, to Miss M. Holmes: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. C. Byram, to Miss Price, both of North Shields.—The Rev. J. Armstrong, of South Shields; to Miss M. Wilson, of Darlington.—Mr. A. Mc-

Gregor, to Miss M. Scaife, both of Darlington.—The Rev. J. Charge, rector of Copgrove, to Miss M. Crowe, of Stockton.—Mr. J. Scott, to Miss J. Gibb, both of Morpeth.—Thomas Meggison, esq. of Duddo, to Miss Codling, of Shelvington West House.—The Rev. J. Messenger, of Bamburgh, to Miss S. Redpath, of Berwick.—At Lamesley, Mr. T. Ord, to Miss M. Gray, of Maresfield.—Thomas Coates, jun. esq. of Lipwood, to Anne, daughter of the late Dr. Davidson, of Raynie.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Newgate-street,

street, 74, Mr. Marchant, a native of Antigua, deservedly regretted.—In Percy-place, 46, Mr. J. Towns.—In Northumberland-street, 24, Mrs. M. Monro.—In the New-road, 56, Mrs. M. Brown.—In the Close, 51, Mrs. J. Wright.—58, Mrs. E. Davison, justly regretted.—At Gateshead, 40, Mrs. Robson, much respected.—64, Mr. J. Proctor.—Miss E. Falla, justly esteemed and regretted.—51, Mrs. A. Kell, regretted deservedly.—At Durham, 63, Mr. C. Nixon.—75, John Taylor, esq. justly respected.

At North Shields, 36, Mrs. J. Hudson.—In Milburn-place, 24, Miss E. Marshall.—32, Mr. J. Moore.—In Toll-square, 31, Mrs. A. Johnson.—In Dockwray-square, 38, Mr. J. Walker, jun.—26, Mr. R. L. Dow.

At South Shields, Mr. H. May.—42, Mr. J. Sterling.—77, Mrs. Clench.

At Sunderland, 69, Mrs. S. Ditchburn.—79, Mr. A. Simpson.—64, Mr. T. Bywaters.—63, Mr. W. Robson.—62, Mrs. Thompson.—55, Mr. R. Mitchell.

At Bishopwearmouth, 124, Elizabeth, wife of G. J. Mowbray, esq. of Yapton-house, Sussex.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. R. Barnes, to Miss M. Jordan; Mr. T. Mc. Gell, to Miss J. Thompson; all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Blamire, of Carlisle, to Miss E. Blamire, of Buckabank.—Mr. John Forster, to Mrs. A. Steel; Mr. M. Mawson, to Miss A. Mawson; Mr. H. Fearon, to Miss Longmire: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Preston, to Miss A. Armstrong, both of Workington.—Mr. J. Law, to Miss M. Hall, both of Maryport.—Mr. W. Hodgson, of Maryport, to Miss R. Beeby, of Allonby.—Mr. J. Coulthard, to Miss J. Richardson, both of Wigton.

Died.] At Carlisle, 26, Mr. J. Home.—50, Mrs. M. Boustead.—In Caldewgate, 21, Mr. T. Bonner.—In Rickergate, 73, Mr. E. James.

At Whitehaven, Mr. D. Downie.—60, Mrs. G. Reid.—62, Mrs. M. Brown.

At Kendal, 72, William Paitson, esq.—80, Mr. J. Baron.—84, Thomas Cartmel, esq.—71, Mrs. H. Austin.—77, Mr. L. Garth.

At Wigton, 75, Mr. J. Hewitson.—Mrs. D. Porter.—80, Mrs. A. Thompson.

At Hensingham, 83, James Scott, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

The Yorkshire petition for parliamentary reform is (states a late Leeds paper,) proceeding very prosperously in those parts of the county where it has been presented for the signatures of the freeholders, and the number of those who have affixed their names to it in some places, exceeds the whole number of freeholders who voted from those places, on both sides, at the great contested election.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 379.

A Gas Light Company is about to be established at York.

Married.] Mr. W. Hargrave, to Miss M. Crosby; Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss J. Boothman; Mr. J. Collier, to Miss E. Terry: all of Leeds.—Mr. T. Crowther, of Leeds, to Miss E. Dalby, of Garforth.—Mr. J. Bradley, of Leeds, to Miss M. Wigglesworth, of Grove-place.—The Rev. J. Glover, of Leeds, to Miss E. Andrews, of Bawtry.—Mr. B. Rinder, of Leeds, to Miss A. Warham, of Harehills.—Mr. J. Beevor, to Miss S. A. Ramsden, both of Pontefract.—Mr. Clark, of Bradford, to Miss Rhodes, of Upcroft-house, near Guiseley.—Mr. J. Greaves, to Miss E. Whitelock, both of Armley.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Wellbeloved, wife of the Rev. Charles W.

At Leeds, 57, Mrs. Heptonstall, deservedly regretted.—Mr. J. Leathley, generally respected.—In Meadow-lane, 82, Mrs. Braithwaite.—In North-town-end, 55, Mrs. H. Brown.

At Halifax, Mrs. Jenkinson.—Miss Ann Frobisher.

At Gildersome, Mr. G. Elam.—At Lomeshaye, 26, Mrs. E. Ecroyd.—At Painthorpe-house, William Brown, esq. late of Leeds.—At Wrose, 78, Mrs. S. North.—At Earlsheaton, 87, Mr. A. Thomas.—At Holbrook, Mr. J. Carr.—At Horsforth, 76, Mr. J. Kettlewell.—At Woodchurch Mill, 34, Mr. J. Rhodes.—At Ecclesfield, 85, the Rev. J. Dixon, vicar.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Peel, secretary of state, has lately transmitted to the mayor of Liverpool and to the authorities in the other commercial and manufacturing towns of the kingdom, a number of inquiries, to which answers are required; the following is a copy of an official paper:—1. What is "The present state of trade and employment of the working classes? 2. What "The rate of wages as compared with the charge of providing comfortable subsistence for workmen and their families? 3. What "The increase of buildings, with details as to the amount of the increase? 4. What "The general disposition of the working classes, in regard to the peace of the country and subordination to the laws? 5. "What is the calculation with respect to the continuance of trade and employment?" Should these returns be published, we shall, with avidity, present them to our readers, and we apprehend they will prove, that although the exports upon paper appear to have increased in quantity, yet that the produce of labour has more than proportionably diminished.

A society has been lately established in Liverpool, of those gentlemen who have visited distant countries, with a view of acquiring information, either in general science or natural history,

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Married.]

Married.] Mr. J. Jardin, to Miss A. Padley; Mr. C. Adams, to Miss M. Wood; Mr. J. Gibson, to Mrs. M. Ashley: all of Manchester.—Mr. H. Hardman, of Manchester, to Miss H. Prewett, of Harley.—Mr. H. White, of Bakewell, to Miss Joule, of Water-street, Salford.—Mr. Jos. Levi, of Hanover-street, to Miss S. Blaxome; Mr. C. R. Taylor, to Miss S. C. Sopwind; Mr. J. Kelly, to Miss A. Doke; Mr. T. Shallcross, to Miss J. Davis, of Roscommon-street; Mr. W. Arundell, to Miss J. Nicholson: all of Liverpool.—W. Birley, esq. of Kirkham, to Miss M. Greene, of Rodney-street, Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, in Market-street, Mr. Glover.—In Deansgate, 24, Mrs. M. Clarke.—In Oxford-road, Miss M. Bayley.

At Salford, 71, Mr. J. Bond, justly regretted.—On Bank-parade, 69, Mr. J. Tomlinson.—Miss E. Davies.

At Liverpool, in Great Richmond-street, 54, Mrs. M. Jones.—29, Mr. J. Capper.—In Henry-street, 27, Mr. E. Gaskell.—In Smithfield-street, 74, Mrs. J. Taylor.—In Scotland-road, Thomas Ashcroft, esq.

CHESHIRE.

A subscription has lately been commenced at Stockport for cutting a canal from that town to Bridgewater, either at Sale Moor or Stretford, which will open a direct water communication betwixt that town and Liverpool, London, and various parts of the kingdom.

A benevolent plan for the relief of criminals has lately been adopted at Knutsford. The prisoners are allowed one-sixth of their earnings weekly, to purchase articles for themselves; the regulated share of their earnings to them is a third, and such is the value of their labour to the manufacturers, that some of the prisoners, after a two-years' confinement, leave with some pounds, as the amount of their earnings.

Married.] Mr. E. Astley, of Stockport, to Miss H. Kirkham, of Portwood.—Thomas Hibbert, esq. of Birtles-hall, to Miss Caroline Henrietta Cholmondeley, of Knutsford.

At Wybunbury, James Sparke, esq. surgeon, of Newcastle-under-Line, to Mary, only daughter of John Twemlow, esq. of Hatherton-house.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Titley, deservedly regretted.—In Pepper-street, Mary, widow of the Rev. Robt. Myddelton, D.D. of Gwainynog, Derbyshire.

At Runcorn, Mr. T. Withington, greatly regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Walker, to Miss Fletcher, both of Derby.—Lieutenant J. Roberts, R.N. to Miss Bradley.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss M. Bradley; Mr. R. Collier, to Miss E. Lovett: all of Chester-

field.—Mr. T. Etches, to Miss A. Marshall; Mr. John Thompson, jun. to Miss A. Tomlinson; Mr. Jas. Thompson, to Miss E. Gettcliffe: all of Ashborne.—Mr. F. Waine, of Mapperley-park, to Miss M. Richardson, of Horsley Woodhouse.—Mr. J. Spicer, of Wirksworth, to Miss C. Clough, of Bolton.

Died.] At Derby, 83, Samuel Richardson, esq. an eminent merchant, and banker of that place.—37, Mr. C. Swaile.—In Green-lane, 23, Mr. T. Plant.—40, Mrs. M. Weatherhead.—83, Mr. B. Godwin, much respected.

At Ashborne, Mr. W. Barnes.—Miss F. Hasler.

At Duffield, 69, Mrs. Allsop.—At Loscoe, 74, Elizabeth Brough, a member of the Society of Friends.—At Wirksworth, 73, Mrs. G. Pearson.—58, Mr. J. Wilshaw.—At Aston-upon-Trent, 66, Mr. W. Smedley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A dwelling-house at Nottingham was lately destroyed, when the mistress, a girl about nineteen, and a boy about four, were unfortunately burnt to death.

Married.] Mr. W. Draper, to Mrs. W. Wilkinson; Mr. J. Walkerdine, of Parliament-street, to Miss E. Smith, of Newcastle-street; Mr. J. Jackson, of Tylor-street, to Miss M. Smith, of Newcastle-street; Mr. J. Peniston, to Miss A. Johnson; Mr. S. Potter, to Miss E. Staley; Mr. T. Knutton, of Clare-street, to Miss A. Tipping, of St. James'-street; Mr. E. Mabbott, to Miss S. Miller: all of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Park-row, 53, Mr. T. Acott.—In Parliament-street, 63, Mrs. M. Hedderley.—In Long-row, 46, Mrs. E. Aris.—22, Mr. R. B. Haines.—On Drury-hill, 73, Mrs. M. Murden.—In Pear-street, 27, Mr. W. Tissington.—In Woolpack-lane, 71, Mr. S. Handley.

At Newark, Miss H. Shaw, of Wysall.—68, Mrs. M. Palethorpe.—82, Mrs. H. Brooksby.—31, Mr. J. Corden.—68, Mrs. Mayfield.—Mr. J. Hibbert.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Wilson, to Miss Sophia Drakard, both of Stamford.—Mr. S. R. Abbott, of Boston, to Miss E. Towler, of Norwich.

Died.] At Lincoln, 76, Mrs. Jane White, sister to Sir Scrope B. Morland, bart.—Mr. A. Bower.

At Stamford, 74, Mr. P. Ashton.—53, Mrs. S. Needham.—83, Joseph Robinson, esq. he had been thrice chief magistrate.

At Market Deeping, 32, Mrs. S. Bell.—At Withern, 66, the Rev. William Sisson, vicar of Burwell and Golceby.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A meeting of merchants, bankers, manufacturers,

manufacturers, and tradesmen, was lately held at Leicester, Thomas Cooke, esq. in the chair, to consider of the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the Insolvent Debtor's Act. It was resolved unanimously to petition.—(See the article *London*.)

Married.] John Hames, esq. of Leicester, to Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, of Scraftoft. —Mr. D. Bates, of Thurmeston, to Miss A. Greaves, of Leicester.—Mr. Cartwright, to Miss Burrows, both of Loughborough.—The Rev. J. Roberts, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Heath, of Totnes.

Died.] At Leicester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Spencer.—In the Swiues-market, Mrs. Ball.—63, Mrs. Hunt.

At Loughborough, 66, Mr. W. Buck.—26, Mr. J. Renals.—23, Miss C. Spencer, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 40, Mr. T. Adams.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Sarah Butcher, highly and deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Wimeswold, 85, the Rev. R. Thurman; deservedly regretted.—At Owston, 65, John Heycock, esq.

At Danett's Hall, near Leicester, Edward Alexander, M.D. after a series of intense and protracted sufferings, which were borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation. As the particulars of his distressing case cannot properly be detailed here, it will be sufficient to remark, that his disorder, which had long been making insidious approaches, first manifested itself in June, 1810, and soon began to wear a formidable aspect. A state of peculiarly painful and complicated disease gradually ensued, which clouded all the bright prospects: his successful medical career had opened to his view, and compelled him to relinquish the practical part of an occupation to which he was exceedingly devoted, and admirably adapted. The few intervals Dr. A. was permitted to enjoy of comparative ease from agonizing pain, were usually passed in reading, meditation, and domestic society. Theology and medicine were the subjects to which he principally directed his attention. On these he had, for many years, read much, and thought still more. His purity of character from early life, his extraordinary moral worth, as well as knowledge and skill in his profession, have rarely been equalled. Nor was his ardent and vigorous mind satisfied with the exercise of his medical functions only. Rising above every selfish consideration, he carried into his practice the most exalted christian virtues. He was not merely the able physician, but the sympathizing friend and comforter of his patients. He listened to their wants and sorrows, was prompt to aid them by his advice, to pour in the balm of

consolation, or to relieve their necessities, as their respective situations and circumstances might require. In the performance of his professional duties he was strictly conscientious. No respect of persons did he shew; the rich and the poor partook impartially of his care and assiduity. To the latter his services were gratuitous; and likewise, in a considerable degree, to others, who could not, without difficulty, afford to make him a suitable remuneration. His bountiful hand was ever open to the claims of the indigent and the oppressed; and, in all the relations of life, the same ardour, the same uprightness and integrity, the same unwearied activity, distinguished his conduct. A remarkable sweetness of disposition, and strong intellectual powers, were, in him, combined with uncommon "singleness of heart." His ruling principle was love to God, displayed in a warm and disinterested love of man, wholly free from party spirit and narrow distinctions. Devotion was his delight, studying the Scriptures his dearest employment, and his hope rested on the mercies of God in Christ. Perhaps Dr. A. did not entirely agree with any denomination of Christians; but serious reflection, and patient investigation, led him to a full conviction of the truth of the leading tenets of Unitarianism; and, from the time of his settling in the vicinity of Leicester, he joined the congregation assembling at the "Great Meeting" in that town. In politics, he embraced the liberal side of the question, and was always the firm and strenuous advocate of civil and religious freedom. "Every* project for the benefit of his country, and the advancement of knowledge, liberty, and truth, obtained his zealous support." His judgment of those who differed from him was uniformly candid and generous; and never did he retain the slightest malevolent or unkind sentiment against persons from whom he had experienced undeserved or injurious treatment. The subject of this brief, imperfect outline, was the younger son of the late John Alexander, M.D. of Halifax, was born Nov. the 25th, 1767, and received his classical education at Hivesholm school, which then was, and still is, under the superintendence of the Rev. Richard Hudson, who, for more than half a century, has officiated as afternoon lecturer at the parish church in Halifax. Dr. A. possessed the advantage of being well initiated in the various branches of his profession, during his early youth. At the usual period, he went to London to pursue his anatomical studies, and there became a pupil of the late Sir William Blizard. Having accomplished his object in the metropolis, he repaired to

* See Leicester Chronicle, Nov. 30.

Edinburgh; and, finally, took his degree at Leyden, with the highest honour, in Oct. 1791. In the year 1793 he married his first cousin, Ellen, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Samuel Waterhouse, esq. of Halifax, one of the justices of the peace for the West Riding of the county of York, and a deputy-lieutenant for the same district. Dr. A. fixed at Stafford, and was directly appointed physician to the County Infirmary. He removed into the neighbourhood of Leicester, Oct. 1797, where he continued to reside till his deeply lamented death. All who knew him, must regret him; and, to his immediate friends, his loss is irreparable.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A Savings' Bank has lately been established at Leek, under very favourable auspices.

Married.] Mr. T. Layton, of Breewood, to Miss M. Willday, of Lichfield.—Mr. T. Randles, of Wednesbury, to Miss L. Cocks, of Bradford-street, Birmingham.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. Salt.

At Wolverhampton, in Brickiln-street, 48, Mrs. A. Parker.—45, Mr. H. Baker.

At Wednesbury, 69, Mrs. E. Wright.

At Bilston, 55, Mr. T. Cooper.—At Tettenhall, Mr. C. Olerenshaw.—At Rolleston, 51, Sarah Maria, wife of the Rev. John Peploe Mosley, A.M. rector.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Downes, to Miss Lapworth.—Mr. J. Edmunds, to Miss J. B. Hughes; Mr. S. Spencer, to Miss S. Paggett: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Cliff, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Gratton, of North Wingfield.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Dale-end, 25, Miss S. Wesson.—In Moseley-street, 72, Mrs. M. Moseley.

At Coventry, 68, William Buck, esq.—In Priory-row, Mr. Tookey.—In Earlestreet, Mr. Masters.—Mrs. Wilford.

At Ashted, 90, Mrs. M. Bell.—At West Bromwich, 77, Mrs. M. Westley, late of Birmingham.—At Solihull, John Edwards, esq. senior commander, R.N.—68, the Rev. W. Wade, B.D. rector of Corley and Stivichall.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Jas. Matthews, to Miss Rowland, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Bridgewater, of Oswestry, to Miss E. Roberts, of Sweeney.—Mr. Jeffreys, of Much Wenlock, to Miss Davies, of Little Wenlock.—Mr. R. Davies, of Baschurch, to Miss A. Hinksman, of Prescot.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Windsor-square, 93, Mr. W. Harris.—In St. Alkmund-square, Mrs. Congreve, sister to the late Gen. Sir W. C. bart.—40, John Craig, esq. deservedly lamented: he was an extensive benefactor to the poor.

At Bridgnorth, Miss Harvey.

At Newport, 76, Mrs. E. Topham, deservedly regretted.

At Eardiston, Lady Smith, widow of Sir William S. bart.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Chalk, to Miss E. Faulkner, both of Worcester.—Mr. C. Cooke, of Stourport, to Miss M. Francis, of Dursley.—Mr. T. Collis, of Stourbridge, to Miss S. Husband, of Lydiate-house.—Mr. R. Hartland, of Bosbury, to Miss A. Amphlett, of Ombersley.

Died.] At Worcester, 66, Henry Slaughter, esq. of Kensington.

At Stourbridge, 76, Mr. T. Overs.

At Habberley, Adam Prattinson, esq.—At Rainbow-hill, near Worcester, 64, William Sandford, esq. generally lamented.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Price, jun. to Miss A. Edwards, both of Leominster.—The Rev. C. J. Bird, rector of Mordiford and Dynedor, to Miss R. Glover, of Norwich.

Died.] At Hereford, 21, Robert Brian Crowther, esq. generally lamented.—In King's-street, 85, Mrs. Eckley.

At Lower Weston, Mrs. King, deservedly regretted.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Bristol Philosophical Institution was opened on the 6th of January, when an inaugural lecture was delivered by Professor Daubeny. A beautiful specimen of organic remains, cut from the face of a rock at Lyme, Dorset, was presented to the Society towards their Museum. It is the skeleton of a wonderful fish, between the porpoise and the dolphin, and is said to be that description of fossil which some geologists call *proteothaurus*; others, *ichthyosaurus*.

The anniversary of the Gloucestershire Constitutional Whig Club, took place at Gloucester, General Guise president. Several patriotic speeches and toasts were delivered, and a number of new members admitted.

A subscription for the distressed Greeks has been opened lately at Gloucester.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Bristol, lately resolved to petition parliament for the repeal of the Assessed Taxes.

Married.] Mr. J. Fletcher, of Cheltenham, to Miss J. Tibbitts, of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Treby, of Redcross-street, to Mrs. C. Ferris; Mr. J. Farr, of Clare-street, to Miss E. Workman: all of Bristol.—T. A. Williams, esq. to Miss E. Price, of Monmouth.—Nathaniel Wells, esq. of Piercefield, to Miss Owen, of London.—William Harding, esq. of Twynning, to Miss M. Griffiths, of Upton-upon-Severn.

Died.] At Bristol, in Wellington-place, Mrs. Rudhall, widow of Mr. J. R. proprietor of Felix Farley's Journal.

At Cheltenham, 69, Thomas Jane, esq.—99, Mr. F. Kemys.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Edgcombe.

At Stroud, 81, Mrs. M. Fisher.—Mr. Gurner.

At Berkeley, 76, William Joyner Ellis, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Agricultural Association of Banbury has lately adopted separate and distinct petitions to parliament for the repeal of Mr. Peel's Bill, and for adequate protecting duties, both repeals very erroneous in principle.

Married.] Mr. J. Cooper, to Miss E. Coldrey; both of Oxford.—Mr. W. Gawthorn, of London, to Miss E. Hounslow, of Holywell, Oxford.—Mr. T. Embury, of Bloxham, to Miss M. T. Shepherd, of Banbury.—Mr. W. Hickman, of Henley, to Miss Spiran, of Henley Wharf.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Clement's, Mrs. Talboys.—82, Mr. J. Muddle.—44, Mr. T. Arnatt.—88, the Rev. John Cooke, D.D. nearly forty years president of Corpus Christi-college, and rector of Woodeaton and Bigbrooke.

At Bicester, 85, Mr. Ball.—At Neithrop, Mr. J. Kirby.—At Hanborough, 72, Mrs. E. Eley, much respected.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A meeting of the freeholders of Berkshire was held at Abingdon, to take into consideration the question of Parliamentary Reform, and several spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Married.] Edward Bartlett, esq. to Miss Eliza Holloway, both of Buckingham.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mrs. S. Kirby.

At Speenhamland, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Winter.

At Hagbourn, 63, the Rev. J. Schultes, vicar.

At Weedon, at an advanced age, Mr. B. Smith.—At Donnington, 82, Mrs. Vincent.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Hertford lately took place at Hertford, for the "purpose of addressing the Houses of Parliament on the subject of reform:" the High Sheriff in the chair. Mr. Wedd proposed a petition, which was seconded by Mr. Wiltshire, and which expressed the opinion of the petitioners against the unconstitutional system pursued in returning members to Parliament, the increase of patronage, the wanton and profligate expenditure of the public resources in the maintenance of an overgrown civil, military, and colonial, peace establishment; that, in the present convulsed state of Europe, it behoved them to look to retrenchment and fair representation; and that they were anxious, that the present period of peace should be embraced by Parliament to inquire into the state of

the House of Commons, and to effect a speedy and effectual reform thereof.—This petition was finally carried.

Married.] Mr. G. F. Odell, to Miss Hopkins, both of Leighton Buzzard.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. R. Lavell.

At Dunstable, Mr. W. Gresham.—Miss Marriott.

At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. W. Saunders.

At Aldenham, the Rev. Meth. Davies.

At Ledburn, 75, Mr. J. Monday.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Judge, to Miss E. Norman, both of Brackley.

Died.] At Staverton, 49, Mr. W. Hands, one of the most eminent London salesmen in the kingdom.

At Little Bowden, 67, Mr. T. West.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of freeholders of Cambridgeshire was lately held at Cambridge, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for reform; the high sheriff, H. Rayner, esq. in the chair. Mr. C. Beales, after an excellent speech, introduced several resolutions; which, with a petition founded on them, was carried by acclamation.

Married.] Mr. T. Blyth, of Langham, to Miss Foster, of Cambridge.—The Rev. W. H. Markby, B.D. rector of Duxford St. Peter's, to Miss S. Randall, of Wincanton.

Died.] At Cambridge, 67, Mrs. Titchmarsh.—19, Miss Ann Mason.

At Waterbeach, Mrs. Garrett.—At Chatteris, at an advanced age, Mrs. Trip-low.—At March, 26, Mrs. Pope.—26, Mrs. Saberton.—67, Mr. W. Cave.

NORFOLK.

Meetings were lately held in the hundreds of North Erpingham and North Greenhoe, and in both the petition of the late county meeting has been disclaimed; but a resolution was passed at the former meeting, praying "that the property of the public debts be made, like other property, available towards supplying the public expenses of the state, either by a diminution of the interest, or by a direct tax upon the funds." At both meetings a prayer for a reform in Parliament was included in the petition.

A meeting of Humbleyard hundred also lately took place; E. Lombe in the chair: when Mr. Norgate moved a series of resolutions, which animadverted in strong terms on the petition of the late county meeting; and, in the stead of reducing the debt of the public creditor, recommended severe economy, and the abolition of all useless offices. The whole series was agreed to.

Married.] Mr. Williamson, to Miss D. Jay, both of Norwich.—Mr. J. Woods, of Garboldisham, to Miss M. Stiles, of Norwich.—Mr. J. D. Whinacop, to Miss Eicles, both

both of Lynn.—Mr. Hook, of Langham, to Miss Chamberlin, of Cley.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Gregory, 83, Mrs. Cushing.—In St. Julian's, 70, Mrs. C. R. Greaves, widow of the Rev. William G. rector of Lackford.

At Yarmouth, 92, Mrs. E. Scott.—70, Mrs. S. Grint.—60, Mr. W. Steel.

At Lynn, 29, Mrs. M. A. Hunter.—Mrs. S. Gardener.—80, Mr. Jempson.

At Kellinghall, 72, S. Girdlestone, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

SUFFOLK.

Within the month, two hundred of the freemen of Ipswich, in the independent interest, dined at the Town-hall: James Macdonald, esq. in the chair; who complimented the town for their exertions in the cause of reform.

Married.] Mr. Chapman, to Miss Adams, both of Bury.—Mr. J. Beeton, of Bury, to Miss Byles, of Woodbridge.—Mr. L. Swan, of Beccles, to Miss Devereux, of Norwich.—The Rev. J. W. Mayhew, of Walpole, to Miss Haward, of Haesworth.

Died.] At Bury, 75, Matthew Fennell, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. Complin.—Mrs. Holland.

At Ipswich, Miss Aldrich.—41, William Hammer, esq. of Holbrooke-hall.

At Bungay, 64, Mrs. Brightley.

At Framlingham, Mrs. Keer.—At Henly-hall, 76, George Reid, esq. of Jamaica.

ESSEX.

In consequence of a discovery lately made by one of the visiting magistrates of the Chelmsford gaol, a committee of magistrates was appointed to inquire into the management of that prison, who, after a laborious investigation,—during which transactions of a most shocking nature were brought to light,—recommended the prosecution of the keeper of the prison, and several of his assistants. Agreeably to this recommendation, twelve bills were presented and found at the last assizes for different mal-practices.

Married.] The Rev. W. McConnel, of Preston, to Miss E. Nash, of Maldon.—The Rev. H. J. Earle, of High Ongar, to Miss C. Sperling, of Monk's Lodge.

Died.] At Colchester, 64, Mr. S. P. Carr, much respected.

At Maldonwick, 80, Mrs. Wegg.—At Hockerill, Mr. J. Bolton, suddenly.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. S. Lock, to Miss E. Clements; Mr. J. Hopkins, to Miss S. Smith: all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Dunn, of Canterbury, to Miss M. Scott, of Nackington.—The Rev. H. Termine, M.A. of Minster, Isle of Sheppy, to Miss S. Atkinson, of Chatham.—The Rev. R. Jones, of Brasted, to Miss C. Attree, of Brighton.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Northgate-street, 72, Mrs. Matthews.—On Winchester-Green, Mrs. S. Wootton.

At Dover, Mr. Joseph Harrey.—Mr. W. Clark.—Capt. Sayers.—Mr. Hatton.

At Chatham, Mr. Mather.—52, Mr. Jas. Johnson.—50, Mr. W. Walsh.

At Ramsgate, 36, H. S. Ashton, esq. of Salter's-buildings, Walthamstow.

At Margate, 97, Mrs. A. Bartlett, widow.—Mrs. Frances Boyd, relict of Hugh Boyd, esq. the reputed author of the Letters of "Junius," and mother of — Boyd, esq. the accomplished Greek scholar, and author of many esteemed translations of the writings of several of the ancient Greek Fathers. Mrs. Boyd herself was highly accomplished in literature, and has been considered one of the best Latinists of modern times.

At North Cray, 35, the Rev. T. Moore, rector, deservedly regretted.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. G. Knight, of Chichester, to Miss Chitty, of Saltham Farm, Runc-ton.—William Payne, esq. to Miss M. Ver-rall, both of Lewes.

Died.] At Chichester, 81, Mrs. H. Ashburnham: she was daughter of the late Bishop of Chichester.—Mr. Arthur.—In North-street, Mrs. Jaques.—In West-street, 67, Mrs. S. Redman.—72, Mr. Jas. Street.—49, Mr. S. Hack.

At Horsham, 80, — Bant, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

In consequence of the High Sheriff's refusal to call a public meeting of the owners and occupiers of land, to take into consideration the state of agricultural distress, Sir Thomas Baring lately addressed a manly and excellent letter to the magistrates, calling upon them to come forward and sanction a meeting.

Married.] Mr. B. Puckeridge, to Miss S. Primer, both of Southampton.—William Plunket, esq. of Southampton, to Miss M. A. Browne, of Lymington.—Mr. T. Woods, jun. of Portsmouth, to Miss Newlyn, of Chichester.—Mr. J. Hoare, of Cadington, to Miss E. Mills, of Beauworth.

Died.] At Southampton, in Orchard-place, 57, Mrs. White.—Lady Bertie, wife of Sir Thomas B. bart.

At Winchester, in St. Peter's-street, at an advanced age, Robert Wheble, esq.—Edward Meare, esq. much respected.

At Lymington, Mrs. E. Elgar.

At Titchfield, 63, Richard R. Bowyer, R.N.—At Gatcombe-park, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Edward Worsley, 89th regt.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. Roberts, R.N. to Miss Wyndham, both of Salisbury.—Mr. L. Payne, of Salisbury, to Miss Sebree, of Frome.—At Amesbury, Mr. Charles Atkinson, of Fisherton, to Miss A. J. Pinckney.—Mr. Larkham, to Miss E. A. Long, both of Mere.

Died.] At Salisbury, in the New Lodge, the

the Rev. John Skinner, D.D. rector of Poulshot, and a vicar-choral of Salisbury.

At Devizes, Mrs. M. Giffard.

At Warminster, 71, Mrs. M. Ludlow.

At Wootton Bassett, Mrs. P. Cripps.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The freeholders of this county met lately, for the second time, at Wells, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature for a reform of the Commons House of Parliament. The petition was proposed by Mr. Hunt, and seconded by the Rev. H. Cresswell; which was carried by a large majority.

Married.] Charles Beaven, esq. to Miss Mary Grant Earle, both of Bath.—At Walcot-church, Colonel Palmer, M.P. for Bath, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Atkins, late of Huntercombe-house, Bucks.—Mr. J. E. White, to Miss S. Poole, both of Shepton Mallet.

Died.] At Bath, in Marlborough-street, Mrs. E. Barnes, a benefactress to the poor.—In Lansdown-crescent, Mary, wife of Edward Langford, esq.—In Devonshire-buildings, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bunbury, mother of Colonel B.

At Taunton, Major Field, late of the 44th regt.—50, Mr. Greenslade.

At Shepton Mallet, 87, Mrs. Hester Provis: she came from the North, and about forty-five years ago introduced spinning by machine into that town.

At Coombe St. Nicholas, 57, the Rev. John Lewis Warren, vicar.

DORSETSHIRE.

Fifteen dwellings were lately destroyed by fire at Allington, near Bridport; and the following morning, the wind having shifted, two more houses were burnt.

Married.] Capt. Meech, of the 39th regt. to Miss Louisa Weston, of Weymouth.—Mr. J. Kent, of Poole, to Miss M. Wood, of Southampton.—Mr. J. Dunford, of Christian Malford, to Miss C. Bailey, of Cranbourn.

Died.] At Weymouth, Nicholas Fenwicke, esq. of Lemington, Northumberland.—Mr. G. P. Alner.

DEVONSHIRE.

A decision took place at the late Devon County Sessions, of great importance to the clergy. A notion had been prevalent, that, in consequence of a supposed decision at the Norfolk Sessions, in the present depressed state of agriculture, a farm of land was worth nearly nothing, and that the tithe, being the only productive property, was to bear nearly all the parochial burthens. Resting on this case, the tithes, in a great number of parishes in Devonshire, have lately been charged to the poor-rate in a highly-increased ratio, and numerous appeals were in consequence depending. The court, after the most full investigation, adopted this principle,

and decided that out of the new charge which had been attempted to be put on the tithes, they should take only about one-tenth; thus reducing the tithes very nearly to their old rate; and that the remaining nine-tenths should be apportioned amongst the estates against which the appeal was made.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Bowditch, to Miss Huggins, Mr. S. Kendal, to Miss S. Johns: all of Exeter.—Mr. J. Soper, to Mrs. Cocks, both of Dock.—John Buller Yarde Buller, esq. of Lupton-house, to Miss E. Wilson, of Wotton-park, Staffordshire.—Lient. Young, R.N. to Miss C. Nash, of Torpoint.

Died.] At Exeter, 76, Mrs. Long, widow of the Rev. George L.—Mrs. Bate, widow of Mr. Alderman B.—75, Hugh Mallet, esq. of Ash.

At Plymouth, in Higher Broad-street, 22, Miss Neales.—In Frankfort-place, 64, Mr. J. Cockram.

At Dawlish, at an advanced age, Admiral Schank, a veteran and scientific officer.

At Grange, 77, William Drewe, esq.

In Exe island, 85, Mr. Mortimer, much and justly respected.—At High House, Kenton, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Cooke, esq. late of Kenbury.—At Alplington, 75, Mr. E. Hutchings.—84, Mrs. Broadfield.

CORNWALL.

Married.] William Warren, esq. of Truro, to Miss C. Taunton, of Grandpont, Oxford.—At Callington, J. B. Messenger, esq. to Miss Cough.—N. Kendall, esq. of Pelynt, to Miss M. A. Wymond.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Williams.—Mr. F. Symons.—Mr. Lewis.—Mrs. Horne.—At Penzance, Mr. T. Stewart.—Mr. S. Ellis, of Scilly.

At Redruth, 86, Mrs. C. Bevan.

At Fowey, 98, Mr. R. Redding.

At Gevennap, 95, Mrs. Oates.—At Gwinear, 68, Mr. J. Vivian, generally regretted.

WALES.

A subscription has lately been commenced at Swansea for relief of the distressed Greeks.

A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Carmarthen was held at Carmarthen on the 28th of January, "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament to adopt measures for the relief of the agricultural interests from the unparalleled distress under which they at present labour." A petition to Parliament was agreed on.

Married.] Mr. Fender, to Miss Painter, both of Pembroke.—At Brecon, Charles Patrick, esq. to Miss M. Jones, of Lower Houdy Mill.—Capt. Harding, of Llwyn-du, to Mrs. Phillips, widow of J. G. P. esq. of Cwmgwilly, Carmarthenshire.

Died.]

Died.] At Swansea, 64, Robert Tarrant, esq.—50, Mrs. Jenkins, widow of Mr. T. J. editor and publisher of “the Cambrian.”—74, Mr. J. Swann.—53, Mr. R. Goodere.—99, Mr. J. Morris.

At Brecon, Miss Sibyl Probert.—101, Mr. Lewis Williams.—45, Mr. R. Davies.

At Moelycerny, Cardiganshire, 90, Mrs. Watkins, widow of Evan W. esq.—The Rev. R. W. Moor, prebendary of Landaff, and rector of Trevelthin, Monmouthshire.

At Red hill, Anglesea, at an advanced age, Colonel Sparrow.

SCOTLAND.

A Society of Arts has lately been established in Scotland, on the same footing as that in England; the chief object is, to afford assistance to those who have it not in their power to complete their discoveries.

The Glasgow Fox meeting celebrated its anniversary on the birth-day of that popular statesman: Mr. Spiers, of Culterench, in the chair. In an excellent speech he made a neat eulogium on the patriotic virtues of Mr. Fox.—Professor Mylne very ably introduced the toast in favour of reform. He noticed the change that had taken place in the opinions of the higher classes on this vital subject. His speech was received with applause. Mr. Hutchinson spoke with animation in favour of union and mutual concession among the friends of reform. Mr. Grahame, of Gari-

more, said, he went rather further than the gentlemen who had preceded him on the subject of reform: he would have a full, free, and radical reform.

Married.] John Hall, esq. of Dunglass, to Juliana, daughter of the late James Walker, esq. principal clerk of session.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mackinnon, late of Bath.

IRELAND.

The election of representatives for the county of Dublin was contested with great spirit, and with unexampled activity.—Colonel White was elected by a considerable majority over Sir C. Domville.

Married.] At Dublin, William Thompson, esq. R.N. to Miss Carter.

Died.] At Dublin, in Leeson street, Olivia, wife of the Rev. T. P. Slapp, M.A.

At Rathcoole, John Finlay, esq. late M.P. for the county of Dublin.

Near Dublin, 67, Charles Henry Baron Castlecoote, chief commissioner of customs in Ireland.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, in France, on his way to Paris, 20, Lord Caulfield, only son of the Earl of Charlemont.

At Nice, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Hon. Edward Spencer Cowper, brother of Earl Cowper.

At Rome, Edward Berkeley Portman, of Bryanston, esq. after a few days' illness, in the 52d year of his age.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We lament, in common with many esteemed Correspondents, the unavoidable delay of their Communications; and in reply to some who think their Papers entitled to a preference over others which appear,—an assumption which may often be well founded,—we beg to observe, that Papers which sometimes obtain a temporary preference, have often been lying in our drawers for months, and frequently for years. We do not announce the rejection of any Communications, because delays often arise from unexpected circumstances; and we are desirous of gratifying every Correspondent in turn, as far as is practicable and advantageous. At this moment we have to intreat the indulgence of S. P. of Chelmsford; of Dr. Foster; of Mr. Lacey; of Mr. Enort Smith; of Alexis; of the Author of the Article on the Norman Invasion; of Mr. Tatem; of Mr. Cotterell; of A. Y. L.; of Mr. E. Dulce; of Veritas on Napoleon; of S. E.; of Mr. Saul; of a Landholder of Forfarshire; of H. A.; of C. A.; of P. Snachy; of W. H.; of Mr. Weekes, for two Papers; of the Observer on Uppingham; of Messrs. Farey and Layman; of Mr. Fitch; of Mr. Graham; of Mr. Jennings; of Mr. B. Cooke; of R. H.; of T. D. on Ovid; of Cordan; of O. S. T.; of M. S. of Glasgow; of Mr. Severn; of J. C. on open boats; of C. A. of Clifton street; of Mr. J. Harris; of C. G. D. of Norfolk; of J. M. of Harborough; of Dr. Shaw; of C. on the Cruz Ansater; of N. Justitia; of Griffith Tudor; of Mr. W. Muddoch; and, indeed, of many other Authors of Papers, which we propose shall appear in the next or following Numbers.—A further List of Communications, in Prose and Verse, peremptorily rejected, shall be given in our next.—Poems signed G. M.; Gilbert; a Translation from the Danish; Love; Enort; J. P. of Hendon; Philomenes; the Sweeper; the Dream; and some others,—will appear as soon as possible.

A View of the New London Bridge will be introduced as soon as the Committee have made their choice.—An account of Mr. Perkins's improved Steam Apparatus will, if possible, appear in our next Number.—A Subscriber wishes to know the address of the Author of a suggestion for an improved Life-Boat.

Several enquirers are informed, that the SECOND NUMBER of the Curious Houses is now ready, and may be had of their Booksellers at Three Shillings.

ERRATA in our last.—In the first paragraph of the VARIETIES, for “contrived” read “contrive;” and in the first article of PUBLIC AFFAIRS, for “disgustful plausibility” read “deceitful plausibility.”

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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APRIL 1, 1823.

[3 of Vol. 55.]



LORD SHAFTESBURY'S HOUSE AT LITTLE CHELSEA.

HERE resided during many years Anthony Ashley earl of Shaftesbury, author of "Characteristics," and the friend and companion of the most distinguished philosophers and poets of his time. He entered on these premises in 1699, and resided in them till his death; after which they passed into the hands of Dr. Wynne, at whose death they were purchased by the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and appropriated as an extra poor-house, as which they are occupied to this day. The situation seems to have been a favourite of Addison; he having written several of his "Spectators" on these premises, and most of them at Sandy End, about a quarter of a mile distant. Mr. Locke, too, was often an inmate of Lord Shaftesbury's, and some of his productions were written in a summer-house, still standing, at the bottom of the garden; but not his "Essay," as has been vulgarly supposed,—for that work appeared several years before Lord Shaftesbury entered on these premises. Within a mile (at Battersea) resided the kindred genius, Lord Bolenbroke; and, indeed, at that time this neighbourhood was distinguished by the preference of many men of superior talents.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

THE pecuniary difficulties of the country render the church establishment an object of anxious inquiry, and perhaps in no branch of public economy is there so great an absence of authentic information. The best recent work on ecclesiastical expenditure, is the pamphlet on the "Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy:" but even in this, so far as relates to the English church, the writer has chiefly contented himself with copying the statements of his predecessors; and it is with a view of supplying the deficiencies of this popular publication that a few statistical facts

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facts will here be mentioned, illustrative of the revenues, the numbers, and patronage of the English clergy. The writer has long been engaged in inquiries connected with these topics, and he believes his statements will bear investigation.

I.—*Revenues of the Established Clergy.*

Most statements of ecclesiastical income are limited to a valuation of the tithe and real property of the church. This plan is adopted in the pamphlet on the "Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy," in which the revenues of the church are stated at 7,600,000*l.* a-year, which is little more than two-thirds of their real amount. We will briefly indicate the sources of revenue omitted in this publication: and, first, of public charities.

The revenue of charitable foundations has been estimated by Mr. Brougham at near two millions a-year;* and, from the tenure of eleemosynary endowments, they are almost in entire possession of the clergy. In England and Wales, according to the returns under the Gilbert Act,† there are 3,898 grammar schools, and other endowments for education, of which the clergy enjoy the exclusive emolument, and in the remaining charities they largely participate as trustees, or in other capacity. The pious credulity of the preceding generation, induced them to place implicit reliance on the clergy; little foreseeing how their confidence would be abused. Three-fourths of charitable property, at least, were thus left to the mercy of ecclesiastics. The Universities, the great Schools of Westminster, St. Paul's, Harrow, and Rugby, the Charterhouse, Christ's Hospital, and all the principal foundations in the metropolis and neighbourhood, are in exclusive possession of the clergy of the establishment, from which they derive large emoluments, as wardens, provosts, fellows, tutors, high-masters, ushers, and assistants. Probably the total revenue derived by the clergy from charitable foundations is not less than 1,200,000*l.* per annum.

Surplice-fees form another abundant source of ecclesiastical income. Formerly, fees on burials, marriages, churchings, and christenings, were

paid only by the rich, and were intended for charity: what was formerly a gift has been converted into a demand, and, instead of the poor receiving these donations, they are now pocketed by the minister. London church-fees are supposed to be equal to one-third of the priests' salary; but it is difficult to estimate their yearly value. The Rev. Mr. Cove,* whose estimates of church property seldom exceed one-half the real amount, calculates the annual value of the glebe and surplice fees of each parish, on an average, at 40*l.* a-year; making, according to him, a tax upon the population of half a million per annum.

Easter and Whitsun offerings form a third source of revenue. These offerings, or dues, as they are sometimes called, are certain customary payments at Easter and all church festivals, to which inhabitant house-keepers are liable. Their amount varies in different parts of the country. In the north they commonly pay six-pence in lieu of an offering-hen; a shilling in lieu of an offering goose or turkey; one penny called smoke; and three half-pence for every communicant above the age of sixteen. We have no means of estimating the annual worth of these candle-ends and cheese-parings of mother church: all that we can say is, that in some parts they are very pertinaciously levied, and considered by the clergy as a part of their ancient rights. Probably they may be taken at 100,000*l.* a-year.

Lectureships form another branch of clerical income: where there is no endowment for a lectureship, the parishioners provide one at their own charge. The value of a lectureship varies, of course, with the number and liberality of the subscribers. They are generally held with other preferments, and may be stated at 60,000*l.* a-year.

The last branches of revenue we shall notice are chaplainships, and such public offices as the clergy may be said to hold *ex-officio*, and to which they are generally preferred. The value of chaplainships to the nobility, to embassies, to public bodies, and commercial factories abroad, must be considerable; but of the value of these, and of the offices held by the clergy

* Speech in the House of Commons, May 1818.

† 26 George III.

* Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England, p. 212.

in public institutions, (as librarians, secretaries, &c.) it is hardly possible to estimate: suppose 10,000*l.* a-year.

These are the most material items omitted by the author of the "*Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy*:" his valuation of tithe, and some other branches of revenue, are probably near the truth, and we shall adopt his statement. His estimate, with our additions, will exhibit the revenues of the church as under:—

<i>Revenues of the Church of England.</i>	
Tithes	£6,250,000
Estates of the Bishops and Ecclesiastical Corporations	1,000,000
Assessments in Towns	250,000
Stipends of Chapels-of-Ease	100,000

7,600,000

Additions.

Public Charities, Universities, Eton and Winchester Colleges, Charter-house, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, and other School Charities in England and Wales	1,200,000
Surplice-fees	900,000
Easter-offerings	100,000
Lectureships	60,000
Chaplainships and Offices in Public Institutions	10,000

£9,960,000

Even this estimate does not include the annual grant by Parliament of 100,000*l.* to the *poor clergy*, which swells the revenues of the church to upwards of ten millions per annum. Let us next enquire the number of individuals among whom this immense income is divided.

II.—Number of the Established Clergy.

On this point have appeared many exaggerated statements; some making the number of clergymen amount to 18,000: but we are convinced; from actual enumeration of the different classes of ecclesiastics, that they do not exceed one-half that number. The only description of ecclesiastics whose number cannot be ascertained with precision, are the inferior classes connected with cathedrals and collegiate churches; all the rest it is easy to reckon up from the *Ecclesiastical Directory*, which contains the names of all the parochial and dignified clergy. From this work, with the assistance of Cove on the "*Revenues of the Church*," we have made out the following enumeration:—

Bishops	26
Deans	26
Archdeacons	60
Prebends, Canons, and other Cathedral Dignitaries	544
Minor Canons, Vicars Choral, Priest Vicars, &c.	300
Rectors, Vicars, and Curates, in England and Wales	6,724

7,680

This statement gives a greater number of persons than are actually employed in a spiritual capacity: many of the bishops and dignitaries, from holding subordinate offices in cathedrals, and being also rectors and vicars, are twice enumerated, being included in the classes in which they hold these preferments. Any trifling excess, however, from this circumstance, is compensated by a deficiency from another head. There are many persons in orders, who, from being engaged in seminaries of education, or in want of a patron, do not hold any preferment, and are consequently omitted in the above enumeration. The number of these cannot be great; but, belonging to the ecclesiastical corps, they are entitled to share in its emoluments.

The total number of beneficed clergy of all ranks may be estimated at EIGHT THOUSAND, and their annual income TEN MILLIONS; making the average income of each individual 1,250*l.* Those who make the established clergy amount to 18,000, include of course all the lay servants of the church,—the parish-clerk, sexton, and grave-digger; all those employed in cathedrals and collegiate churches, as singing-men, choristers, organists, vergers, free-scholars, alms-men, &c.: these are a numerous class, equal in number, perhaps, to the clergy; but, not being in holy orders, they cannot properly be included in the clerical body, any more than the groom, valet, or other menials, of clergymen. Leaving out this class, the annual income of the clergy appears almost incredible. Great however as this income is, and taking, as it does, largely from the comforts of all classes, we fear, from the present mode of its application, it is productive of little benefit to any order of society. Its direct tendency is to accumulate wealth, where wealth is already too abundant; to increase the inequalities

of fortune, which it is the object of wise institutions to counteract; and, from the unequal manner in which it is divided, expose a body of men to the opposite evils of abject penury and vicious affluence. Our present business, however, is not to make reflections, but to state facts.

III.—Patronage of the Church.

All the patronage of the church is virtually in the crown. The king's direct patronage is the bishoprics, all the deaneries, forty-seven prebends and canonries, and upwards of a thousand livings. He has indirectly the remainder of church patronage. No one is eligible to ecclesiastical preferment unless first ordained by the bishop; when eligible, no one can enjoy any benefice, unless instituted by a bishop. The bishops therefore, by ordination and institution, have a double power to exclude obnoxious persons; and, the bishops themselves being appointed by the crown, the latter has indirectly the patronage of the whole ecclesiastical establishment, having a *veto* on all appointments by the aristocracy, the gentry, universities, and other bodies in whom patronage is vested. It is easy to imagine the effect of this on public occasions. The clergy, from superior education, from their wealth and sacred profession, possess greater influence than any other order of men; and all the influence they possess is as much subservient to government as the army or navy, or any other branch of public service. This was strikingly evinced on the trial of the late Queen; when the clergy became particularly conspicuous by their zeal in getting up what is called loyal addresses, in favour of the prosecution of that unfortunate princess.

The greatest abuse in ecclesiastical patronage is *monopoly*, in a few individuals of influence and connexion sharing among them the most valuable emoluments of the church. In all spiritual offices and dignities there is great difference in the value, and the patronage annexed to them; and the great object of ecclesiastical intrigue is to secure not only the most valuable, but greatest number of preferments. Hence arises the present disposition of church property. Scarcely any preferment is held single; the sees, dignitaries, and rectories, being mostly held with other offices; and the

most valuable appropriated by those who have the disposal of them, namely, the crown and aristocracy. The bishops are frequently rectors, vicars, and curates, besides holding professorships, clerkships, prebends, precentorships, and other cathedral appointments. Their sons, sons-in-law, brothers, and nephews, are also promoted to the most valuable preferments in the diocese. For more particular details on this subject I must refer to the Supplement to the Black Book, which is full of curious and valuable information relative to the church, and other branches of public administration.

In parochial patronage there is the same abuse as in the higher departments of the church; the most valuable benefices being held by those whose chief claims are their families and connexions. By bringing forward the poor livings, it is usual to make out a favourable case for the parochial clergy; but, from the small number of persons among whom parochial preferments are shared, there is no class except the curates entitled to much sympathy. In England and Wales there are 11,593 parochial offices,—rectories, vicarages, and curacies,—which are shared among 6,719 individuals in various proportions. The subject will be at once illustrated from the following classification of parochial patronage, drawn up from data in the Ecclesiastical Directory.

Parochial Patronage, showing the Number of Individuals, and the Number of Rectories, Vicarages, and Curacies, held by each.

No. of Individuals.	Livings held by each.	Total No. of Livings.
1	34	34
1	25	25
1	20	20
2	15	30
3	13	39
1	12	12
2	11	22
4	10	40
11	9	99
7	8	56
11	7	77
27	6	162
89	5	445
247	4	988
708	3	2,124
1,816	2	3,632
3,788	1	3,788
6,719		11,593

From this statement it appears, that out of 6,719, the number of parochial clergy

clergy of all denominations, 2,936, or nearly one-half, are pluralists. Many who have four, five, and six, livings, and more, hold also other offices and dignities. There is one of the bishops with five livings, besides other offices. One man, it seems, has thirty-four livings!

A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CIRCUMSTANCE occurred lately, which has excited several reflections in my mind, that appear to me of great importance to the proprietors of very extensive manufactories, and to the public in general; and, if they should strike you in the same light, I am persuaded that you will give them a place in your Magazine.

I was sitting, about eleven o'clock at night, in a room fronting the street, when one of my family ran down in great agitation, and told me that the chimney of the opposite house was on fire. I ran to the window, and saw torrents of flame and sparks issuing from the chimney that belonged to a steam-engine then at work. I lost no time in running over to communicate the intelligence to my neighbour, who went instantly to the works; and as I knew that, from the number of people there employed, no farther assistance was wanting on my part, I ran back, to calm the apprehensions of my family. I had scarcely returned to my room, when I saw evidently that there was no occasion of alarm; and a servant, who had seen the whole above stairs, told me that, about the time of my coming in, she saw a large volume, like a whitish cloud, coming out of the chimney; and, from that time, not a spark was seen. The next morning I called on my neighbour, who informed me that, immediately on hearing the report of fire, he had run to the works, and stopped them; and by a simple contrivance of theirs, intended for the purpose, the steam of the boiler was in an instant conveyed to the chimney, which produced the effect above mentioned.

Hence, wherever there is a steam-engine, or fire is any way employed in the boiling of water or liquor to a great extent, there can be no danger from a chimney taking fire; as, by a similar contrivance, the steam of the water may be instantly conveyed into it, and the fire will be extinguished.

This fact being generally known, will remove the anxieties, which are not inconsiderable, of those who live in the neighbourhood of extensive works of this kind.

But it strikes me that the proprietors of these works may find their advantage in attending to the fact I have mentioned. They have at hand the power of steam, which they can turn to any quarter they please. Supposing the fire, instead of being in the chimney, had been in their works or warehouses, might not the steam of their boilers be usefully employed in extinguishing it. I am not prepared to say to what extent it would contribute to this effect; but if it would in any degree, when the expense of carrying pipes from the boiler to any part of their works is so inconsiderable, it is surely a subject worthy of their consideration. The public is also interested in it; as the mischief of fire in a manufactory is not confined to the proprietor alone.

I had scarcely finished the last sentence, when a civil engineer of considerable practice called on me: to whom I read the above. He agreed entirely with me on the propriety of the information respecting the diversion of steam to the chimney of the steam-engine, in case of fire in it being extensively circulated. The expense of making the alteration for the purpose is trifling; consisting only in forming a communication from the boiler to the chimney, by means of a cast-iron tube, with a stopper in the middle of it, turned at ease, on occasion, by a bar or piece of wood through the ridge on the outside. In the instance above mentioned, this tube is not six feet long, and the valve to prevent the steam going to work the engine was shut, and a valve opened for the steam to go up the chimney, almost instantaneously. My friend, however, was not so clearly satisfied on the effects of the steam diverted to any parts of the work when on fire; but he considered the question very worthy of the investigation of all persons who possess works in which steam-engines are employed.

One circumstance deserves attention in examining this question. On diverting the steam to the chimney above mentioned, the effect was almost an instantaneous extinction of the fire in the chimney; and, instead of a torrent

of flame; a whitish cloud appeared. The effect of the steam in the chimney was to drive before it all the igneous particles in it to a considerable height above the top of the chimney; but, had that been the sole effect, the igneous particles must have been seen for a considerable time in the air. On the contrary, they were almost instantaneously extinguished; which, I apprehend, could be owing only to the power of water over fire.

Here, however, the steam acted in a narrow compass: the igneous particles were completely enveloped in it. What would be the effect of steam in a warehouse on fire, is another question. The steam would dilate itself in the apartment, and could not, for some time, act in the manner above mentioned on the parts on fire. What would be the effect when such a quantity of steam should have been thrown in (which would be in a few minutes,) as would, if the fire had not been there, have filled the room completely with vapour, I leave to the sagacity of your readers to determine; being satisfied with opening the way to a discussion, which may enlarge, at any rate, our knowledge of the powers of steam.

EXEUNETES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last Number of your Magazine, I was much surprised to read amongst the anecdotes, entitled "*Stephensiana*," a tradition, which certainly greatly tends to lessen the general respect in which the character of the illustrious Lord Clarendon has ever been held; and also to debase the descent of two of our former queens, Mary (wife of William III.) and Anne. I trust, that I should never be unwilling to uphold the virtuous character of the deceased great and good at any time; but when I state, that I have personally the honour of bearing a lineal descent from his grandfather, and that he (Lord Clarendon,) was a native also of this county, I think I am peculiarly sanctioned in thus coming forward to refute assertions, untrue in themselves, and highly injurious to his memory.

Any stranger to the history of Lord Clarendon would suppose that he ("one Hyde,") was a needy attorney, of a low origin, perhaps little known, and less respected; that he

was called in by the widow of a brewer (who had first raised her from the lowest servitude to the station of a wife,) to manage her affairs, because she "was unable to read or write;" that he, mercenarily "liking her fortune," married her; and that thus "a poor country-wench" became the grandmother of the two queens, Mary and Anne.

In answer to this, sir, it is well recorded and acknowledged, that Hyde earl of Clarendon sprang from a most respectable family of that name, seated at Hyde and Norbury, in the county of Chester, and that his immediate ancestors in this county held the respectable situation of country gentlemen; that he was sent to Oxford, and afterwards, under the auspices of his uncle, (Chief Justice Nicholas Hyde,) he entered as a student at the Middle Temple; that he ever moved in the first ranks of society; and, by his rare union of great talents and exemplary conduct, raised himself to the most exalted station. It appears that he was twice married: first, at about the early age of twenty, to Anne, the daughter of Sir George Ayliffe, knight, of Hobson, in the parish of Winterbourne Bassett, in this county; who, within six months, died from a miscarriage, occasioned by the small-pox. The shock this event gave to his feelings prevented his immediate endeavours again to enter into the marriage state. However, after the lapse of about three years, at the age of twenty-four, and in the year 1632, he married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, bart. master of requests to the king: by this lady he had four sons, and two daughters,—the eldest of whom (Anne) became the wife of the Duke of York, and, consequently, the mother of the successive queens, Mary and Anne. This, his (Lord Clarendon's) second wife, died in the year 1670.

Having thus, sir, I trust, vindicated the honour of the father, you will now allow me to devote a few lines in vindication of that of the daughter. The paragraph above quoted says, "James duke of York having debauched one of his daughters, the Earl compelled him to marry her." By these words it would appear, that the then future queen had yielded to an illicit connexion with the Duke, which her father subsequently improved into a marriage.

This

This is become a very prevalent error, and sanctioned by many of our *later* historians: but the real historical fact, I believe, stands otherwise; at least if we reflect on the details of *cotemporary* historians, and the inferences to be drawn from the comparison of dates.

The real circumstances we may, I think, believe to be these:—That Miss Hyde, being abroad with the royal family during the exile, as maid of honour to the Princess Royal, attracted the attentions of the Duke of York; and, successfully resisting all attempts on his part to assail her virtue, only assented at last,—under the perhaps almost venial ambition of a future crown,—to the honourable union of marriage; which took place privately in the presence of the Earl of Ossory, and which was afterwards proved to the satisfaction of the King, of the nation, and of her father,—who, so far from being privy to the affair, deeply deplored it, prognosticating that it would ultimately cause the future ruin of himself and his house; and true it was, that it tended greatly to aggravate the envy of this great man's enemies; and, perhaps, had it not been for this (to him unfortunate) royal alliance, his country had not lost the benefit of his services by his posterior expatriation. It appears that the marriage of the Duke of York with the Chancellor's daughter took place in November 1659; and that their first child (Charles, who died in his infancy,) was born in October 1660.

Lake-house, Wilts; E. DUKE.

Feb. 19, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified to read, in your CHEMICAL REPORT for last month, that Dr. McCulloch had ascertained, by actual experiment, that fish may be long preserved in a dry state; and perfectly fresh, by means of a small quantity of coarse sugar; and that he recommends an extension of the practice in the curing of ship's provisions.

So far back as at the time (now about fourteen or fifteen years ago,) when the West India merchants applied to the legislature to permit sugar, duty free, to be given to cattle, I suggested its application to the purpose of curing ship's provisions, as a substitute for salt, observing, (in a paper which I then delivered in to the

Board of Agriculture,) that “a copious use of sugar, either wholly or in part, in curing ship's provisions, would render them more palatable, and more nutritious and wholesome; and would, no doubt, operate most powerfully as a preservative against the sea-scurvy. For a purpose like this, the remission of the duty would be an act not only of humanity, but of sound and liberal policy. For, though there would be a considerable defalcation (supposing this suggestion to have been then acted upon, when salt was loaded with a tax of fifteen shillings per bushel,) from the duty on salt, in a proportionate ratio to the quantity of sugar that might be substituted in its place; yet this, surely, would be a consideration which, it is presumed, would not be suffered to come in competition with the reasonable gratification and health of such a valuable class of men as the British sailors,—the great pillars of our national prosperity; which they equally sustain, whether employed in the Royal Navy for the nation's defence, or on-board of merchantmen, for the extension of its commerce.”

Now that the duty on salt is already so much reduced, and will shortly be taken off altogether, the objection to what is here proposed, as interfering with the salt-duty, is totally done away. Were there to be a remission of the duty on all sugars used in curing ship's provisions, the revenue would lose nothing; as, without such remission, sugars would never be applied to such a purpose.

Though Dr. McCulloch's experiment was not tried on animal-flesh, there can be no doubt of its answering equally well with flesh as with fish. The fact, indeed, may be said to have been ascertained more than a thousand years ago. Apicius, “the cook's oracle” in the time of Trajan, says, that flesh of any kind, by being immersed in honey, will keep for any length of time. But we want no oracle, ancient or modern, to tell us that which a beef-steak might at any time bring to the proof in our own larders.

E. CARTWRIGHT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SECOND JOURNEY of M. FREDERICK CAILLIAUD in NUBIA, and the KINGDOM of SENNAR.

(From the *Revue Encyclopedique.*)

M. CAILLIAUD embarked at Marseilles (on his second voyage,)

age.) Sept. 9, 1819, in company with M. Letorzée, and returned to France on the 10th of December last. He has traversed all the known Oases, and ascended the Nile to the tenth degree of latitude!

At the time of his arrival in Egypt, Mohammed Aly was projecting an expedition into the higher regions of Nubia: his son, Ismael Pacha, was to command the army; and M. C. who was well known to the viceroy, was allowed to accompany it. He accordingly joined the vanguard; and, departing from Daraou, in November 1820, arrived, Jan. 5th, of the following year, at Dongolah. On the 8th of February he had advanced to Mount Barkal, in the country of Chaguy: there, among a multitude of ruins, are several temples, and a great number of pyramids. At Ghendy he was enabled to ascertain the geographical position of the river Athara, the ancient Astaboras; and arrived, at length, at Assour, not far from the seventeenth degree of latitude. Here he discovered an ancient city, with considerable ruins; its position coincides exactly with that which ancient authors assign to Merœ. Eighty Pyramids have been raised there, and there is little reason to doubt that this was the ancient metropolis of the Ethiopians.

Between the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees of latitude, he ascertained the efflux or mouth of the Bahr-el-Abgad, or the White Nile; as also the Bahr-el-Azraq, or the Blue River, called also the Abaouy. The former of these arms is the most considerable; it comes from the west, and doubtless issues from the higher regions, called the Mountains of the Moon.

He arrived, at length, in Feb. 1822, at Singué, a country situated between the two branches of the Nile, with Mahometan inhabitants; though there are Pagans, that worship trees, the moon, and stars, in the kingdom of Bertat, fifty leagues more to the north. It was at Singué that Prince Ismail stopped, and it terminated the career of M. Cailliaud's expedition. A fatal distemper was making havoc in the army; eight Europeans had fallen victims to it: there were mountains to be scaled, and forests to be penetrated, often dangerous from wild beasts. The inhabitants, also, no less savage, were ever raising up fresh

difficulties to oppose the advance of the Egyptians.

In this excursion, M. Cailliaud advanced to as great a distance from Merœ, as Merœ is from Egypt. No European traveller had arrived so near the Equator on that side: Brown stopped at $16^{\circ} 10'$, and Bruce at the eleventh degree.

Through the whole of the countries which they traversed, M. C. and his companion were enabled to make observations interesting to geography, astronomy, and physics. They frequently determined the latitude and longitude; attentively marking, also, the variations of the needle, the nature of the soil, the climate, and its temperature. As to the course of the Nile, they traced it, as it were, step by step,—ascertaining its numerous cataracts, and, among others, that in the country of Chaguy, which, in fact, consists of a long ledge of cascades, through an extent of forty-five leagues. The mountains also were noticed and described, together with the animal and vegetable productions.

Plans and designs have been taken of all the monuments situated above the second cataract. Between Chendy and Gerry, at some distance from the river, M. C. discovered, very recently, extensive ruins, the circumference of which includes 2500 feet; beyond that the ruins of Naka, and, further on, those of Soba: all these were measured, and notices of them recorded. And thus the empire of Merœ appears to have had a number of flourishing cities unknown to the Greeks. These new discoveries will enable us to appreciate the accounts in ancient authors. Now that the country begins to be better known, it will not be difficult to measure the three thousand stadia of the Isle of Merœ, between the rivers which represent the Astosaba, the Astapus, and the Astaboras.

As a prelude to these discoveries, MM. Cailliaud and Letorzée ventured on a bold excursion to the Oasis of Syouah. About the end of 1819, they set out from Fayoum, with a few companions; and, after fifteen days' march through the Libyan Sands,—wherein they had to combat with the Arabs,—they arrived at the Temple of Omen-Beydah (Ammon); here they ascertained (as Brown had done,) its latitude and longitude, and, moreover, took all requisite measurements.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELUCIDATIONS OF PORTIONS OF ENGLISH HISTORY, *improperly* REPRESENTED in our GENERAL HISTORIES.

History of the Invasion of England by the Normans in the Eleventh Century, and the Consequences of that Invasion down to the Thirteenth.

(Continued from page 13.)

1075.—**I**N the town of Norwich, or in a place which the old historians call Ixning, near Cambridge, the Saxon Chronicle informs us, that a wedding was celebrated, which proved fatal to all who were present.* The Norman Count of Hereford, Robert Fitz-William Fitz-Osbert,† gave, in opposition to the will of the king, his sister in marriage to Raulfe, by birth a Breton, governor of Norfolk. Besides the domains which his sword had conquered in England,‡ he possessed hereditarily; in Low Brittany, the castles of Gadhier and of Montfort; and he took the title of Raulfe de Gadhier, or De Montfort; in consequence. The cause of William's objection to the marriage is wholly unknown. He sent, however, from Normandy an express prohibition, to which the parties paid no attention. The festival was celebrated, and the bride conveyed with all pomp to the abode of the Breton count. His friends assembled in great numbers. Norman bishops and barons,—Saxon chiefs,—and even Gallic warriors,—invited by Robert. The Saxon Wultheof, who had twice thrown down the sword of independence at the feet of the stranger king, and had married Judith, one of his nieces, were among the guests.¶

After a splendid repast, in which the wine flowed forth in abundance, vent was given to their long-suppressed thoughts and feelings. § Roger loudly censured the refusal of William to approve the marriage of his sister; which he said was an insult to the memory of his father, to whom, undoubtedly, the conquest of England was due. The Saxons, who had received from William injuries of a far deeper character, vehemently applauded the in-

vectives of the Norman. One expression of hate and indignation succeeded another, till an unanimous concert of execrations was poured upon the head of the king.* “He is a degenerate bastard, (said the Normans,) unapproved by God, who will have no such master over this kingdom, as all things show.”† “He poisoned (exclaimed the Bretons,) Lonan the brave Count of Brittany; for whom our country will long—long mourn.”‡—“He has invaded, (vociferated the Saxons, in their turn,)—he has invaded the noble kingdom of England,§—he has massacred its legitimate heirs, and has driven them into exile.”||—“And those (cried the foreigners, who were present,) who have come to his assistance,||—those who have raised him above any of his race,—he has not honoured as he ought. He is an ingrate to those who have shed their blood in his service; and has given to us conquerors, harrassed and covered with wounds, sterile lands,—lands devastated by war; and now, when our estates are improved by our own industry, his avarice wrests them from us, in whole or in part.”¶—“’Tis true, ’tis true, (shouted the guests in unanimous acclamation,) we all hate him: what a joy would his death be to many!”

Such were the vague but indignant bursts, when one of the hosts of the festival rose, and thus addressed himself to Waltheof:—“Man of heart! this is the moment,—this is the moment of revenge and glory. Join our projects. We will make England what it was in the time of the pious Edward: one of us three shall be king, —the other two shall command under his authority. All the honours of England shall be re-created by us. William is engaged in foreign lands with an interminable war: we are sure he will not pass the Straits. Decide, brave warrior! take the part which becomes thee,—thy family,—thy nation, beaten into the ground, and trampled on.”** Loud shouts of approbation followed this appeal. Roger and Raulfe, with many bishops and abbots,

* Matt. Par. and W. Malm.

† Ord. Vit. 534.

‡ Do. do.

§ Do. do.

|| Do. do.

¶ Do. do.

** Do. do.

* Chron. Sax. Gil. 183.

† Chron. Norm. passim.

‡ Monast. Angl. do.

|| Matt. Par. page 7.

§ Ib. and W. Malm.

a great number of barons and warriors of different nations, bound themselves by an oath to overthrow the authority of the king. Waltheof joined in the conspiracy.*

The Count of Hereford hastened to the west in order to raise his followers. He engaged the Welch to unite with him,†—whom the conqueror had already menaced with the fate of the Saxons; and was returning with his forces to join his friends, when, in crossing the Severn, he found himself opposed by the army of Gualtier de Lacy, and Ours viscount of Worcester: to the latter were united two Saxons,—Wulfstan bishop of Worcester, the only Englishman who had preserved his see, and Egilwy abbot of Evesham, the servile courtisan of the invaders. At the instigation of these, some of the natives joined themselves to the royal forces. Roger could not reach the appointed place of meeting.

Meanwhile the other conspirators assembled their friends, and fortified their castles with arms and provisions.‡ They sent messengers over England and to foreign countries,—they joined promises to solicitations,§ in order to increase the number of their partisans. The Saxons again negotiated with the people of Denmark, who promised them the auxiliary of a naval force.|| Count Raulf established his camp near Cambridge; and was attacked there by Eudes bishop of Bayeux, Geoffrey bishop of Coutances, and Guillaume de Garenna.¶ The battle took place in a spot which the historians call Fagaden; and the confederated army was totally defeated. It is said the brutal conquerors cut off the right foot of many of their prisoners, that they might be afterwards recognized.** Raulf de Gader escaped, and fled to Norwich; but he speedily left that city, and embarked for Brittany, giving his castle in charge to his bride and his friends. The daughter of Guillaume Fitz-Osbert sustained a long attack from the royal troops, and was reduced to submit by famine at last.††

The news of these troubles brought William back from Normandy. Roger and Waltheof were seized and conducted to the court or palace* of the king, where the assembly† of the Norman chiefs was held. They were then interrogated as to the motives and the objects of their conspiracy. Rault, who was absent, was immediately deprived of all he possessed in England for ever. Roger, who was present, was, according to the Norman laws,‡ condemned to be dispossessed of all his property, and to pass the remainder of his existence in the king's prison.§

Those who had been present at the fatal nuptials, or who had been taken in arms,—whether Bretons, Saxons, or Gauls,—had their eyes torn out, their limbs mutilated, or were hung in gibbets, by the sentence of the Norman chiefs, prelates, barons, and chevaliers, assembled in the palace of their master.|| Two hundred Danish vessels, commanded by a son of King Sweyn, had approached the eastern coast, but retired to the Flemish shores on hearing what had occurred. Waltheof was accused of having invited them by his agents.¶ He denied the imputation; but the Norman wife he had received from the hands of William became his betrayer, and gave evidence against him.** The opinions of the court (to use the Norman expression,) were divided as to the sentence to be inflicted on the Saxon chieftain. Some voted for his immediate death, as an English rebel; others for his perpetual imprisonment, as a Norman officer. The debates lasted a whole year; during which Waltheof was confined in the royal fortress†† of Winchester. At last, in one of the newly assembled courts, severity triumphed; and it was decided that the prisoner should be put to death. Contemporary historians accuse his Norman wife of urging forward that sentence of death, which would leave her again at liberty.‡‡ In truth such unions were almost as melancholy

* Script. Fran. 596.

† Matt. Par. 7.

‡ Ord. Vit. 534.

§ Ib.

|| Matt. Par. 7.

¶ Guarenna, or Warren, — Warren.

** Mat. Paris, 7.

†† Do.

* Curia.

† Concilium, Lat. Parlement, Nor.

‡ Ord. Vit. p. 535.

§ In carcere regis.—Ib.

|| Chron. Sax. 183: Matt. Par. 7.

¶ Ford. Chr. 111. 510.

** Jos. Brompton. 974.

†† Ord. Vit. 536.

‡‡ Ib. Ingulf. Croyl. 903.

lancholy in their consequence as those which delivered over the Saxon heiresses to be united to the Norman intruders.

Early in the morning, while yet the people of Winchester slept,* the Normans conducted Waltheof to an eminence beyond the walls of the town. He was clad in his richest garments, the insignia of his former authority,† and, when arrived at the place of execution, he distributed them among the few spectators who had followed him. He bent himself down to the ground, and prayed fervently for some time; but, as the soldiers dreaded lest the awakened citizens should disturb the awful ceremony, and save their fellow countrymen,‡ “Stand up, (they cried to the prostrated Saxon,) we must obey our orders.”§ He then asked, as a last favour, that he might be allowed to recite, for himself and for them, the Dominical Hymn. They granted his request; and, raising himself from the ground, but still kneeling, he cried with a loud voice, “Our Father, who art in heaven,” but, ere he had uttered the words, “lead us not into temptation,” the executioner,|| who probably perceived the first break of day in the east, suddenly drew his sword, and the head of the Saxon rolled on the ground. His body was thrown into a ditch, dug between two roads, and covered hastily with turf. The English, who could not rescue Waltheof, consecrated his memory; and he was wept by men and women.”¶ They made him a saint and a martyr, as they had canonized their former chiefs who had been killed by the Danes in the struggle for earlier liberty; as they had since invoked as a saint Bishop Elgeni, who had perished of hunger in a Norman dungeon. “They would fain (says a contemporary,) efface his memory from this land,—which they cannot do. We firmly believe he is an inhabitant of heaven, among the hosts of the blessed.”** Over the remains of Waltheof numberless miracles were wrought,—miracles most satisfactory to the imagina-

tions of those who hated and execrated his murderers. Fifteen days after his execution, the Abbot of Croyland, a monk of Saxon race, obtained permission to remove the body. He found it unchanged, and as fresh as if the living blood still flowed in its veins.* In the monastery of Croyland, to which the corpse was conveyed, many miracles hallowed the tomb of the Saxon; and Judith his widow, hearing of them by public report,† hastened thither to appease the soul of him she had so vilely betrayed. She knelt upon the stone of his sepulchre, and offered a silk veil, which was repelled as by an invisible hand.‡ Walkebute, a Saxon abbot, published an account of all these wonderful facts; not with impunity, for he was summoned before the Norman tribunals, and accused of idolatry.§ His judges declared him unworthy to govern his convent; they banished him from Crowland, and imprisoned him in Glastonbury Abbey,—far from his country,—far from his friends; and in the custody of the Norman Toustain, a hard and ferocious man.|| All the wealth of the monastery was pillaged by the Norman king.¶

These were measures against the Saxon priesthood which, indeed, served only to elevate the sufferers to sainthood,—served rather to encourage than to damp that patriotic resistance, honoured by so memorable an apotheosis. Popular superstition could not be subdued: it was built upon generous regrets and sympathies, and was extinguished only with those regrets and sympathies. The time would come, indeed, when the sons of the Saxons might forget the venerable cause for which their forefathers suffered or died; but that time was not so near as the conquerors anticipated. Forty years after the death of Waltheof, when the monastery of Crowland had been directed by a succession of foreign abbots, miracles were again wrought around the tomb of the Saxon martyr.** The English crowded to the shrine from every corner of their

* Ord. Vit. 536.

† Ib.

‡ Ib.

§ Ib.

|| Ib.

¶ Viri cum mulieribus ingentem planatium. (Ord. Vit. 537.)

** Florent. Wigorn. 639.

* Ingulf. Croyl. 904.

† Ib.

‡ Ib.

§ Ib.

|| Nil cruentissimi Abbate Thurstans.—Ib.

¶ Ib.

** Ord. Vit. 543.

their island;* but the Normans turned their eagerness into mockery and derision; insulted them,—insulted Waltheof, whom they called a foul traitor, justly punished for his crime.† The Norman woman, whom a temporary political interest had induced to sacrifice him, was inheriting all his possessions.‡ She would fain have shared her immense property with a man of her choice; but that was denied to her. A will, mightier than her own, deprived her of the power of choosing. The daughter of oppressors,—in her turn she was oppressed. William had employed her as an agent of seduction of a Saxon; he now disposed of her to reward the services of a man of France. That man was Simon of Senlis, who had accompanied him through his conquests: he was a brave soldier, but lame and misfigured.§ The disdain of Judith for this selected bridegroom irritated the conquering king, whose plans were not to be thwarted by the feeble opposition of a woman. The inheritance of Waltheof was taken from his widow, and Simon de Senlis received the greater portion of it.|| Judith, despised by her own nation because reduced to poverty, hated as a murderess by that of the conquered, wandered from spot to spot, and hid herself in various retreats.¶ The Anglo-Saxon historians seem to pursue her with eager joy to her misery and obscurity.

The execution of Waltheof left the people of England in the very abyss of dejection. It would appear that some hopes were yet indulged while one of their race occupied a situation of great authority, even under the dictation of a stranger. After Waltheof, no political chief even understood the language of the English; they were deemed by their tyrants either enemies or brutes.** Their very name was an opprobrium. All religious authority, too, was possessed by the intruders. One single Saxon, Wulfstan, yet possessed a bishopric. He was a feeble nerveless being, inca-

pable of daring,* and one who, during the great persecution of the priests, when Fretheric, and those in whom there was strength or courage, were hastening to the camp at Ely, reconciled himself cordially to the conqueror: he had rendered to the invaders every possible service; he had marched in person against Roger of Hereford, when he crossed the Severn; but he was of English blood. His day of degradation came at last. In the year 1076 Wulfstan was cited before a great council of Norman chiefs and bishops, assembled in Westminster Abbey. The king and the archbishop, Lanfranc, presided; and it was determined that the Saxon was unworthy of his bishopric, because he was ignorant of the French tongue.† On this solitary ground the sentence of deposition was pronounced; and the Normans required him to deliver up his ring and pastoral staff,—the insignia of episcopacy. At this moment the peaceful spirit of Wulfstan kindled into indignation; that indignation which had been roused in the mind of the meek Ælred, when the curse of the stranger fell upon him. Wulfstan rose, and, with his staff in his hand, he marched straight forward to the tomb of Edward, who had been buried there. He stopped, and thus addressed the buried monarch in his native tongue:‡—"Edward! from thee I received the staff I carry: to thee I confide, to thee I deliver it. Defend it if thou can." Then turning to the Normans, "I will never deliver to you what I have never received from you. I resign to him who was more worthy than you. Take it up, if you dare!" As he uttered these words, he struck the stone of the tomb with his pastoral staff. This energetic impulse, and the solemnity of his animated voice, astonished the Norman council, who dared not repeat their mandate, but left this last of the English bishops undivested of his authority. Popular superstition, lingering round its hopes and dreams, found another miracle here; and it was announced and believed, that the staff of the bishop penetrated the tombstone, as if it had been of soft earth; and that no one could withdraw it

* Ord. Vit. 543.

† Do. Ib.

‡ In dotem imprissimæ Jezabel. (Ingulf. Croy. 903.)

§ Ib.

|| Ib.

¶ Ib.

** Rudes et idiota.—Matt. Par. Vit. al.

52; Hist. p. 8.

* Jo. Brompton. 976.

† Quod Gallicum nescierit (Ann. Burt.) Kingler 2368.

‡ In lingua sua. (Ann. Burt.)

it thence but himself. After his death, when a canon of Bayeux, named Samson, had succeeded to the bishopric of Worcester, the English honoured him with the posthumous titles of Saint and Blessed One. Such, indeed, was the privilege of almost all who resisted the Normans.

All this may seem strange to us, and to our generation: oppressed nations have ceased to beatify their heroes and their patriots. They can preserve the pure and holy memory of those they have loved, without surrounding it with the halo of superstition. But, different as our associations may be from those of the generations who have preceded us on this our earth, let not that difference induce us to sit in severe judgment over them: let not the singular character of their national acts tempt us to pronounce, that in those acts there was no nationality. The sublime conception of human independence was revealed to them as well as to ourselves; they shined in their best-loved symbols; as we consecrate it with ours. All they deemed noble,—all they deemed brilliant and beautiful,—they gathered around it: they made it religious, as we have made it poetical. They sanctioned it with the promises of immortal blessedness in a world of perfect bliss; while we hallow it with an immortality, of which ourselves are the guardians, in the memory of future ages, in the consciences of the virtuous and the free.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE truth in physic is worth a thousand fanciful theories, however ingenious. The following instance of a complete cure of the dropsy, by the practice of smoking, unassisted by any of the restorative powers of medicine, has just been communicated to me by my friend, the Rev. JOHN DAVIS, pastor of Bexleyheath Chapel, Kent; and is so strikingly convincing of the salutary effects of tobacco, (at least in some constitutions,) that I cannot refrain from sending it to your widely extended and excellent Miscellany.

Cullum-street.

"In the year 1805 (says Mr. Davis,) my friend Mr. Hopkins, cider-merchant, of Turley, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, was so dreadfully

afflicted with that most tormenting malady the dropsy, that, when he sat upright in his chair, he was unable, from the immense load of watery humours which penetrated every fluid aperture, to bring his arms round sufficiently to permit his hands to meet; in fact, his form resembled more the appearance of a bale of wet sponge than that of a human being. I left him for two years, to go my ministerial circuit, expecting never to see him more alive; but judge how infinitely great was my surprise and pleasure to find him, on my return, a complete renovated man, sound and whole, and completely cured of his dropsy. Upon my asking him to what miraculous means he attributed so thorough a restoration of that invaluable blessing—health, Mr. H. informed me that it was entirely owing to his taking to the practice of smoking, which he persevered in for two years, until, to use his own phrase, "it made him entirely a new man."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING, a little while since, Dr. Mavor's "Agricultural Survey of Berks," I was struck with some remarks on tithes, which probably are the sentiments of a large proportion of the liberal and enlightened part of the clergy of the establishment of the present day; and, assuming them to be so, I wish to make a few observations thereon. Most, if not all, men, are in different measures liable to be warped by prejudice; yet there is a right and a wrong, a truth and an error, entirely independent of this human infirmity; and in no case is it more needful to endeavour, as far as possible, to be divested thereof, than when considering subjects wherein our highest interests are involved, as I conceive those of the community deeply are in the affair of tithes.

The Doctor commences with an assertion, "that the title by which a tenth part of the produce of agriculture is appropriated to the church, is far more ancient and better ascertained than that to the other nine parts." This bold and unqualified assumption he builds upon, without hesitation, in his further arguments on the subject; but I apprehend it would be no very difficult task to prove, that, so far from having a better title to the tenth than the

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the cultivator has to the other nine parts, the clergy have not, nor have ever had, any better title to tithes than the power of enforcing the payment of them by existing laws. It may not be needful to enter into the pretended title to tithes by Divine Right; under the Mosaic law, from the expressions of our Saviour and the Apostles, or from the practice of the primitive church; as I am apprehensive the most hardy advocate for tithes (or a forced maintenance, which I always connect with the word tithes,) will not at this day attempt to derive a claim from any of these. But, not to leave my position quite so naked and defenceless as the Doctor has left his, I may observe that I conceive the great bulk of the clergy have so far opened their eyes, as to see they had not the shadow of a right, until papal darkness had generally obscured the clearness of the primitive day; then, indeed, abuses of various kinds crept in, and, *inter alia*, this great one of tithes, which ought to have been shaken off with that part of the defiled garment which was cast away at the Reformation. But let us now briefly examine what kind of property they then acquired: they either acquired part of the land, or part of the produce of the land, or, simply, a capacity to help themselves to a tenth of the produce. That they did not acquire part of the land is too evident to need much comment; if they had had a share in the land, they could not have been dispossessed of their property at the will of another; but would at all times have had within their reach some enjoyment thereof. That they have not this, is clear from one instance, viz. that land subject to corn-tithes may be laid down to pasture, or converted into woodland, or *vice versa*; from which loss the clergyman cannot deliver himself. Again, that the landowner is liable to no claim for tithes unless he cultivate the land himself.

I am of the opinion, that there are not many who attach tithes to the land; but the fast hold, the strong fortress, is a right derived from ancient grants to a tenth part of the produce distinct from the land. How came they in possession of such a right? rooted in the dark ages of Popish ignorance. To see this, let us examine what the produce is composed of: we shall find it is composed (under the Divine blessing,) of the labour, skill, and capital, of the husbandman;

and which of my ancestors could convey to another the sweat of my brow?—a thing they could not be possessed of, and therefore in no condition to give it away; and yet the clergy have the confidence to tell the farmer of this day, that they have possessed a freehold in it for many hundred years! Some, perhaps, may say, it is a prescriptive right. What! a prescriptive right to the toil of the husbandman of the present hour!

The next remark I was indeed surprised to find from the pen of one in whom the *esprit de corps*, to use his own expression, might fairly have been expected to have outweighed the expression of a sentiment so candidly admitting all that the opponents of a forced maintenance could wish. He says, in reference to the system of tithes generally, “Hence there must be something *radically* wrong in a system which excites prejudice in the most liberal and enlightened minds, and which equally militates against the interests of religion and the interests of agriculture.” It would not be treating this large concession with the moderation so much candour merits, to make use of it to the extent which might be done; but I cannot help asking, was the Doctor aware of its inevitable consequences? We cannot gather that he was, from the subsequent parts of the section. It is true the medicine is injurious, but I find more fault with the apothecary who administers it than with the potion he gives me; nor is my opinion of him greatly improved when he tells me, he prepared it from a recipe which has been in his family many centuries, as I find, on investigation, that it has always been found to possess the same deleterious qualities. Would that the clergy had the real interests of religion so much at heart, as to be willing to make a personal sacrifice for its sake, and be content with a maintenance far more honourable; such as they might obtain (if need be,) by the honest labour of their hands, and the voluntary assistance of their hearers: in so doing, great, I believe, would be their reward.

The last observation of Dr. Mavor’s I think it needful to notice is as follows:—“I shall only further beg leave to remark, that sectaries of all denominations voluntarily contribute, at their own expense, to support their ministers, whether qualified or not for the

the office they undertake; and that it is only the clergy of the establishment who are subjected to the mortifications and inconveniences of asserting their legitimate rights, and of collecting their indisputable dues." The remedy for this is easy. Are the sectarian ministers, then, better circumstanced than those of the establishment? Who, then, has placed the latter in a worse situation than the former? Was it not themselves? Cannot they, whenever they please, place themselves on an equal footing with those the Doctor appears to imagine dwell in a happier clime? Let them, then, do so; or, at least, let them not complain of the shackles they have forged and rivetted with their own hands, but which most of them (I shrewdly suspect,) prefer to this apparently envied liberty.

I would be understood not to have the least hostility against the established clergy, distinct from the mode in which they are paid; on the contrary, I have no doubt there are many very worthy characters in that body, and cannot, therefore, but feel the greater regret that their virtues should, under the influence of a forced maintenance, be rendered less operative than they would be in other and more favourable circumstances.

H. F. COTTERELL.

Bath; Feb. 17, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the numerous societies established in London for the encouragement of the arts, the improvement of the sciences, and the diffusion of knowledge, it had often excited my surprise, that a Meteorological Society had not been formed; it was therefore with very great pleasure I found that you had experienced similar feelings.* Allow me, therefore, to call the attention of the meteorologists of the metropolis, and its vicinity, to the propriety of forming such a society, which I have no doubt might be easily effected, and would be ably supported. Of the increased interest which meteorological subjects have lately obtained, the latter numbers of your Miscellany are sufficient evidence; and the improvement of the science would be the necessary result of the association of persons either

skilled in or attached to it. Placed under the management of an active committee, and patronized, as it would most probably be, by some of the first characters in the country for rank and talent, the society must flourish; and there can scarcely be a town or large village in the kingdom which would not afford a correspondent, who would be willing to transmit his observations to the society; and thus many phenomena, which had been observed by some retired meteorologist, would become publicly known, and receive the attention which might be due to them. Through the numerous tables which would be obtained by these means, the temperature, dryness, or humidity, of different places, would be more accurately known, and the observations would be rendered of more value, if made (under the recommendation of the society,) with instruments of the same construction, and under circumstances as nearly similar as possible. From registers thus formed, the meteorologist would receive information and pleasure, the man of science amusement, and the valetudinarian benefit, by being able to select a residence where the climate suited his constitution,—a thing of no small consequence, and no little difficulty in the variable temperature of our native isle.

JAMES G. TATEM.

Harpenden, near St. Alban's;

Feb. 20, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ENQUIRY how far the PUNISHMENT of DEATH for MURDER is RECONCILABLE with the CHRISTIAN LAW and SOUND REASON.

THE text which appears to give the fullest sanction to this practice is the one we find in Genesis ix. verse 6, where the Almighty, in enjoining certain observances, says, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." The time in which this injunction was made, and the circumstances attending it, are worthy of consideration, and necessary to the right understanding of how far the same may be applicable to us. It was given at a period not only prior to the introduction of Christianity, but even before the establishment of the Mosaic law; under (since such divisions have been made by theologians) the Patriarchal dispensation, when only one family dwelt upon the earth, and no

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* Vide Monthly Mag. vol. iv. p. 70.

written code existed for the government of mankind. This Divine command, however, was afterwards incorporated into the body of the Jewish laws; and, notwithstanding six Cities of Refuge were appointed for the safety of such as were guilty of manslaughter, yet these were to afford no security to the murderer; he was certainly to be put to death. The statute thus enjoined by Divine authority, conformable with the principle of the *Lex talionis* upon which a great part of the Hebrew law was founded, remained in force for a period of 1500 years, till the coming of our Saviour. Through Him an essential change was effected in the Divine administration, by the introduction of a new code, opposed to the former in many particulars. The chief characteristic in this new code was mercy, and its great design the reformation of the offender, consonant with the practice of its Divine author, who declared, "That he came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them; and that he willed not the death of any, but that all should come unto him, and live." Now St. Paul says, "If the first covenant had been found faultless, then had no place been sought for the second." And it is surely somewhat remarkable, that, though this second and more perfect one has been introduced, and is allowed by religionists to contain all that is essential for the instruction of man; yet the clause inflicting death on the murderer is left out. The safest solution of this appears to be, that it was never designed to be in; indeed, had it been introduced, there might be some difficulty to reconcile it with the mild and redeeming spirit of that law of which it would form a part.

The Apostle says, in his Epistle to Titus, "That our Saviour gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity;" and we know that his law cannot be opposed to this. Now it may be well to consider how far the punishment of death, under the circumstances in which it is inflicted, is found in conformity with the example of the one, or precepts of the other. The design of both united is the salvation of the soul; but where is the redeeming spirit manifest in that act which takes away the life of man at a time when accumulated and unrepented-of guilt has destined him to a place among the lost forever? Surely, if there

be a period in his sinful career, if there be a limit to which he has the farthest estranged himself from the presence of God, it must be at the moment when he could be guilty of the perpetration of murder; and at no time can there be a louder call for his fellow men to unite their energies in attempting his rescue than this. Exertions should be made in proportion to the turpitude of his heart. Heaven was designed for man, and earth the place in which he should be fitted for it; and he that succeeds in restoring a fallen brother, will in some measure realize the cheering picture of the shepherd returning, and calling together his friends and neighbours, saying unto them, "Rejoice with me, for I have found the sheep that was lost." "I say unto you (were the words of our Saviour, to those at the time this parable was spoken,) that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance."

Hence we see the value and importance in which every soul is held; and, so far from any limit being laid down, beyond which no attempt shall be made for its recovery, a reward is offered to all who shall succeed in effecting it; for, "Whoso converteth a sinner from the error of his ways, saveth a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins."

To judge that any act, however enormous, ought to deprive a man of time for repentance, and, consequently, of the benefits which this may bring,—is surely not judging in the spirit of that beautiful monition of our Lord's, in his sermon on the Mount, when he says, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

It is the boast of many Civilians, who have written in commendation of the English law, that its superstructure is raised upon, and in conformity with, Christian principles. But the design of Christ and his scheme is the redemption and life of man; sins, whether of the crimson or scarlet dye, are, upon repentance, to be forgiven; whereas that act in our criminal code, which inflicts the punishment of death, deprives the criminal of proper time for repenting; and, so far from promoting the object for which Christ came, and the intention of his law, is opposed to both.

This punishment will also appear contrary

contrary to the principles of sound reason, if we consider, first, the fallibility of human judgment, which in justice demands that no act should be irremediable or irrevocable; cases having occurred of the innocent suffering for the guilty, and no restitution could be made. Life and death are in their consequences of so much importance to man, that the balance of their disposal should be alone held by that hand which is omnipotent, and judged of by that eye which is omniscient. Again, if life be the gift and property of God, and no man has a right to take away his own, surely he cannot transfer such a right to any body of men, or repose it in any depository of laws.

Furthermore, the design of punishment should be, the reformation of the offender; but that of death is opposed to this, and takes away the subject over which it acts.

Another end likewise in punishment should be to deter from crime by example: but this, also, is superseded by the death of the criminal; and, so far from his public execution having a tendency to improve the morals of the people, the very reverse is known to be the case. It was stated in the House of Commons, by C. C. Western, esq. member for Essex, in the session of 1821, "That, at the previous assizes held in the town of Chelmsford, five unfortunate criminals received the sentence of the law, and were there executed. The town was thronged by multitudes, who came in from the country to see the sight; and it was lamentable to relate, that, so far from any salutary effect having been produced upon the minds of the people by this afflicting and dreadful spectacle, the appearance of the town was exactly similar to that which is generally seen at the time of fairs and wakes; and, in the evening, so extensive a scene of riot and drunkenness prevailed, that the civil power was had recourse to, for the preservation of peace." Of the truth of this, by no means solitary circumstance, the writer was an eye-witness; and he sincerely hopes, that the time will soon come when Christianity shall have such influence over the minds of legislators, as to lead to the abolition of the punishment of death.

S. P.

Chelmsford.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXVII.

WIELAND (*continued*).

IN the autumn of 1765, Wieland married Miss Hillenbrand, the daughter of a merchant at Augsburg; a lady more remarkable, it is said, for a pleasing person, and for domestic virtues, than for much accomplishment of mind. She looked up to her husband with a sort of worship, but is believed to have been little versed in his writings. Wieland being somewhat cholic, and often provoked by little things into sudden bursts of angry eloquence, his wife bore these explosions of temper with such gentle patience, that any by-stander was filled with real admiration; even Wieland himself usually changed sides before he had done chiding, and turned his own zeal into ridicule: many of his felicities of diction were thus struck out at a heat.

He did not long continue at Biberach, although two daughters were born to him there; for, in 1769, he received from the Elector of Mayntz an invitation to become principal or first professor of law at the university of Erfurt, with a salary of 600 dollars, and the title of privy-counsellor. This offer was transmitted through Baron Grosschlag, the Elector's *arbitrarius elegantiarum*, but was probably due to the recommendation of Count Stadion, who had connexions with Mayntz, and whose friendship for Wieland in reality outlasted his ostensible favour. With the skill of a courtier, he was contriving to withdraw from Biberach the herald of an independence obnoxious at Vienna, and yet to give a more adapted station to his late guest and companion. Wieland considered the offer, and accepted it: if the situation at Biberach was less precarious, that of Erfurt seemed an opening to higher advancement; and, if but little was added to his pecuniary income, yet the increase of leisure, the entire devotion of his time to literature, and the nobler circle in which he was to move, had claims to his preference.

On arriving at Erfurt, Wieland had to lament the recent removal of his relation and early instructor, Baumer, to a mineralogical lectureship in Saxony. He moreover found an university in decay, with sinecure pro-

fessors

fessors unlocking at term-time their neglected halls, looking round for auditors in vain, and returning in contented silence with their quires undissolved. Only five-and-twenty students were nominally attached to the entire institution. Wieland, however, did not despair: four times a-week, for about an hour and a half, the lectures of the new principal, "on the State of Nature and Society," were henceforth to be heard. They aroused and attracted attention, and the number of students was doubled. Among the pupils drawn thither by the celebrity of Wieland may be distinguished Hanse, the author of "Ardinghello."

Some dissertations, inserted in the fourteenth volume of Wieland's collective works, "On Rousseau's Idea of our Original Condition," "On the Perpetual Amelioration of Human Society," "On the Supposed Declension of the Human Race," &c. are detached portions of these lectures, and probably comprehend all that was most peculiar in them. That philosophic and original, though not very decent, novel, entitled "Koxkox and Kikequetsel, or the Mexican Paradise Lost," is a work of this period, and is profusely sprinkled with the opinions advanced in the lectures. "Combabus," the best of Wieland's metrical comic tales, was also composed at Erfurt.

Wieland complains in his correspondence of the society of the place: with his colleague Professor Mensel, the compiler of a biographic dictionary of German authors, he was indeed intimate; but the house, which with most solicitude and splendor of hospitality collected all the wit and fashion of the place, was, alas! also distinguished for a licentiousness of character, from which Wieland, the husband and the father, practically shrunk back, however tolerant his theory of morals may appear; and he the more scrupulously confined himself habitually within his domestic circle, because he had been accompanied to Erfurt by a son of his friend Laroche, who was intended to live in the family as a private pupil, and prematurely to assert a privilege of attending the college lectures. Young Laroche corresponded with his father, who had been placed by Count Stadion in some public office at Vienna, and who was ambitious of recommending himself

to the heir of Maria Theresa, as an apologist of the reformations contemplated in the ecclesiastical order. Wieland received through his pupil early information of the official projects of reform; corrected in manuscript Laroche's pamphlet on the suppression of monastic orders, and determined personally to assist in preparing the public mind for the impending innovations. With this view he composed the "Golden Mirror," a novel in Crebillon's manner, which, under oriental names, satirizes European abuses. The fourth chapter sketches the idea of a beautiful religion, and may retain a classical value; but the numerous allusions to transient circumstances have lost their interest; the praise prepared for Joseph the Second, under the name of Tifan, has been imperfectly earned, and the reader finds not enough of vivacity in the diction, or of action in the fable, to prevent tedium. Of the political good that was likely to result from the liberal spirit of the Emperor Joseph, Wieland had formed enthusiastic hopes, and seems to have anticipated a re-union of the Jewish, the Catholic, and the Protestant, churches, on the principles of the anti-supernaturalist Unitarians. Some "Free-spirited Dialogues" on the abolition of convents were also issued by Wieland; and a satire on the missionary spirit, entitled "Travels of the Priest Abulfanaris to the Interior of Africa."

In the neighbourhood of Erfurt dwelt a German princess, Anna Amalia, who had been since 1758 the widow of Ernest Augustus, duke of Saxe-Weimar. Descended from the house of Guelph, and intrusted by her husband's will with the regency of the state during the minority of the heir, she enjoyed the dignity and patronage of a sovereign; and, like another Zenobia, endeavoured to attract about her court men of literary celebrity. Her son, now sixteen years old, was thought to require superior tutorage, and she applied to her friend Baron Dalberg, the governor of Erfurt, for advice in the choice. He was in consequence authorised to propose the situation to Wieland, at an allowance of one thousand dollars yearly for the three years of expected service, and a pension of six hundred dollars on retirement. Wieland having signified a disposition to accept the offer, the

Dowager-

Dowager-Duchess applied to the elector of Mayntz for leave that he might resign the chair of the university, and obtained for him a gracious release from that prior engagement. In consequence, he removed during the autumn of 1772 to Weimar, where he was immediately decorated with the title of aulic counsellor.

No sooner was Wieland settled there, than he felt himself in a welcome atmosphere,—in a congenial situation. Repeatedly in his correspondence he boasts, that from this time forward he knew nothing of those attacks of hypochondriasis, which had previously at times interrupted his application, and saddened his solitary wanderings; and he places at forty the period of life when a man is most adapted to execute a permanent work of literary art.

Wieland gave lessons to his pupil as assiduously as they could be administered to an heir of rank, who was much his own master; and he endeavoured to call in the help of more attractive arts of instruction. For the seventeenth birthday of the hereditary prince, he wrote an operatical interlude, which succeeded admirably on the stage, called “the Choice of Hercules,” of which the poetry may be compared with that of “Comus,” and for which the charming music was composed by Schweitzer. “Rosalind” and “Midas” were translated at this period from the English by Wieland, for the stage of Weimar; and the fine serious drama of “Alcestes” was written, which is the earliest tragic opera extant in the German tongue. The poetry, although its greatest beauties are transplanted from Euripides, deserves admiration; and, if hastily ridiculed by Goëthe, taught him at least the style of his own “Iphigenia.” An elegant dissertation on the theory of the operatical drama is prefixed to the text.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL SKETCH of the POOR, the PRISONS, the INSTITUTIONS of BENEFICENCE, and the HOSPITALS, in GERMANY; by DR. FRIEDLANDER.

NEARLY all the institutions created in favour of the poor conceal their origin at a very remote epoch, and do not begin to afford any interest for history until their importance is rendered more generally

remarkable: I shall not, therefore, stop long to examine the origin of the establishments of beneficence; researches on this subject have been made in Germany analogous to those which have been done in France. In this, as in every thing else, nations often dispute the priority. At all events, the history of the progress of all the institutions, both civil and religious, in favour of the poor, does not fail to present sufficient interest to the public curiosity.

In Germany, as in other civilized countries of Europe, we must distinguish the original state of things, in which all were governed by custom or despotism, the epoch of the introduction of Christianity, that of Protestantism, and the modern times when society begins to reform its codes, according to the actual wants of the people, and to establish its administration on the principles of political economy, or, if my readers wish it, of a constitutional monarchy.

In the origin, the master might easily rid himself of the person who annoyed him, unless he was moved by a feeling of attachment and pity inherent in human nature; the most simple method was to drive him away. We do not often feel much sympathy when we are not ourselves in easy circumstances; and again, at the present day, it is not the most suffering class which is the most compassionate. It is only when society begins to acquire comforts that institutions also arise for those who are deprived of them; they, at the same time, render measures of police necessary.

At the epoch of the introduction of Christianity, Christians must have found themselves, in the uncivilized countries of the north, obliged to solicit assistance from those who surrounded them. The church, in each nation, encouraged alms by degrees; and, what one would not do for the love of his neighbour, he was obliged to do it for the love of God, and to obtain a reward in the other world. Charitable individuals no longer thought, after fulfilling this holy duty, as to the manner in which the alms were employed: the result was, that those who preached beneficence became beggars themselves; and consumed the greatest part of the revenues. It is known that, from the fifth century of the Christian era, the people had to complain of the infidelity of the ecclesiastics

ties of an inferior class, who administered legacies and other property belonging to the poor. The establishment of cardinal deacons by the popes did not long stop the abuses; and the Clementine of the council of Vienna, in 1311, in which the ecclesiastics were deprived of the administration of the property of the poor, had not, until a very late period, and especially in the time of the Council of Thirty, in 1547, any influence on the institutions of Germany. We find the commencement of this influence in the formula of the reformation of Charles V. given to Augsburg in 1548, in which it ordains to re-establish the hospitals fallen into ruin, and to make restitution of a fourth of the revenues of the churches, and the convents of the poor, to which they originally belonged. Although the clergy had still for a long time preserved the high direction which was attributed to it, they no longer displayed the same eagerness to keep it, and the distribution of the revenues fell entirely among the hands of the laity, who, without proceeding in it with much method, nevertheless did not allow them to be taken away from their original destination. It is curious to learn, that they excluded the nobles and the military from this direction, by the specious reason, that they ought to avoid all occasion for reprimanding them.

In the southern part of Germany, which is the richest and most fertile, there were a great many convents. After the crusades, there were also established a number of new hospitable orders. The Brothers of Mercy, originally from Spain, and the Hospitable Sisters of St. Elizabeth, the daughter of André II. king of Hungary, are the congregations which were multiplied the most in Austria, Bavaria, and the other parts of the south of Germany. There are some of them preserved until this day, although their influence has diminished since the establishment of new institutions, better adapted to the present times.

The north of Germany, less favoured by its climate, owes the foundation of these establishments to the Teutonic knights, who found themselves under the necessity of building hospitals and lazarettoes, to make up for the few resources of the country. Count Albert, who had made a journey to Palestine with the Bishop of Halberstadt, founded some at Königsberg

and at Frankfort on the Oder. When the population augmented by degrees, we find princes also creating establishments of instruction and of piety, and private individuals bequeathing legacies in the cities.

At the period of the Reformation, a new turn was given to beneficence. But these legacies, limited in their nature, were yet crippled by the peculiar conditions which each benefactor imposed; and, as there were almost as many particular directions as there were legacies, the result was great expenses of administration, and little regularity in the distribution. Already, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the government sought in vain to unite these different legacies;* respect for the will of the testators, and, more than that, private interests, placed insurmountable obstacles to it. There was always a certain suspicious jealousy, which tended to prevent the government from invading the rights of private individuals. Thus, for instance, Frederick the Great wishing to send the child of an invalid into an orphan hospital of Magdeburgh, the magistrate opposed it, because this child was deformed, whereas the hospital was destined for children of sound body. The king bestowed eulogies on this resistance, and soon after consecrated a very considerable sum for the erection of another hospital. It was not until a later period, and towards the middle of the last century, that some amelioration has been obtained by the union of several institutions under one general direction. At the same epoch, new institutions were established, which have in general diffused more information on the state of the poor, and on the manner of providing for their wants.

Holland and England appear to have preceded the rest of Europe in this respect; the system of industry which is chiefly developed in those countries, by augmenting the population, has also increased the number of the poor, and, at the same time, the means for relieving them. The study of political economy, and the development of the principles of liberty and the constitution, have not a little con-

* In the year 1687, Frederick-William I. created a special magistracy to administer the goods of the poor.

tributed to these ameliorations. It is from Switzerland that the first impulse given to Germany appears to have been derived. The Economical Society of Berne published, in its Memoirs of 1762, an account of the means adopted at Yverdon, to put a stop to mendicity in the city and bailiwicks. The pastor Resewitz, who was then at Copenhagen, drew attention to this subject by the publication of a little work, which appeared in 1769. He had been struck with the manner in which the French refugees administered assistance to the poor, and prevented mendicity. These refugees, who brought the arts and industry along with them, knew also very well the mode of guaranteeing themselves from misery. A similar fate early awakened in them a spirit of association, and this spirit naturally led to reciprocal aids and more general principles of administration. M. Resewitz from that time felt that the free and anseatic towns, whose magistrates, chosen among the citizens, brought in the exercise of their power more public spirit and sentiments of a more paternal kind, might also, better than any others, imitate similar institutions. Their continual intercourse with Holland and England put it in their power to be the first to follow the development of those countries, and it was often the city of Hamburgh which gave, in modern times, lessons to the greatest states, as had already been done by the free city of Augsburgh, so flourishing in the time of Charles V. by the trade which it carried on with the municipal cities of Upper Italy.

Since the middle of the last century, all classes of the inhabitants, enjoying a careful education, have more or less contributed to propagate principles of administration for the poor. Ecclesiastics, jurisconsults, physicians, men even whose profession did not call upon them to occupy themselves about this important matter, but who were actuated by a feeling of philanthropy, have laboured at it in different directions.

The questions on the state of the poor are, for the rest, become more complicated, in proportion as we advance in their examination, and there is little of human knowledge which can contribute to solve them. We shall now see what each of the best-informed classes of society has been able to perform for the relief of huma-

nity. The principal question, no doubt, was to find out the causes of poverty.

Irreligion, or the absence of all religious dogmas, in the lower classes, must naturally be regarded as the first cause of that dissolution of manners which engenders poverty. Respectable ecclesiastics have at all times devoted themselves to the propagation of religious instruction, and the church accompanied it with abundant alms. But these alms only tended to augment the number of beggars; and religion, which recalls men to the contemplation of the Supreme Being, and which gives him courage and hope in periods of misfortune, cannot procure him that intelligence and address necessary to furnish him with the means of existence. The principles of the purest morality, which more particularly fixes the relationship of man with his fellow-creatures, in like manner offer only powerless resources, unless we learn to perform a work useful to ourselves and to society. Civil education, united to a moral and religious one, ought, consequently, to be considered as the first means for remedying poverty.

Soon after the suppression of the Jesuits' schools, the people of Bohemia felt the necessity of establishing primary schools in the small towns for the education of the lower classes, and of rendering them more proper for the education of individuals destined to industrious professions than the schools already existing. I know not to what epoch we are to ascribe the commencement of Sunday schools. If I mistake not, it was the Abbé Felliger who was the first, under Joseph II., to establish the Normand schools of this kind. A respectable ecclesiastic, named Kindermaun, formed some in his village in the year 1773; he conceived the idea of introducing into these schools (probably from the knowledge which he had of the wants and wishes of his country,) a more regular exercise of church-music, and a more careful practice of caligraphy. In this manner he drew the attention of the peasants, and, by degrees, created schools, which were called Schools of Industry, for those persons who devoted themselves to a trade. Count Bouquoi favoured these institutions on his estates; his example was followed by many others, and Maria Teresa rewarded Kindermaun

by ennobling him, and adding to his name the title of *Schulstein* (the foundation-stone of schools); she even levied, in favour of these kinds of primary establishments, a moderate fee on all estates which exceeded the sum of 300 florins. At the period of the establishment of these schools, out of 200,000 children susceptible of receiving instruction, there were only 14,000 who received it effectively; in 1789, they already reckoned 158,767 out of 250,000; and I love to believe that it is to these precious institutions that is due the moral superiority of this province of Austria over many others,—a superiority recorded by a statistical table, containing the extract of crimes committed in the various parts of this vast empire. Similar schools have however been established, with more or less zeal, in the other provinces. At more recent periods the Austrian government have also created chairs for the instruction of children in various universities, and in the seminaries of bishops, in order to form institutions, and to diffuse the progress which the divers methods of instruction have made, so as to avoid the reproach which is made to the institutions of this country for remaining stationary.

Primary schools of industry, similar to those which I have just cited, were established in 1784, by Professor Sextrole, and, above all, by M. Wagemann, pastor at Gottingen; and were soon spread into the other small towns and villages to the north of Germany. It is to be remarked, that there was introduced into this establishment a true method of mutual instruction. This respectable pastor began at first to form, among the children who entered into his school of industry, five boys, to whom he added others by degrees, in proportion as the first were capable of becoming masters themselves.

The people of Hanover, Mayence, Munster, Fuld, and Salzbouurg, soon followed this example; and the Prince and Bishop of Wurzbouurg and Bamberg, Francis Ludwig, principally distinguished himself by his enlightened zeal, and a very remarkable system of tolerance. Every thing which could contribute to the amelioration and the education of the poor in his states was instituted after the wisest and the most elevated principles. He proposed a prize, in 1789, on this question—"What are the duties of eccle-

siastics in relation to their parishioners in general, and to the poor in particular?" Forty-six answers to the question arrived from all parts, showing the zeal which the ecclesiastics displayed to contribute to the prize. Two essays were crowned. The same prince founded another prize, on the means of establishing the administration of the poor in the duchy of Bamberg; and he reserved for himself, besides, the faculty of bestowing in the country, encouragements to those persons who, without the talent necessary for contending for the prize, should have contributed to the good of their communities. The result of this excellent administration was, that from 1769 to 1778 there were reckoned 1,523 criminals; and from 1789 to 1798 only 765. In the Magazine of M. Wageman, which is particularly directed to these matters, the most ample information is to be found.

In other places, enlightened philanthropists promoted and seconded, also, with all their efforts, every thing which could contribute to the education of the poor; and Prussia cites honourably M. de Rochow, who at an early period established schools, better organised, for the poor of his village; an example which was propagated, not only in various private domains, but also in all places where there were soldiers in garrison: this establishment of schools for the children of soldiers dates its origin in Prussia from the year 1692.

Poverty and mendicity have at all times called forth attention; but this subject has never been examined with more impartiality and humanity than since the epoch indicated in this memoir. The public are not merely occupied with education, properly speaking; the Society for the Propagation of Arts and useful Trades, at Hamburgh, has excited attention on every thing which concerns the increase of industry, and the shackles which it has experienced. They have afterwards examined the means employed for remedying misery, and have seen the inefficacy of ill-collected and ill-distributed alms; they have endeavoured to find out what were the duties of states towards the poor, and innumerable projects have been presented on this subject; they have, in short, distinguished the means suitable for great or small towns. Messrs. Busch, Reimar, Gunther, and Voght,

at Hamburgh; Count Rumford, in Bavaria; and many others, have treated the various questions of which these subjects are composed; and the labours of the two last are not unknown in this country.*

The means of preventing poverty have naturally been the first object of research. Since the mathematical labours of Euler, Widows Funds and Insurance Companies have prodigiously multiplied in the north of Germany. The works of Krütter and Teteus appear to have greatly contributed to their propagation; at a later period, these institutions have been often attacked and defended. Their solidity depends not only on an exact knowledge of the laws of mortality in general, but also on that law of mortality peculiar to each of the classes, and to each of the various states which take the most part in it. These funds, which have suffered much in the late wars, where nothing was respected, appear to be restored to favour; the pastors of Berlin had already a Widows Fund, so far back as the year 1635. The revenues of the lottery of that city belong to the Soldiers' Widows Fund. The professors of Gottingen established a Widows Fund for their wives, in the year 1743; other institutions have been founded for the relief of the laborious class, by loans of money without interest, in periods of distress. In all the towns of any note in Germany, there are Saving Banks for domestics and workmen. At Vienna prizes for virtuous conduct are distributed to the former, when they have distinguished themselves for their fidelity and long services. These funds for the relief of the poor are generally administered by the most respectable magistrates; and the manner in which the property of minors is regulated merits to be offered as an example. We find, in the collection already cited of M. François de Neufchâteau, the description of a similar fund established at

Berlin. The establishment of pawn-brokers was founded in that city by a family of French refugees in 1692.

While passing in review the various philanthropic establishments, we encounter the Foundling Hospitals, those of Orphans, and those of Industry. We find in the same collection of M. François de Neufchâteau, a translation of the article *Foundlings*, taken from the German Encyclopædia of M. Krunitz: this article contains some very interesting details. The Society of Industry at Hamburgh had proposed this question—"Whether the education of children in the Orphan Asylum was preferable to their being placed out in schools?" The prize was adjudged to the one who decided in favour of the latter. Several cities in Germany, however, have Foundling Hospitals; such as Cassel, Nuremberg, Hamburgh, and Vienna. In this last establishment they have begun to follow the example of Paris, and some diminution of mortality has been derived from it. In Prussia they are by no means favourable to these institutions: the laws of that country require that a mother should nurse her own child; and, if there is an absolute impossibility in doing so, and that the mother is incapable of paying the monthly nurse, a guardian is given to the child, and the poor's fund is applied to for its maintenance. The laws are besides very severe against the reputed father of the child, and condemn him to furnish an alimentary pension.

As to the Orphan Asylums, destined for children a little more advanced in age, there have existed some at Augsburg from the sixteenth century. M. Jean Falk, at Weimar, a man remarkable for his beneficence, who had lost his four children in consequence of the last wars, devoted himself, since the year 1813, to the laudable object of searching for the children of soldiers who had fallen in defence of their country, and sent them to learn various trades. His efforts were attended with extraordinary success. More than 500 have already issued from these schools; and he proposes to employ them in the erection of a small chapel, for which he now receives voluntary contributions. The collection of M. François de Neufchâteau contains a notice on the Orphan Asylum founded by Franck, and on the life of its founder.

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* See the works of Count Rumford, and the Collection of Memoirs published under the ministry of M. François de Neufchâteau. The mode of collecting alms prevalent at Munich is worthy of being recorded: there pass daily in the streets several carts, for the purpose of receiving from the houses the remains of bread, meat, and bones,—to be distributed among poor families.

This asylum was established at a period when ideas of devotion were considered as the fundamental principle of education: it is well known of what utility this house has been for forming ecclesiastics and teachers. The establishments of a more modern date have been more specially conceived with the view of favouring trades and industry: they are less occupied with the instruction of the Latin language. There exists, however, an immense number of fellowships for those who devote themselves to the higher studies.

The Houses of Industry for voluntary workmen, were at first generally united to those where persons were placed upon whom labour was imposed as a punishment; and one of the greatest ameliorations which have since been made in them, is the establishing a marked distinction between these two classes. Labour given to the poor has constantly diminished the number of them. At Hamburgh, in 1788, there were reckoned 9,757 poor in a population of 130,000 souls; in 1798, there were only 6,013. There is generally a difficulty felt in choosing an occupation within the reach of every one, and which does no injury to the industry of private individuals.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT of the ISLAND of ST. MICHAEL, one of the AZORES.

THE groupe of Azores, or Western Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, which are situated between 37° and $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of latitude, and belong to Portugal, are occasionally visited by vessels on their voyage to the Indies, or circumnavigating the globe: but we seldom find any voyager examining them with a curious eye.

Dr. Webster, an American physician, embarked on a voyage to these islands, to investigate their natural history, particularly that of the island of St. Michael, which is the largest. Independently of his geological researches, his remarks extend to the moral state of the Archipelago, which is the exact type of what it was three centuries ago; that is, nearly stationary, a stranger to the progress of civilization and knowledge in Europe.

In the Portuguese colonies, as in China, the least innovation would have been deemed a dangerous revolution; ameliorations were dreaded, for fear of disconcerting the present order of

things. It is not long since chairs were introduced into the Azores; till then the islanders sat on their haunches: for this, and other conveniences, they are obliged to the English and Americans. Their furniture, all of Portuguese manufacture, was as heavy and incommodious as they existed at the time of the colonization of the Archipelago. The *morgados* or proprietors knew not what to do either with their time or their money: the former was passed in eating, drinking, and sleeping; and the latter they hid in the earth. With these privileged occupations, they considered themselves as much superior to the rest of the inhabitants. Reading and writing formed a branch of knowledge rather uncommon; and, to pass for an accomplished person, it was sufficient to have by heart a few *formule* of devotion. Indeed it was of little use to learn to read, as no books were allowed to circulate freely, except a few prayer-books. The monks exercised a power no less stupid than despotic over the mind and intellect: no publication could be introduced without their permission, and all French works were proscribed in mass.

The ecclesiastical state thriving the best in these islands, they swarmed with priests and monks, most of whom had no other occupation than that assigned them by their offices. Several made themselves useful in families; they also sung *modinhas*, a sort of songs, accompanying them with the guitar; and could play at billiards: these were the most knowing of their order. Music, in general, is familiar to the islanders, and many rise to excellence in it.

Dr. Webster quotes a curious example of mummery exhibited by the clergy of St. Michael, in relation to the peasants. At the festival of the Holy Ghost, which lasts seven weeks, and is celebrated in every parish, the priest, every Sunday at high mass, placed a crown of silver on the head of a peasant, previously elected by the people; a sceptre was put into his hand; he was made to sit under a canopy, during the rest of the office or service; and then proclaimed *Emperador*. On leaving the church, the multitude escorted him home, scattering flowers in his passage, and receiving the benedictions which he liberally distributed, waving his sceptre. His cottage was repaired, white-washed,

washed, painted, and garnished with branches of myrtle and bouquets of flowers. The people passed the rest of the day, and most of the night, in singing, dancing, and firing rockets: these rejoicings were continued on the other Sundays before the cottage. All this time the peasant-king kept the crown and sceptre in the best chamber of his dwelling, on a silver plate, and lighted wax-tapers before them, as sacred objects. On the seventh Sunday he repaired, early in the morning, to a building called a theatre, one similar to which is in every parish of the island. There bread and wine was placed before him, and he remained there till night, during which time the peasants were bringing bread, wine, eggs, poultry, &c. for his benediction: some were distributed at night among the poor. On the same day, the people elected the emperor for the year following, who till his inauguration has, every week, his friends and acquaintance about him, making merry.

These divertisements, and a crowd of religious *fêtes*, are the only recreations the clergy and the *morgados* allow to the oppressed peasants, who have no chance of bettering the condition of their families but by burying their sons and daughters in the numerous convents of these islands.

Agriculture here is in its infancy: the government gave it no encouragement, and one part of the proprietors draw to Portugal the rent of their lands, which they never visit. Happily, the climate of the Azores is so benignant, and the soil so fertile, that but little exertion is requisite to enjoy the blessings of life. There are two harvests in a year, and almost all the vegetables of Europe might be advantageously introduced. The farinaceous root of yam forms the main article of sustenance; oranges, lemons, grapes, bananas, melons, figs, pomegranates, goyavas, abound; in December and January the air is perfumed with the geranium, the myrtle, and the rose; the palm-tree and different tropical vegetables adorn the gardens of individuals; and some experiments have shown that coffee and sugar might be cultivated with success. It would be difficult to find anywhere a greater abundance and variety of fish, shell-fish, &c. than on the coasts of St. Michael; and no venomous animal is known in the island.

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Of late, the commercial relations of the Azores with the English and Americans have been extended, and a considerable exportation has taken place of oranges and lemons. In the *quintas*, or orange-groves, every tree yields annually 6 or 8,000 oranges or lemons: 26,000 are known to have been gathered from a single tree. The *morgados*, to whom speculation would be a fatigue, sell the produce to English or American merchants, whose agents travel about the country, purchasing all the fruits, even on the trees, before they are ripe; sometimes this forestalling speculation is upset by blasts of wind. The embarkation of fruit for England and America, commences in November, and lasts till the month of May. In this interval, fifty ships have been seen loading at once. Dr. Webster calculates the annual exports of fruit at 50 or 60,000 chests: what remain in the island he rates at 40,000.

The soil of the island is covered with lavas and volcanic productions of every kind; and in several places the concussions and dislocations consequent on such eruptions, and on earthquakes, may be distinctly recognized. The Peak of Fire, whose very name announces what the mountain has been, now overlooks a fertile soil, produced by the decomposition of the volcanic matter, covering its quondam lava.

Dr. Webster visited some caverns in the island, that are bristled with stalactites of black lava; the walls are hung round with it, like tapestry, but in forms the most curious imaginable. On the coast of the island there is a volcano which continues its eruptions, but these are only manifested by thick columns of smoke, and occasional lavas, projected from under the waters of the sea, with which its fires are on a level.

The mineralogist may collect in the island of St. Michael a great variety of minerals, altered by fire; these are detailed and reduced by Dr. Webster into a methodical shape. He is concise in his description of the other islands, which greatly resemble that of St. Michael, and are less interesting. He only allots a few lines to the island of Graciosa, which excites a suspicion that M. de Chateaubriand, a French writer, has overcharged his colours; he having made it the subject of an entertaining pamphlet.

SIR,

IN these complaining times, it is the duty of every one, who is fortunate enough to detect imposition, to expose it, as well as he is able, to public observation: for which reason, I have for some time past been anxious to call your attention to a subject doubtless interesting to a large portion of the people of England, viz. the exorbitant demand made by innkeepers, &c. for wine. As brevity may, perhaps, be my greatest recommendation to your readers' perusal, I will proceed to lay before you a few particulars, which, I trust, will so effectually expose this long-established and unwarrantable overcharge, as, if possible, to remedy the evil, by inducing your readers to resist, or at least to dispute, the payment of it.

What led me to make the following statement, was a circumstance that occurred to me, some time since, at an inn, where I had occasion to remain for a few days. When my bill was brought, I found seven shillings per bottle charged for port-wine. It is perhaps needless to say, I was surprised at the demand, and instantly expostulated with it; but to no avail: for, after the usual encomiums on the quality of the wine, he broke forth with such volubility upon the enormous expenses to which an innkeeper was subject, rent, taxes, &c. that I (naturally nervous,) was soon reconciled to the payment,—not without a determination to enquire into it at some future period. This, then, which I am now about to lay before you, is the result of my enquiry. It is a matter of surprise to me, that the subject should not have been noticed before through the medium of the public press, especially when every one must observe the reduced prices at which wines are constantly quoted in the markets. Upon referring back to the year 1812, I find the price of port-wine to be 130*l.* per pipe, and it was then usual for innkeepers to charge six shillings per bottle, as at present: but now, when a wine-merchant does not ask more than 95*l.* per pipe, it still maintains its old retail price. This simple fact is sufficient to prove, that there ought to be a reduction of at least one shilling per bottle; but I will, however, support my assertion by calculating, as fairly as possible, the profit that would arise from a pipe of

port, supposing it sold at five shillings per bottle, and computing five bottles to a gallon; and, even at that rate, shall find it very considerable.

138 gallons (1 pipe).
 5 bottles (1 gallon).

690 bottles (1 pipe).
 5 shillings per bottle.

20) 3450

£172 10

95 0 prime cost deducted.

£77 10

This surplus, then, will not satisfy the innkeeper; but, by adding one shilling per bottle, brings it to 112*l.* per pipe. This, without exaggeration, I positively declare to be a correct statement; for it is well known, that what is retained at the bottom of each bottle, when decanted, fully compensates the time it has laid in the cellar. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. MALTHUS says, "There is nothing so absolutely unavoidable in the progress of society as the fall of wages, that is, such a fall as, combined with the habits of the labouring classes, will regulate the progress of population according to the means of subsistence:" (*on Rent*, page 19.)—This is a strange sentence; but the following is more so:—"It may be laid down, therefore, as an incontrovertible truth, that as a nation reaches any considerable degree of wealth, and any considerable fulness of population, which wealth cannot take place without a great fall in the profits of stock and the wages of labour," &c. (*on Rent*, page 20;) the result is, that, whether we become poor or rich, wages must fall.

Mr. Mill takes a different view:—"It thus appears that, if population increases without an increase of capital, wages fall; and that, if capital increases without an increase of population, wages rise." (*Elements of Political Economy*, page 27.) If so, capital has declined, for wages have fallen; yet Mr. Malthus and Mr. Ricardo hold that capital has increased. Mr. Mill also says, "If, on the other hand, it were the natural tendency of population to increase faster than capital, there would be a perpetual tendency in wages to fall, and that the population

tion has a tendency to increase faster than capital, is proved by the great body of the poor being poor and miserable." If this be true, wages should be always lowest in newly-planted countries, as in them capital is scarce; yet we find wages greater in America than in England, where, in comparison to the population, the capital is ten times greater; and in Van Dieman's land, where there is no capital comparatively, wages of common labourers are so high as seven shillings and sixpence.

The general rule is, that the more men can give the more they will give: hence the richest country pays the greatest wages. But there is a rule greater than this,—the supply and the demand; all other rules are modifications of this, depending on circumstances, occasions, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXIX.

Quarterly Review. No. 55.

IF the maxim of our great poet be admitted, that "spirits are not finely touched but to fine issues," few persons have to answer for a more wanton abuse of talents, which, properly directed, might claim our gratitude in as high a degree as our admiration, than the conductors of this journal. We never open its pages without recognizing the stamp of abilities of the first order, accompanied by a lamentable defence of the most flagrant abuses and most pernicious principles. The present number presents no exception to the general character of the Review. In vituperation and malignity it falls short of none of its predecessors; and no opportunity is neglected of manifesting its inveterate and virulent opposition to all that is honourable and liberal in public spirit and sentiment.

It opens with a notice of *M. L'Abbé Gregoire's History of the Religious Sects* that have arisen from the commencement of the last century to the present period. Mr. Gregoire is the ex-bishop of Blois, an orthodox Catholic, even to bigotry, whose natural benevolence of feeling has to sustain, in the course of this history, a singular struggle with the dogmatism of his religious creed. He is, in fact, one of those well-meaning zealots, whose infatuation induces them to as-

sign to the Deity, qualities which they would shudder at the thought of attributing even to their worst personal enemies. His history exhibits a most melancholy and deplorable picture of the baneful effects which religious fanaticism, and misguided zeal, have produced upon the human species. In contemplating the examples of this nature, furnished by the numerous sects which have sprung up within the short space of little more than a century, we are at a loss whether to wonder most at the impudent impostures attempted upon the world, or the easy faith which has enabled all of them to meet with some degree of success. The Reviewer is, indeed, justified in observing, that, while "such is the credulity of mankind, no quack can be too ignorant, no religious enthusiast too insane, to obtain followers." Nor is it less remarkable that the disciples of every sect have generally displayed a zeal in its behalf, and a willingness to undergo sufferings and privations in its cause, exactly proportioned to the absurdity and unreasonableness of its doctrines. M. Gregoire gives an authentic account of four nuns, *who actually endured crucifixion, some of them during three hours*, in support of the pretended miracles wrought at the tomb of the Deacon Paris! "Who from true worship's gold can separate the dross?" We turn with a sigh from the contemplation of that strange credulity, which has rendered man in every age the ready dupe of successive impostors, and which appears to destine him to be eternally the "poor child of doubt and hope, whose faith is built on reeds." In this article, the critic has executed his task in an able and interesting manner, and has, on the whole, evinced tolerable impartiality, although the "No Popery" spirit occasionally betrays itself, in some severe reflections on M. Gregoire's Anti-Protestantism.

The notice of the *Works of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Hanbury Williams*, appears introduced principally for the opportunity it affords of making a personal attack upon Mr. Jeffrey. This gentleman, it appears, edited the collection in question; and, according to the statements of the Reviewer, besides having executed his editorial duty very negligently in a variety of instances, is chargeable with a want of good faith in representing himself, both in the title-page and preface, to have obtained his originals directly from the

Earl of Essex, a grandson of Sir Charles: a representation which Mr. Jeffrey himself was afterwards compelled to retract in the public prints. We shall not stop to inquire whether this misconduct, which has excited the indignation of the critic, is altogether a *terra incognita* in editorship; but, when we look at the character of Sir Charles Williams, who, as an author, could certainly claim no higher praise than that of an easy writer of lampoons, we are confirmed in the opinion we have already expressed, that the critic, in devising an article of some length to such a subject, has gone out of his way for the sole purpose of breaking a lance with Mr. Jeffrey. And, if his assertions be correct, that "these volumes are a disgrace to good manners, good morals, and literature," that they "contain beastly and blasphemous trash, and the grossest indecencies ever seen in print, with expressions put into the mouths of the muses, which, at present, would not be used by common prostitutes;" he would, surely, have best consulted his duty to the public, though not his party spleen, in wholly suppressing the notice of a publication, the injurious influence of which must evidently be augmented by any increased degree of notoriety.

The succeeding article is occupied with a Review of various Voyages and Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Sennaar, and other parts of Northern Africa. The strictures and remarks which it contains, are those of a discriminating observer, and a sound reasoner; and the writer has shown great acuteness in exposing the self-sufficiency, the absurd speculations, and practical errors, of M. Jomard, the editor, or principal manager, of the French "*Grand Livre*," as it is called, on the subject of Egypt.

An examination of M. Jouy's Tragedy of Sylla, which has been attended in Paris with a degree of success pre-eminently superior to that of any other modern French drama, is distinguished both by candour and acuteness, though we think the writer might have spared the *à propos des bottes*, in which he is so kindly anxious to convince us, in how high a degree, the liberty of the press is enjoyed under the existing French government. In poetical criticism, however, he is quite at home; and having, after a very lucid analysis of the tragedy, conceded to M. Jouy the praise to which his merits fully

entitle him, he makes some very just comments on that want of deep and intense feeling observable in all French tragedies.

The *fifth* article embraces a review of different publications relating to Java, Sumatra, and other parts of what is usually termed the Indian Archipelago. The superficial reasoning and precipitate conclusions of Mr. Crawford's history are justly animadverted upon; indeed, these faults are so conspicuous, as to disappoint the reader greatly in the expectations he might reasonably have formed of the information to be gained from a person, who, as British resident at the Sultan of Java's court, enjoyed such favourable opportunities for collecting valuable materials; besides that they render the details, which he has given to the public, far less valuable than they might have been, as full dependence can hardly be placed upon them. The philological remarks by the writer of this article bear evident marks both of considerable ingenuity, and of a thorough acquaintance with the subject of discussion.

Moore's Irish Melodies have been so long before the public, and are so well known to almost all persons, who profess a taste either for poetry or music, that the notice of them with which we are here presented, appears at once tardy and superfluous. Suffice it to say, that the critic, who seems to be fully aware of the unrivalled popularity which these productions have obtained, has apparently been actuated by a wish to add his mite of eulogy to the tribute of praise which has long been universally paid to the first songwriter of almost any age.

The Reviewer next takes cognizance of *Mr. Whateley's Bampton Lectures* for the year 1822, which treat principally of the use and abuse of party feeling in matters of religion, a subject, if properly handled, pregnant with useful and interesting reflections. Considering the circumstances under which these Lectures were delivered, and before what audience, we are disposed to consider Mr. Whateley, not only as a preacher of superior talent and considerable eloquence, but as one more than usually exempt from those prejudices and narrow views that have too often been with reason imputed to persons placed in his situation. Still we did think, when we perused these discourses, that

that their contents were of such a nature as to satisfy the most zealous champions of orthodoxy; but we were, it seems, mistaken. The Reviewer, though he bestows a warm tribute of commendation on Mr. Whateley's Lectures, taxes him with ultra-liberality on the topic of dissenters; and, as we have not for the first time to learn what measure of liberality he himself would portion out to those that differ from him on any subject, we are not at all surprised at the objection he makes to Mr. Whateley.

Some observations on the *Poyais Loan*, which is not improperly termed the *Poyais Bubble*, arising out of a notice of a book describing the country, may probably add something to the stock of information previously possessed by those who may read it, by acquainting them with the situation of this said Poyais territory. But by introducing the mention of the Poyais business, the Quarterly Scribe was enabled to indulge in a sneer at the Chili, Peruvian, Columbian, and Spanish, loans; and, through this channel, to vent a portion of his treasured spleen, against the cause of freedom in general; a temptation much too alluring to be withstood.

The ninth article will be read with feelings of unmingled approbation by all who are advocates of genuine philanthropy. It notices the Sixteenth Report of the African Institution, together with the further papers printed by order of the House of Commons, on the subject of the slave-trade. Proceeding from these data, it enters into an eloquent and luminous detail of the circumstances connected with the present state of this nefarious traffic; and stigmatizes, with just indignation, the open disregard, or subtle evasion, by which many of the European powers, particularly the Dutch, French, and Portuguese, have contrived to frustrate, or to render in great measure nugatory, the benevolent and noble exertions of the British government and people to abolish a commerce so replete with atrocity.

An Essay by Mr. Tebbs, a proctor of Doctor's Commons, on the Scripture Doctrines of Adultery and Divorce, which obtained a premium of fifty pounds, from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in the Diocese of St. David's, next occupies the attention of the Reviewer, who has pretty clearly proved, that the author

is indebted, not only for many of his arguments, but, in a variety of instances, for his language likewise, to a treatise on the same subject, entitled, "*Nuptiæ Sacræ*," written by the learned Dr. Ireland, the present Dean of Westminster, in 1801, and which has recently been reprinted.

The criticism which succeeds on M. Champollion's letter to Mr. Dacier, relative to the Alphabet of phonetic hieroglyphics used by the ancient Egyptians, appears to us erudite and ingenious. It seems, however, satisfactorily to establish, both that M. Champollion's discovery cannot lay claim to the merit of novelty, having been in great measure anticipated by preceding writers, and that no further use can be made of his alphabet, than to furnish a clue for deciphering certain proper names that appear to have been written in it.

We next come to one of the most disgraceful effusions with which rancorous party spirit ever polluted the press of a free country. It professes to be a review of "*A Letter to his Majesty George the Fourth, on the Temper and Aspect of the Times*;" but, with a licence exceeding even that ordinarily practised by the Quarterly critics, not a single allusion is made to the pamphlet from the beginning to the end of the article. Of its contents, however, a tolerable idea may be formed from its running title, "*The Opposition*," upon which body it contains an attack, almost unexampled, even in this journal, for scurrilous abuse and virulent invective. We will not insult our readers by detaining them with any lengthened observations on this piece of impotent malignity, calculated to excite alternate feelings of pity and indignation. It is difficult to decide whether it is more odious or contemptible: It is labour-ed and turgid in its style, flimsy and feeble in its reasonings, coarse and foul in its attacks, monstrous and revolting in its inconsistencies. He stigmatizes the radicals as revolutionists, and then endeavours to identify the Whigs with the Radicals. He facetiously affects to believe, that the ministers must of all men be most earnest in their desire to promote the welfare, and accomplish the wishes, of the nation; and gravely assures us, that a Tory opposition would, *from their principles*, be less injurious to the state than one composed of Whigs.

Lastly

Lastly, he is kind enough to intimate to the party opposed to his Majesty's ministers, in what manner they ought to conduct their opposition, to render it respectable. This spontaneous advice is really too obliging! "*Fas est alio hoste doceri*;" but we trust there is no reason to fear that those who interpose their salutary exertions between us and the possibility of an absolute government, will regulate their conduct by the counsels of an antagonist, who seems to have written under the influence of hydrophobia.

"*Ecce iterum Crispinus!*" The next and concluding article is not at all unworthy of its predecessor. Ostensibly, it is a review of different publications that have appeared respecting Napoleon in exile; but, before he has proceeded a page, the reviewer gives us to understand, that it is the first-mentioned of these, Mr. O'Meara's work, entitled *the Voice from St. Helena*, which he has in view, and that all his artillery is to be directed against its author; and he boasts, in advance, of the "decisive exposure he is about to inflict." He has certainly used every effort for this purpose; for the whole of the article may be considered as decidedly and exclusively *personal*. Nothing is said to invalidate the details of Mr. O'Meara's book, to justify the principle of Bonaparte's detention, or to extenuate the conduct adopted towards the unfortunate prisoner. The sole object is to lower Mr. O'Meara's character in public estimation, and to represent him as destitute of the qualities of a gentleman and a man of honour. For this purpose, insinuation and inuendo, selection and comparison, sophistry and suppression, are unsparingly employed. Letters of Mr. O'Meara's are brought forward to falsify the details of his journal, and to make him the defamer of his own character. And we should be imitating the want of candour which we censure, did we not admit, that they appear to imply some inconsistencies; and to prove that, in certain instances, his public statements are at variance with his private letters. But we are not ignorant of what can be effected, even by an ingenious decimation of a private correspondence; much less can we doubt the result of a privilege to make a deliberate selection, in the hands of persons so experienced in garbling and misrepresentation as the

writers of the "Quarterly Review."* Who will place reliance on such evidence? *Sic notus Ulysses*? In the mean time, we congratulate him on the character of his work, which has compelled his enemies to direct all their malignity against the author *personally*; and, in addition to other unequivocal testimonies of his merit, has entitled him to the proud distinction of being the chosen mark for the abuse of the "Quarterly Review."

We now take leave of this journal for the present, readily acknowledging its talent, but again deprecating it as a light, which but "leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind." Not even the ability which at times distinguishes it could induce us to exclaim, "*Talis cum sis, utinam noster esses*;" for we are of opinion that, from the inveterate habit of "making the worse appear the better reason," the very idea of advocating a good cause would paralyse the exertions of its writers: as the celebrated Jonathan Wild, from being long addicted to lucrative practices, candidly acknowledged, that he could have no relish for any profit acquired by plain honesty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEAR your correspondent of last month, on the new property of India-rubber, has been a little deceived by his ingenious friend the cabinet-maker, as to the manner in which he converts it to a glue; for although, when strongly heated before a fire, its glucky appearance may have given rise to the idea, yet it will be found, on experiment, that it never sets or hardens, which is not only an essential quality, but an indispensable requisite, in all glues. Your correspondent is not well acquainted with the nature of the substance he speaks

* It appears, for example, that a private letter is quoted to invalidate a printed fact; but, though the days of the month agree, the date of the year is different. Also, that to be enabled to keep this trusty surgeon about his person, Napoleon consented that Mr. O'Meara might gratify the malice of his enemies by vilifying and misrepresenting him; and that their malignity presented no other alternative. Further, that an official agent offered him promotion on his return home if he would refrain from publication, and from any connexion with the opposition.

of,

of, or he would have known that its antipathy to water is such, that it cannot be compelled to dissolve in, or unite with, it in any degree of heat which can be applied in the ordinary way, (as I can testify from experiments;) and I firmly believe, that it will never, under any circumstances, unite with water in such a way as to form a useful glue.

For a strong, firm, cheap glue, nothing has yet been discovered superior to the best kind of that which is in general use; and for a fine, clear, and transparent, kind, which will even unite glass, so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, nothing is equal to isinglass boiled in spirits of wine.

March 15, 1823.

E. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES on a VOYAGE in the HINDOSTAN CONVICT-SHIP in 1821.

THE situation of offenders against the laws of their country, sentenced to transportation, being frequently a subject of discussion, and very few being acquainted with the precise mode in which that duty is carried into execution, a description of it will not be a matter of indifference to those who interest themselves in enquiries of so humane a tendency. Such persons, happily for the credit of our country, are more numerous in England than perhaps in all the rest of Europe put together. It is a new and uncommon species of merit, to hunt out crime for the purpose, not of increasing, but of ameliorating, punishment; of showing, that even in our justice we can be kind; and that human nature, in its lowest state of degradation, is not indifferent to us.

The condition and discipline of our prisons is now almost, with numbers of our countrymen and countrywomen too, a species of employment of itself. There is no problem in legislation more difficult than to provide fully and adequately, yet humanely, for serious offences against the laws, and the peace and well-being of society. Even England, with all her humanity, has not set herself determinedly to the solution up to the present hour; but has chiefly contented herself with simply cutting the knot by hanging the offender: we write our criminal laws in the blood of the victims. The question altogether is very momentous; of course it is not meant to be discussed here: transportation, and penitential

ries, and the hulks, have all their advantages and defects; but the former, after all, could it be rendered less expensive to the country, would, in the present state of our population, be certainly preferable.

About the middle of June 1821, I went on-board the Hindostan, then lying in the Thames, and soon afterwards sailed for Portsmouth, where 152 male convicts, chiefly from the midland and western counties, were embarked for a passage to Port Jackson. I must confess there is something extremely uncomfortable in the idea of being cooped-up, for months together, with such an abandoned set,—of receiving a cargo of crime,—an investment of iniquity; besides the impression of insecurity which their previous lawless habits has a tendency to create, and which some desperate attempts have actually produced. They came on-board in divisions, and ironed; search is previously made for any arms or dangerous weapons they might have, to prevent accidents; but, notwithstanding every precaution, they contrive occasionally to secrete files, and pieces of metal, which they ingeniously convert to almost any purpose on emergency. The prison, as it is called, where they are immediately placed, occupies the whole of the between-decks, that is, the deck below the upper deck,—from the after-hatchway to the foremast; thence to the bow forms the sick-birth, for such as are overtaken by disease; and occasionally, by the good-nature of the officers, for persons who have once been in respectable situations in life, not marked by the deepest degree of depravity, and who behave well. Government admits, and perhaps wisely, no such distinction by its orders; all convicts fare and are treated alike: the responsibility for any such indulgence rests with those who have charge. No merchandize is permitted to be taken on-board by any one, or for any purpose. The ship is chartered for the express purpose of conveying such criminals; and, after landing them, generally proceeds to India, for a cargo for her owners.

The arrangement of the whole of the between-decks is as follows. The stern is occupied by the cabin of the surgeon-superintendent on the star-board side, and of the military officer commanding the troops on the lar-board; between them is a mess-place, where

where either or both may live, if they do not choose to do so with the captain,—which latter plan is, however, generally adopted. Immediately before the surgeon's cabin are the mess and bed places for the scamen who work the vessel. On the other side, before the military officer's cabin, are the same accommodations for the guard, consisting commonly of thirty-five or forty men, detachments going out to join different regiments in India, to which they are forwarded, as opportunities offer, from Port Jackson. A very wise regulation exists to separate the boy from the adult convicts. Their prison is therefore distinct, and stands, in general, immediately before the quarters of the guard, by the larboard side, the door opening to the after-hatchway. Before this, on both sides, is the principal prison already alluded to, extending from the after-hatchway to the foremast, embracing the whole breadth of the ship. It is inclosed by a very strong partition or bulk-head, with a small door where required, which lets out only one person at a time, and a step just high enough for the length of the shackles on the legs. From the main and fore hatchways it is separated by strong upright stanchions of oak, placed angularly to each other, and thickly studded with nails, so that it is found impossible to saw, or otherwise divide them, by any implement they can secretly work, even if the space between the stanchions, which is not more than an inch, permitted. On the whole, it is pretty secure, and rather ingeniously constructed; there are also loop-holes, for the guard, upon any desperate emergency, to fire into the prison: cases of this kind have occurred, though very rarely. In the centre part of the prison are long mess-tables, with forms, which are generally knocked down on reaching the tropics; it being difficult, or impossible, among such persons, to keep any place clean where there are fixtures. The cribs, or sleeping-places, are fixed to the side, lying with their feet to the latter, their heads toward midships. Five men occupy a crib. Soldiers, or other large bodies of men, when embarked, fare no better. Every thing is therefore done for convicts which circumstances permit, or which the most considerate humanity can require, in the way of accommodation; always remembering, that perfect security to

others is absolutely necessary, and that some inconveniences in the confined limits of a ship are wholly unavoidable. They are, however, fewer than could be believed; to sailors, indeed, they appear nothing at all.

The whole care of these people,—their food, clothing, and cleanliness; their reward and punishment; their cure in sickness, and security when well,—is entrusted to the surgeon-superintendent, who supersedes the necessity and expense of a variety of other officers, which, under a different management, would be required. He is always a surgeon of the Royal Navy,—humane and attentive by professional habits; and, being accustomed to the routine of service, of discipline, and subordination, is more fit than any other for the charge. Experience has proved this plan not only more economical, but has totally removed the imputations previously advanced, of negligence, inhumanity, and speculation, or rather robbery, of the stipulated allowance of provisions; said to have been made by the masters of the transports employed in this service. It was not an unfrequent occurrence, formerly, for even the convicts themselves, who were selected to see justice done in this respect to their unhappy companions, to join, on being paid for it, in conniving at this injustice; at present, there is seldom any thing of this kind attempted. To prevent, however, the possibility of any such attempt, our surgeon adopted a very judicious plan, by changing the men so deputed every day: two from the first mess being appointed the first day, two from the second the next, and so on, till the messes had been gone through; when the first mess was begun with again, only choosing two different men from the first. This obviates all complaint, on the part of the convicts, respecting the quality (which is indeed seldom complained of) or weight of the provisions,—a fertile theme of declamation to all such persons, very often without the slightest cause. In the navy, also, a part of the petty officers,—such as quarter-masters, sergeants of marines, &c. attend on the part of the crew, to see all provisions weighed and examined. In convict-ships, it is scarcely necessary to state, that the provisions are not in charge of the surgeon, but of the master; the former is to superintend, and see justice done. The allowance is ample, and

and of the best quality; with a proportion of tea, sugar, rice, portable soup, lemon-juice, and a variety of other things for the use of the sick. Two or three convicts are set apart as cooks for the whole, receiving in return some little perquisites, and the fat, or *slush* as it is termed, at the end of the voyage, which sells at Sydney for 8*l.* or 10*l.* besides (possibly the greatest consideration of all) being by their employment exempted from strict confinement on the passage.

We sailed from Spithead July 29th, and soon after, being clear of the English channel; and becoming pretty well acquainted with the individuals and dispositions of our unhappy cargo, gave them a degree of liberty at which many will feel surprise, by admitting them freely on deck. Different surgeons have, in this respect, different regulations. Some admit only one-half upon deck at a time; some one-third; but, fortified by a good deal of experience in two previous voyages, our superintendant admitted the whole. He would not even permit those to remain below who were too indolent or sluggish to take the trouble of coming up; of which class, idle by previous habits, there are always many on-board. From this persevering exposure to the air, he chiefly attributed his good fortune in not losing a single man in the two preceding voyages; and his plan was fully justified by the result of this one also,—not one dying on the passage; a degree of health very extraordinary, considering the dissolute and abandoned lives led by the majority previous to being received on-board. No village in England, indeed, exhibits such a degree of salubrity.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

—Alieno in loco
Haud stabile regnum est.

Seneca.

SIR,

ON the precarious and uncertain tenure or control which states possess over distant colonies, modern experience evinces quite as much as antiquity. The Greek and the Roman dependencies were perpetually changing, or aiming to change, their destinies. One of the most remarkable in modern times is that of the *Pays Bas*, in shaking off the tyranny of Spain in the reign of the despotic Philip, who,

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with his so well-skilled general, the ornate and devoted Duke of Alva, was unable to hold his colonists any longer in subjection.

North America is another instance of the inefficacy of a parent state endeavouring to retain the unqualified submission of a colony, which feels itself sufficiently strong to assert and maintain its independence. As much may be said of South America, which is daily exhibiting examples, and will continue for some time to furnish examples, of the truth of the maxim inculcated in the above motto. The world was greatly surprised at the assumption of independence by the blacks in the French part of the island of St. Domingo; and many of the most experienced public writers of the time prognosticated the speedy failure of the attempt. The French themselves have now, however, given up all ideas of ever re-conquering that once to them so valuable possession. It is another of those instances of how small an advantage a remote territory is, on the whole, to the state which has nurtured it; however rich and fertile may be its soil. It was held to be more precious to France by far than all the United States of North America to Great Britain; and yet, as this latter state exhibited signs of greater strength and prosperity after those distant possessions were severed from its control, so has France betrayed no infirmity whatever from the loss of that desirable tract of country in the Atlantic ocean, which has been described as capable, by an improved culture, of yielding more of West India produce than all the neighbouring islands put together. France has freed herself from her vast military debt in a manner to surprise all Europe, without the aid of the millions which M. Blancheland, the last governor of St. Domingo, said the island was capable of remitting to France.

In less than eight years after the total separation of the American states from their parent, Great Britain, the latter attained (contrary to the prediction of the two celebrated statesmen and politicians, Lords Chatham and Lansdowne,) a point of prosperity which astonished the whole world. The three per cents. were nearly at par in the years 1791. and 1792; proving that colonists in time become burdens to the states which founded

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them:

them : but that, when separated as to sovereignty, and yet speaking the same language, and possessing a similarity of manners and customs, and of course feeling the same wants, they mutually aid the commerce of each other, and thereby promote the strength and solid wealth of each other.

It is impossible to say at what distance of time the event may happen ; but the now insignificant station or colony ; Botany Bay, will one day set up for itself, in the way of an independent nation. As soon as it shall have discovered where to find at home all the necessities of life, and that it shall have constructed, or be enabled to purchase, a few ships,—it will soon look abroad for those luxuries which the human race are so fond of enjoying. Such a result as is spoken of, is only the natural effect of things ; but it is impossible to say what accidents may tend to hasten the looked-for change.

The government of Great Britain did every thing it could, at the period of the insurrection of the black inhabitants of St. Domingo, to prevent their fulfilling their design : the example of a successful revolution was alarming to us in every point of view ; yet it so happened that our navy had been the chief cause of the success of these aspiring republicans ; for, if the French navy had not been almost wholly destroyed in the different conflicts with our own, that island would have been again overawed at the peace by its former masters, and might have remained a dependent colony for a century or two more : so invisible is the chain of cause and effect, and so distant are the bearings of events and transactions upon one another in remote parts of the world.

It may be said of colonies in general, that, in the patronage they afford, they give rise and growth to the seeds of political corruption, and afford means of satisfying the destructive cupidity of avarice in the few, and, consequently, of dissatisfaction in the many.

It would require a better arithmetician than our late Chancellor of the Exchequer, to calculate what our German possession Hanover has cost this nation. It may be said with truth, that, mediately and immediately, by the influence it has had in occasioning or continuing the wars we have been engaged in, since the accession of the

House of Brunswick, it has put us to the expense of one-half of the national debt. P. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN IRISHMAN'S NOTES IN PARIS.

NO. IV.

THE popular recreations of every country indicate the character of its inhabitants ; and, from the degree of happiness and art with which they are cultivated, one might well determine the point of polite success to which the nation had reached. Perhaps no one thing, during the rapid view of a passing visit, so forcibly impresses a notion of the very gay propensities of the French people, as the number of their theatres, and the frequent throngs that overflow them : nor can a better appreciation of that peculiar system of politeness, for which they are noted, be formed, than from the mannerism of their plays, whether in plot, character, or in personation. As to French politeness,—derivatively, and not improperly perhaps, I might write policy ; for with them it is a matter of study ; in France one considers the effect of manners not upon the score of feeling pleasure, but for open approbation : the Gaul covets present commendations of felicity for himself, not for another's content ; and is utterly regardless of,—indeed he seems never to have imagined,—that need of silent acknowledgment which (though at the time it is only to be inferred from the eye or a smile,) sinks deeper from concealment, but at length is sure to return far more grateful interest. It certainly is a cause of regret with us to damp the agreeable sensation, which the contrast between the honest bluntness of our island, and the flattering attention of a continental welcome, is likely to produce ; but, ere long, it must become evident to the traveller, that the civility which a Frenchman offers springs from an itching vanity to hear himself congratulated for its adroitness. An Englishman is taught to bow with his services only where he sees they are wanted : a Frenchman forgets the rule, and importunes ; he acts for a party, and often very well too, without feeling for it : the other never stirs before he has felt. Indeed, I have heard a young Gaul preface his tender of obligation with a sort of reluctant confession, that he did so because you seemed to expect an opportunity to praise him.

As a theatrical city, London suffers in a comparison with Paris; I do not mean the point of success in the higher attainments of dramatic representation, but that general love of comedy, which fills a house, and honours an author. Not only in number do our theatres fall short of those in Paris, but their nights of performance are more than doubly frequent: a dozen theatres are open together, and all respectably attended (with two or three exceptions), every night of the year. When to these favourable circumstances are added, a consideration of the many new productions in each season, the degree of merit they possess, and the popularity and fortune they obtain, it must, with a sigh of sincere regret, be admitted, that with us dramatical literature flourishes much less fruitfully than among our lively neighbours.

The French and Italian Opera (the one vocal throughout, as the other, and both celebrated for their academical orchestra,) play on alternate nights. The first and second French theatres, always emulous, are licensed for legitimate tragedy and comedy: the Salle Favart is a kind of second opera, in style something like our own vocal comedy, in three acts. The *Theatres de Variétés, des Vaudevilles*, and *Gymnase Dramatique*, confine themselves to comic sketches, in two acts, enlivened by national airs. While the *Porte St. Martin, Gaieté*, and *Panorama Dramatique*, are constantly attractive for pompous melodrama and scenical machinery. *Franconi* has his course for equestrian feats; and there are, besides, inferior houses.

At a time when the stage of England has sunk into so discreditable a state, when it would seem that all talent for a kind of composition upon which English excellence has already so divinely exercised its powers is lost; an enquiry into the apparent causes of our barren boards would certainly be interesting, and, haply, might turn out providential. But in this place, and at this moment, the subject cannot be fairly examined: it is however observable, from a hasty consideration of another nation's rival display, that some regulations may be deduced not unfavourable to talent and novelty. Those enviable objects seem to be secured to our neighbours by two provisions: the first evident from our enumeration of the houses and their repre-

sentations, which licenses the theatres for particular kinds of compositions, and precludes each one from all interference with the interests of the others, whether principal or minor; the second appropriates, by law, for the author a certain proportion of the receipts of the house upon every night on which his piece may be played. Now it were indeed remarkable, if the same regulations with us would not effect similar advantages. The very great supply of various entertainment, which our leading houses undertake to present to the town, is far more heavy and more difficult than any one establishment can produce. Hence, what an audience gains in one line of characters, it is sure to lose in another; if the comic company be inviting for a season, the operatic may be good, but the tragic will be indifferent; and so in reverse. Thus, too, our theatres have been losing concerns. It is a matter of surprise, that, in a country so classical, there should be no proper market for musical talent; and the question is, would not separate interest in different styles embrace public satisfaction and private emolument? The theatres in *Drury-lane* and *Covent-garden*, limited to tragedy and comedy, might well uphold national taste and talent; while, as they stand mixed and confounded with opera, melodrama, pantomime, and spectacle, the general reputation of the stage is sunk, and each one only helps to ruin the other.

During the few months I was in Paris, the first French theatre received, amongst others, six works which proved successful; of which, one produced the author (*M. Jouy*) 30,000 francs during the season's run. But in London how striking the contrast: impertinent delays and uncivil rejections, and, above all, the vicious taste which our managers so covetously cater for, have diverted our poets from any exertion for the theatre; and this, too, at a period when the press so well establishes the meritorious essays which have been made in this kind of composition, for the gratification of the reader in his closet. It was, indeed, miserable for our larger houses to complain, in extenuation, that such inferior establishments as the *Adelphi* or *Olympic*, for instance, encroached upon their privilege in opera,—when not a month passes without a stroke of emulation from the former, and under very superior advantages, upon the latter's pretensions to pantomime

mime and spectacle. One hope, however, a Briton, who at every step anxiously recurs to his country's refinement with pride, ventures sincerely to cherish; and it is, that the liberal judgment which lately founded the Musical Academy, will not deem their exertions for success final, until it has secured a vent for this talent, and established a National Opera. Of the higher order of vocal expression, we can boast no instance; of musical passion we know nothing: surely not from want of ability, or from coldness of soul; but the absence of a sphere, and the means for fame.

Talma, the leading tragedian, (so well known in this country,) plays at the first theatre. He is in every respect popular: I believe deservedly so. It is the reproach of this house, that the influence behind the scenes excludes all rival talent, and the hero is reported to be no way negligent to preserve the policy. The public body has reason to regret, that, though in every line of character the company presents ability, yet are these constellations that never form a system, and move each one unreflected in its own distinct sphere. It is not denied that Talma is fearfully jealous. The little of private life that prevails in France holds a strong tendency to affect public opinion. Talma has acquired a good fortune, and expends it with something like a British spirit. In his house and grounds he plans and improves,—then improves improvement; sinks a lake, and lifts a hill,—then sweeps both away, and winds a river where they were. Any thing of profusion in moneyed matters greatly astonishes the fine folks of Paris; needy and niggardly, they cannot contain their wonder and admiration when they behold any one indifferent to its value. Here, then, is Talma high in estimation: besides, he is identified with what may be termed (though not professionally,) the tragical fortuities of his country's revolution. He was intimate with some of its most conspicuous actors; and the friendliness with which Napoleon, in the elevation of his fortunes, is reported to have received him, attaches much importance to his character. It seems to be fixed highly in every mind, and becomes evident as soon as he is spoken of,—I might add lauded, for his name is the sign for applause. The new plays in which latterly he has successfully

appeared, introduced him in characters for public approbation, which, by a great facility of political imagination, have been tortured by his audience into portraiture of the late Emperor; and the little attention Talma seemed to pay, either in dress or manner, to undeceive them of their fancy, has, above all, beightened his popularity. Indeed he was forbidden by authority from crossing his hands on his back; because some people said Napoleon was used to walk in that position, when, in meditative mood; he strolled to digest his plans for greatness.

The forbidding features of the French stage, to the mind's eye of a Briton, it were here superfluous to repeat: the severity with which the rules of their old school bridle the free impulse of nature,—whether in the poet or his artist,—is notorious. It is the highest meed of Talma's praise, that in action and delivery, in every respect, he has usurped a freedom before his career unknown; and it gives a hope of still wider felicity, that his hearers have continued to appreciate the flights of his talent. But the stranger who has been won to theatrical taste by the love of an English muse, and has been accustomed to hear Young named the pupil of art, and Kean called the child of nature, will feel himself sadly disappointed when his eye meets Talma: he is indeed ruled. His figure is low and broad, his head large, and his appearance altogether unpromising. His voice is variable and sonorous; and, when awhile it swells as he seizes a happy moment, and bursts from the trammels that control his powers, how electrically is the bosom stirred! But this is seldom; and then, in a minor way, he seems fond to add to the prescriptions of the school. He measures his every step, slowly weighs each motion, and affects at every turn a mannered peculiarity. He pats his head, strokes his brow, and adjusts an elbow; and chills by the mechanical precision with which such habits are incessantly repeated. On our stage he would, in all probability, have excelled Kean; on his own boards he has always moved, not only unrivalled, but unapproached.

Mademoiselle Duchesnois is Talma's female support. Of her it is almost pain to write, that she is very ugly; and, what is still more unfortunate, her's is plaintive talent: her musical

tones tell most successfully in those suffering characters, in which the imagination is ever sure to suppose beauty a necessary attribute. This lady is perhaps the justest and most natural of any performer in Paris. It was odd, to be sure; but, on the score of beauty, we used to like to sit and hear her with our eyes shut; and we have thus been moved by her to great pleasure. However, in spite of face and forty years, the tales of gallantry tell that the favours of Mademoiselle's affection are in very warm requisition.

Faintly, and at a great distance, is Johanny applauded as Talma's rival, at the second theatre; there, too, Mademoiselle Georges more successfully competes with Mademoiselle Duchesnois. On their own boards, these ladies are as a Roxana and Statira; perhaps it were clearer to say, they are, in an inferior degree, a Siddons and an O'Neil. The jealousy of the first house threw Mademoiselle Georges into the second company; and, in this instance, the system of exclusion brought its own punishment. The interest which the struggle excited was general: every paper detailed, each coterie still more minutely repeated, and all the *boudoirs* within the barriers echoed, the exertions for honourable admission on the one side, and the intrigues for rejection on the other. Mademoiselle Duchesnois, according to custom, refused to act unless she reigned supreme: Mademoiselle Georges requested a fair division of leading characters. The directors believed her above a connexion with an inferior establishment, and declined her services. On the next night she made her curtsy at the second theatre, and has since drawn a tide of popularity to the house, which the first one, too late for remedy, sorely regrets. This lady is known in London as Talma's companion, during the visit he paid this country. In those passages of violent declamation, which are the highest attainment of French tragedy, she rises bold and (though not unfrequently noisy) commanding: but in that proper conception and natural manner, by which her opponent so often satisfies the eye and delights the ear, she certainly fails.

It were too long to enter into all the claims to favour which other actors exhibit: they make a large and meritorious body. At all hazards, however, a line must be devoted to Made-

moiselle Mars. Though she has more than seen her fortieth year, this lady retains a fair young face, is a very lively actress for the school, and perhaps the first favourite of the Parisian boards. Some notion of her talent may be conceived when it is remarked, that she moves in a higher walk than our Miss Kelly; and is more natural, as well as more classical, than Miss Foote. She is constrained like others, and, somewhat like Talma, mannered. Her comic ability is certainly enough to entitle her to the high estimation in which she is held; but when we consider how much the theatre is directly a vent in France for political prejudice, which elsewhere could not possibly attain an insinuation; and add that, after the restoration, Mademoiselle made her appearance with a silent tribute to fallen greatness, in the sweet form of a pansied violet in her bosom; we have said what was enough to establish popularity for very inferior talent. The flower was officially proscribed,—the actress interdicted: but the theatre found not a night's peace until their favourite was restored to the acclamations of the audience. Mademoiselle's devotion in this instance, it is said, sprung from grateful interest. It were hard to vouch for its authenticity; but the story has been told, and I will tell again, how the Emperor, won by the actress, fancied the woman's love. It was communicated to her, that Napoleon desired an acquaintance with her, and the earlier the night of introduction, the more favourably, it was hinted, she would be received. Though of a disposition by no means presumed unsusceptible, the lady did not happen to esteem the offer an enjoyment: the heart is not to be reasoned. But the agent, whose office included assent, could not so easily sacrifice the emolument of success. Entreaties, threats, reward,—any thing to save the fearful task of an excusing rejection to the passionate hero,—was offered, and resorted to. Friends prayed, and enemies remonstrated; and, it is reported, that a pretended attack upon her personal liberty at length, and reluctantly, produced the desired effect. To Napoleon the delay had seemed curious, and, by an indirect enquiry, he learned the truth. At the appointed hour, on a certain night, he approached the bed, gently turned down the clothes, looked upon the trembling fair one, and exclaimed, in the highest refinement of polite

polite gallantry, "Madam, I'm content: I wear what I win!" With the memorable words, he withdrew.

Potier, of the Porte St. Martin, is a happier caricaturist than we possess. Perlet, of the Gymnase, is a mimic of as high a reputation there as Matthews here, and fills his house,—himself an host. While Brunet, of the Variétés, is supposed to be less naturally an old man, now that he grows elderly. Mademoiselle Cinti, of the Italiens, is *eperduement* lovely; the proof, a youth's fate, who blew out his brains from rejected passion: and Pelegrini, of the same corps, is the most gentlemanly bass in Europe.

P. SENACHY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on GOTHIC
ARCHITECTURE.

THAT the beautiful species of architecture styled Gothic, was the invention of those barbarous nations, who, under the appellation of Goths and Vandals, overwhelmed and subverted the Western Empire, is an hypothesis which no one will, perhaps, now venture to maintain; but, to whom the invention is to be ascribed, architects and antiquarians are by no means agreed: and the discussion becomes interesting, in proportion to the attention and admiration of late years revived, respecting those prodigies of human art which almost every country in Europe, and England in particular, exhibits.

In the ingenious posthumous work of the Rev. G. D. Whittington,* edited by his noble friend the Earl of Aberdeen, occurs the following very questionable passage.—"In the 12th century, a new character of building suddenly appeared, and spread itself over the greater part of Christendom. This has, in latter times, been called the Gothic style, though it did not arise till long after the Goths were melted down, and lost among the nations of Europe. It has not the most distant similarity either to Grecian or Roman architecture, and its origin has been the subject of much controversy. I am of opinion, that it is of Eastern extraction, and that it was imported by the Crusaders into the West. All Eastern buildings, as far back as they

go, and we cannot tell how far, have pointed arches, and are in the same style: is it not fair to suppose, that some of these are older than the twelfth century? or that the same style existed before that time? Is it at all probable, that the dark ages of the West should have given a mode of architecture to the East? I conceive, therefore, that the Crusaders introduced the fashion of the pointed arch, and the first ornaments of the style, which are few and simple; but the richness it gathered in process of time, and the improvements and alterations we observe in it from its first rise in the twelfth, to its extinction in the fifteenth [sixteenth] century, are owing to the munificent encouragement of the church, and of vast abilities of the Freemasons of the middle ages. By them this Eastern style was transplanted into the West."—*Preface*, 20.

"It has been repeatedly asked," says the noble editor, "in what part of the East we are able to discover buildings constructed in the style alluded to, and of a date anterior to those in the West?" This very material question Lord Aberdeen attempts, though darkly and doubtfully, to solve.

1. It is impossible that the scantiness of authentic records relating to these subjects, among Oriental nations, should not be felt by all, and the difficulty of attaining to a knowledge of such as may exist.

2. So frequent and destructive have been the wars and revolutions of the East, as but too often to entail the same fate on works of art and utility, which attended the princes and chiefs of the states subverted.

3. The people of the East sacrificed, in a considerable degree, their peculiar style of building to that which they found established by the Greeks.

The noble editor nevertheless assures us, that, in every country east of Constantinople, and south of the Euxine, throughout the whole extent of India, to the furthest limits of China, examples are to be found of the pointed arch, accompanied with the slender proportions of the Gothic architecture. "It is true," says he, "that we are unable, for the most part, to ascertain the precise dates of these buildings; but this, in reality, is not very important, it being sufficient to state the fact of their comparative antiquity; which, joined to the vast diffusion of the style, appears adequate to justify our conclusion." This is certainly

* Author, also, of *Travels in Spain*, published in this Miscellany, and reprinted, in 1808, in two small volumes.

certainly arriving at a conclusion very rapidly, and very easily. But, if the object is to prove, that the style of architecture introduced into Europe in the twelfth century was borrowed from the East, it must, according to the common rules of reasoning, be of primary importance to show, that it existed in the East before the twelfth century. "The inhabitants of the West," as his lordship tells us, (p. xx.) "could not convey a knowledge which they did not possess." And the converse of this proposition is no less unquestionable.

The hypothesis of Mr. Whittington had been long before maintained, though Lord A. does not advert to this remarkable circumstance, by the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, and upon his authority, which in modern times has much declined on the subject of Gothic architecture, it was once very generally received. "He was of opinion, that, what we now vulgarly call the Gothic, ought properly and truly to be named the Saracenic architecture, refined by the Christians; and which, first of all, began in the East after the fall of the Greek empire. The holy war gave the Christians, who had been there, an idea of the Saracen works, which were afterwards, by them, imitated in the West. They made their pillars of a bundle of little *toruses*, which they divided into more when they came to the roof; and, traversing one another, gave occasion to the tracery work. They used the sharp-headed arch, which would rise with little centering, required lighter key-stones, and less buttment."

This great architect proceeds to speak of what he considers as the degeneracy of the Gothic style, which he admits had produced "eminent structures of great loftiness and magnificence. But as all modes," says he, "when once the old rational ways are despised, turn at last into unbounded fancies, this tracery induced too much *mincing* of the stone into open battlements, and spindling pinnacles, and little carvings, without proportion or distance.—*Wren's Parentalia*, p. 297.

He then quotes with approbation a passage from Evelyn, which, nevertheless, gives a very different account from that of Sir Christopher Wren himself, of the origin of Gothic architecture, and passes a judgment upon it in the highest degree prejudiced and barbarous. "The ancient Greek and

Roman architecture," says Mr. Evelyn, "answer all the perfections required in a faultless and accomplished building; such as, for so many ages, were so renowned and reputed by the universal suffrages of the civilized world; and would, doubtless, still have subsisted, and made good their claim, and what is recorded of them, had not the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations, subverted and demolished them, together with that glorious empire where those stately and pompous monuments stood; introducing, in their stead, a certain fantastical and licentious manner of building, which we have since called modern, or Gothic, congestions of heavy, dark, melancholy, and monkish, piles, without any just proportion, use, or beauty, compared with the truly ancient: so as, when we meet with the greatest industry, and expensive carving, full of fret, and lamentable imagery, sparing neither of pains nor cost, a judicious spectator is rather distracted, or quite confounded, than touched with that admiration which results from the true and just symmetry, regular proportion, union and disposition, and from the great and noble manner in which the august and glorious fabrics of the ancients are executed."

But why cannot it be allowed, that both the Grecian and the Gothic architecture are admirable in their different ways? If the first is "more simply, more severely, great," the latter is superior in grace, in elegance, in the colourings and finishings of fancy, and in all that fascinates the imagination. Why should one species of excellence be extolled at the expense of another. The Grecian architecture at the expense of the Gothic? Or why cannot we applaud the Roman school of painting, without depreciating the Flemish, or the Venetian.

Bishop Warburton, who, with all his eccentricities, was a genius of an high order, has, in his characteristic manner, and with that ingenuity which gives a plausible colouring to the most fallacious ideas, touched upon this subject in his *Notes on Pope's Epistles*; though it is probable that he gave very little credit to his own conjecture, or rather his own assumption; his eagerness for literary fame too often inducing him to write for praise or victory, rather than for truth.

"As the magnificence of the Gothic cathedrals

cathedrals and collegiate churches," says that prelate, "does honour to the genius of these barbarians, I shall endeavour to explain it. When the Goths had conquered Spain, and the genial warmth of the climate and the religion of the old inhabitants had ripened their wits, and inflamed their piety, they struck out a new species of architecture, unknown to Greece and Rome, upon original principles and ideas, much nobler than what had given birth even to classical magnificence. For this Northern people, having been accustomed, during the gloom of Paganism, to worship the Deity in groves, when their new religion required covered edifices, they ingeniously projected to make them resemble groves as nearly as the distance of architecture would permit; at once indulging their old prejudices, and providing for their present conveniences, by a cool receptacle in a sultry climate; and, with what skill and success they executed the project, by the assistance of Saracen architects, appears from hence, that no attentive observer ever viewed a regular avenue of well-grown trees, intermixing their branches over head, but it presently puts him in mind of the long vista through the Gothic cathedral. Could the arches be otherwise than pointed when the workmen were to imitate that curve? or the columns be otherwise than split into distinct shafts, when they were to represent the stems of a clump of trees growing close together? On the same principles, they formed the spreading ramification of the stone-work in the windows, and the stained glass in the interstices; the one to represent the branches, and the other the leaves, of an opening grove."

Though it would be idle to argue seriously against an hypothesis which could scarcely be advanced seriously, we may pause for a moment to ask how the Goths, those *barbarians* who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and who were themselves conquered by the Moors in the eighth century, could employ Saracen architects to build churches in a style of architecture not known in Europe for 500 years afterwards? The opinion of Sir Christopher Wren, revived by Mr. Whittington, merits indeed, from the respect due to so great an authority, an attentive consideration.

Mr. Bentham, whose history of the cathedral of Ely is held in such high

and just estimation, says; "The word *Gothic*, no doubt, implies a relation, some way or other, to the Goths; not that I imagine the Goths invented or brought it with them, but that it had its rise in the Gothic age." In this case, as he acknowledges, "it cannot refer to the style of building with pointed arches, which," says he, "is modern, and seems not to have been known in the world till the Goths ceased to make a figure in it. Sir Christopher Wren thought this should rather be called the Saracen way of building: the first appearance of it here was, indeed, in the time of the Crusades; and that might induce him to think the archetype was brought hither by some who had been engaged in those expeditions, when they returned from the Holy Land. But the observations of several learned travellers, Pococke, Norden, Shaw, who have accurately surveyed the ancient mode of building in those parts of the world, do by no means favour that opinion, or discover the least traces of it."

"To what country or people," says Capt. Grose, "the style of architecture called Gothic owes its origin, is by no means satisfactorily determined. It is, indeed, generally conjectured, to be of Arabian extraction; and to have been introduced into Europe by some persons returning from the Crusades in the Holy Land. Sir Christopher Wren was of that opinion, and it has been subscribed to by most writers who have treated on this subject. If the supposition is well grounded, it seems likely that many ancient buildings of this kind, or at least their remains, would be found in those countries from whence it is said to have been brought: parts of which have at different times been visited by several curious travellers. Cornelius Le Brun, an indefatigable and inquisitive traveller, has published many views of Eastern buildings, particularly about the Holy Land; in all these, only one Gothic ruin, the church near Acre, and a few pointed arches, occur; and those built by the Christians when in possession of the country."

"The architecture of the Holy Land," as Bishop Warburton tells us, "was Grecian, though greatly fallen from its ancient elegance. The Saxon artists copied from the churches in the Holy Land; and some, professedly, were built upon the model of the church of

of the Holy Sepulchre." Such, he thinks, was the origin of the Saxon architecture.

"Whatsoever," says Mr. Milner, a far higher authority than the bishop on this subject, "has been advanced in support of the system of those persons who derive the elegant pointed style, improperly named Gothic, from the Goths, and Vandals of the North, or from the Saracens of the East; or, finally, from the Moors of the West, is the produce of mere conjecture, without a shadow of historical evidence. We no-where read of any architect from Arabia, Morocco, or Spain, arriving in England, France, or Italy, to teach the inhabitants how to construct their churches: nor do we hear of any Englishman, Frenchman, or Italian, that ever travelled into those countries in order to learn architecture.

The first, or grand, Crusade took place at the latter end of the eleventh century, long before the appearance of the pointed architecture in England, France, or Italy; but, what absolutely decides this question, is, that, throughout all Syria, Arabia, &c. there is not a Gothic building to be discovered, except such as were raised by the Latin Christians subsequent to the perfection of that style in Europe." And he draws from the whole, the general, and apparently just, conclusion, "that the authority of Sir Christopher Wren had seduced Lowth, Warton, and most other writers upon this subject. But why," says he, "need we recur to the caravansaries of Arabia, or to the forests of Scandinavia, for a discovery, the gradations of which we trace at home in an age of improvement and magnificence?"

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of M. DELAMBRE, the FRENCH MATHEMATICIAN.

M. DELAMBRE was born at Amiens in 1749, where he received the rudiments of his education. He became, successively, an excellent Latinist, and one of the best Greek scholars, long before he applied himself to mathematical studies. While young Delambre was finishing his studies, the Jesuits were banished from France, by a decree of the Parliament, and other professors sent from Paris to replace them in the College of Amiens. Among these, as a grammatical teacher, was the Abbé Delille, from the College of Beauvais, who had then made some progress in his Translation of the Georgics. The inhabitants of Amiens, considering this an intrusion, shut their doors in the face of the strangers, and Delille had no other society than that of his pupils. From that time an unalterable friendship between the master and his scholar took its rise. The world had not then foreseen the successive specimens of prolific genius which these accomplished men were one day to afford, by the splendour of their abilities; or that, by labouring together, as professors, in the College of France, one should become the historian, judge, and panegyrist, of the learned of his nation; and the other, by his valuable contributions to the stock of classical lore, should obtain immortal honour among posterity.

At that early season of life, M. Delambre displayed a vigour and clearness of intellect in his acquaintance with the authors of antiquity; to this he afterwards added a competent knowledge of most of the modern European languages: hence he ac-

quired great proficiency in all those studies. A part of his time was passed in collating the original editions and translations of Euclid, and the books of Archimedes and Ptolemy. His valuable and important emendations rank him as a model for the imitation of critics and commentators in philology and geometry. A still more conspicuous trait in his character was the unwearied industry exemplified in his singular attachment to astronomy. He did not, however, apply himself to this study until he was at the age of thirty-six, when Lalande gave an impulse to his latent passion, and often took a pleasure in representing Delambre as his *best work*.

On entering into this new sphere, he constructed the tables of the movements of Uranus, a planet just then discovered by Herschel. Thenceforward, he continued writing in the *Connaissance des Temps*; and his efforts, in improving the system at large, will long be recorded. He presented, also, several Memoirs to the Academy of Sciences; and, in 1790 and 1792, he gained the prize of that Academy for his Tables of Uranus, and those of the Satellites of Jupiter. He afterwards presented his tables of Jupiter and Saturn.

At length, in the beginning of 1792, he was unanimously elected a member of that Academy. It was now that, in concert with Mechain, he was commissioned to measure an arc of the meridian,—an operation which, from constant interruption, could not be completed till 1799. In 1795, M. D. was placed among the astronomers of the Bureau of Longitude, and among the members of the first class of

the Institute; in 1803 he became perpetual secretary to the Mathematical Department; and, subsequently, the learned academies of Europe and America, of which he was not already an associate, admitted him to the rank of an honorary member.—Having been nominated by the First Consul, Inspector-general of Studies, he organized the Lyceum of Moulins in 1802, and that of Lyons in 1803. In these appointments M. D. displayed the generosity of his heart, no less than the superiority of his talents. He impartially selected such candidates as were distinguished for their talents, when these were combined with private worth and sincere philanthropy. Having thus made choice of professors, he was admitted to the same title of distinction. In 1807 he obtained, in the College of France, the chair left vacant by the death of Lalande, his patron and friend. In 1808 he was made treasurer to the Imperial University; and in 1814 a member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, but in 1815 lost this last appointment. When the order of the Legion of Honour was created, M. Delambre was one of its first members. In 1817 he became a chevalier of the order of St. Michael; and in 1821 an officer of the Legion of Honour,—prior to which he was made hereditary chevalier, with a pension annexed, as a national remuneration for his eminent services.

M. Delambre was honoured and admired; and in private he was endeared to a numerous circle of friends, by his many social virtues. The friendship of the wise and good he could not fail to win. His conversation and manners were inspired by good sense and benevolence. Among the gratifying events of his life, it should not be forgotten, that his amiable and estimable lady, with an ingenious mind, in accordance with the philosopher's, took an active part in those laborious investigations which engrossed his attentions. This afforded a fine scope for the exercise of those capabilities which she developed, guided by the taste and science of her husband. M. Delambre may be said to have passed the last twenty years of his life in the enjoyment of those honourable distinctions which his unwearied talents and assiduity had obtained for him; and in the undisturbed repose of conjugal and domestic comfort. His place of perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences has been assigned to M. Fourier, author of the "Mathematical Theory of Heat," and of the ingenious and elegant introduction to the grand work on Egypt.

Besides the works mentioned, Delambre was the author of—"Decimal Trigonometrical Tables;" "Bases of the Decimal Metrical System;" "An Abridgment of Astronomy;" "Theoretical and Practical Astronomy," 3 vols. 4to.; "Notes on the

Mathematical Composition of Ptolemy," and he has also furnished the lives of ancient astronomers in the "Universal Biography," and several valuable communications to the most celebrated scientific works of his time.

Account of M. BARRUEL.

M. AUGUSTIN BARRUEL was born October 2, 1741, at Villeneuve de Berg, a little town in the diocese of Viviers. He made an excursion to Rome and Italy, and entered France, again, about the time when the magistracy were under disgrace, towards the end of the reign of Louis XV. His literary career commenced in 1774, with an Ode on the accession of Louis XVI. which was followed, soon after, by a translation of the Latin Poem on Eclipses, of the Jesuit Boscovich. About this time he appears to have been associated with Freron, in the composition of the 'Année Littéraire.' A subject of greater importance, and one that made him more publicly known, awaited him. In this work he established such claims on public attention as could not be defeated. His object was to make a stand against the philosophers of his age, as Pascal had done against the Jesuits. He supposes a conversation between a Chevalier, an admirer of the new systems, and a Baroness whom the chevalier wishes to proselyte, annexing thereto the critical observations of a Provincial, who, with a competency of talent and nervous sentiments, resists the innovating and leveling spirit. Such was the purport of the 'Helviennes, ou Lettres Provinciales et Philosophiques.'

As to the plan and mode of this work, it has its merits, though we may refuse to bestow on it that respectability of character which distinguished the model he professed to imitate. It wants the splendid and brilliant sallies of Pascal, his talent for pleasantries, replete with grace and Attic salt. This is the more observable, as the letters between the Chevalier and the Baroness are in the style of irony, and argumentative discussion only takes place in the observations of the Provincial. They evince a clear and solid understanding, but are not entitled to that accumulation of praise so deservedly appropriated to Pascal. The ecclesiastics, however, admired them, and would probably entertain opinions of the author's ability different from what is here expressed.

The Abbé Dinouart, who had conducted *Le Journal Ecclesiastique* from the year 1760, (dying April 3, 1806,) was succeeded, for some time, by the Abbé de Montmignon; and, in 1788, by the Abbé Barruel. This last well knew the difficulties to which he was subjecting himself, but, conscious of his merit, he assumed a high tone, and thereby occupied advantage.

advantage-ground which he would not lose by false modesty. His courage would not let him deprive himself of that strong language which he seemed entitled to adopt. Barruel continued this work with much zeal, with a bold and manly spirit, to the month of July, 1792. During that whole period, the Abbé B. seems to have been nearly the only party concerned in the drawing up of this Journal, which had a very extensive circulation. The author's sentiments were in opposition to the revolution, but chiefly to the reforms projected in the ecclesiastical establishment. His opinions on this subject were thought, in their consequences, to animate the spirit of independence in many of the clergy. And here the author's pretensions to an honourable notoriety were not ill founded; he had chalked out for himself a line of conduct to which he adhered uniformly and resolutely; and, as a journalist, his discussion of public topics, moral and religious, political and literary, was fair and full. No one will be hardy enough to deny him the laurels which he had thus gained. Many of his articles were distinct works, comprehensive in design, and the result of study and profound thought.

The author's zeal was, however, frequently tinged with acrimony. His character being established in the firmest manner, he was consulted by nonjuring bishops, and drew up papers for several of them, with a most ingenuous negligence of consequences. He had secret conferences with Gobel, ancient bishop of Lydda, and then constitutional bishop of Paris, to induce him, as was thought, to make his recantation; but in this he failed of success.

After the 10th of August, Barruel was obliged to conceal himself. Some days he remained in Paris, perpetually changing his asylum, but at length found means to escape into Normandy, and embarked thence for England. There his zeal could not remain inactive, and some of the scenes that passed before him he commented on with his usual ingenuity. His "History of the French Clergy," during the revolution, appeared in London in 1794. Some of the materials of which his volume was formed have been found to be dubious, and there are mistakes of names and dates. The alleged atrocity of persons that were to have been burnt on the Place Dauphine, after the 10th of August, is entirely groundless; nor is this the only instance of the kind. The author's zeal seems, in some degree, to have overshoot the calmness with which a diligent and impartial historian should observe events.

To this labour succeeded another, which afforded, as it promised, much matter for critical speculation. It was intitled,

"Memoirs to serve for a History of Jacobinism;" the two first volumes appeared in London in 1796, but the following not till some years after. Herein the author professes to have discovered a triple conspiracy of infidels, that have been at work since the beginning of the last century, to overthrow Christianity; of republicans and freemasons, to overthrow royalty; and of illuminati, to subvert all religion and authority! The author was justly attacked on the two last points, in England, France, and Germany. Mounier entered the lists with him, in a work, intitled, "On the Influence attributed to Philosophers, Freemasons, and the Illuminati, on the Revolution of France, (at Tubingen, 1801.)"

About the time that M. B. was finishing his Memoirs, he became involved in a contest with the French refugee clergy in London. This hinged on the submission required of priests in France, by the consular government. The emigrant clergy being divided on this point, M. B. declared for the affirmative, maintaining his opinions, with his usual earnestness, in different pamphlets printed in London. This gave rise to controversial encounters with the Abbé Lambert and Blanchard.

M. Barruel persisted in the same career, in what concerned the Concordat of 1801, in favour of which he published his work, intitled, "Of the Pope and his Rights." This was smartly assailed, both in London and Paris, by such as were hostile to the Concordat. Its doctrines were impugned by the advocatés for the Gallican church.

In 1802 M. B. returned, for the second time, into France. From appearances, he might have been thought a zealous partisan of Bonaparte, but this was never verified by proofs. Immediately, on returning from his emigration, he was sent to Versailles, where he soon obtained permission to return to Paris. He was held *en surveillance*, beyond the ten years prescribed by the *senatus consult.* which granted an amnesty to emigrants. He never, at any time, took the oaths to Bonaparte, nor held any place under him, with pay annexed. He was once arrested, in 1811, on occasion of the Brief of Cardinal Maury, and was three weeks in prison, till he was found to be entirely a stranger to that matter.

After the restoration, M. Barruel published only some short pamphlets, against certain principles of the revolution, or against the *anti-concordataires*. A spirit of acrimony pervaded these, which was too often apparent in his other writings; this was easily roused, but it was not seconded here by as much merit of logic and general erudition as had given value to his earlier productions. In his last years he was much occupied in drawing

up a refutation of the system of Kant. He meant to have published it as a sequel to the "Helviennes," but it does not appear that this labour was so far proceeded in as to be fit for publication.

On the 20th of March, 1815, M. Barruel undertook a journey into the Vivarais, his native country, but he soon returned to Paris. For two years he had laboured under a serious complaint, and, retiring from the world, he joined the society of some of his ancient confreres. Among these he died, October 5, 1820, having taken to his bed only seven days. He had just entered his 80th year.

The following is a list of the different works published by M. Barruel.—1. "An Ode on the Glorious Accession of Louis Augustus (Louis XVI.) to the Throne," 1774. 2. "The Eclipses, a Poem of Boscovich, translated from the Latin," 1779. 3. "Les Helviennes, &c. or Provincial Philosophical Letters," 1788. 4. "An Ecclesiastical Journal, or Descriptive Library of the Ecclesiastical Sciences, by a Society of Men of Letters." When M. B. became its conductor, in January, 1788, he drew up a new Prospectus to it. A number appeared every month; but that for the month of August, 1792, was printed, but not distributed; this was owing to the revolution of the 10th. The articles were signed with the name of the author, or his initials; some have been reprinted separately. Several treat of their subjects very largely, as the "Dissertation on the Difference of Ordina-

tion and Jurisdiction," and the "National Question on the Authority and Rights of the People, in Matters of Government." 5. "The Patriot, or the True and Genuine Causes of the Revolution," 1789. 6. "Letters to a Deputy, or a Refutation of a work intitled, 'On Divorces,'" 1789. 7. "True Principles of Marriage, &c." 1790. 8. "On the Oath required by the National Assembly," 1790. This article appeared as a separate work, though originally printed in the Ecclesiastical Journal. 9. "On the Civic Oath," 1790. Reprinted several times in the provinces, about that time. 10. "History of the French Clergy during the Revolution," 1794. 11. "Memoirs to serve for a History of Jacobinism, Impiety, and Anarchy," 1796. The author himself published an abridgment of this work, 1817. 12. "Peremptory Reasons which have Influenced the Determination of the Clergy of Paris and other Dioceses, to make the Promise of Fidelity," 1800. 13. "On the Submission of Pastors, in the Revolutions of Empires," 1800. 14. "Two Pages on the Concordat," 1801. 15. "On the Pope and his Religious Rights, with respect to the Concordat," 1803. An abridgment of this has been published in London. 16. "On the Principles, &c. of the Jacobins," 1814. 17. "Reply to M. the Senator Gregoire," 1814. 18. "A Refutation of a Pamphlet 'Etrennes, &c. of M. Meriel Bucey, with a Letter at the End, in answer to the Abbé Blanchard.'"

STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XVIII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

VOLTAIRE UNDER THE JESUITS.

VOLTAIRE was educated by the Jesuits in Paris; and, even under their little rule, the boy gave bold indications of what the man would be under a greater. Juvenci, the excellent editor of an expurgated edition, with very correct notes, of the Roman authors, for the use of schools, happened to be at the head of the Rhetoricians when Voltaire studied in that class. One day the professor proposed for an exercise, an Oration against Julian the Apostate. The hour of composition elapsed, the themes were gathered in, and the learned father began to

read aloud, and correct them, as was his custom. Voltaire's happened to be the first paper he took up: it was a long and earnest defence of the emperor! Much to the surprise of the class, Juvenci proceeded without interruption to the close of the speech. He then rose from his elevated seat; threw the young philosopher his fearless essay; and, with clerical solemnity, observed, "Young man, you will live the enemy of religion and truth!"

LETTER FROM DR. HERSCHEL TO
DR. LIND.

DEAR SIR,—I promised to give you early intelligence of the discovery I have

have made with the forty-feet new Speculum. Accordingly, being now authorised, I can only say that this good telescope has pointed out to me a sixth satellite of Saturn. Its orbit is within the other five; and, if some fine night your time will permit you to step over, I shall be glad to let you have a peep at it. With compliments to Mrs. Lind, I remain,

Dear sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. HERSCHEL.

Sunday Evening.

LORD LANSDOWN AND HIS PATENT COACH.

A few years before the demise of the Marquis of Lansdown, he had a lawsuit with a fashionable coach-maker, respecting the price of a travelling coach, which he directed to be executed in the plainest style; notwithstanding which order, the bill, when presented, amounted to the extraordinary demand of between four and five hundred pounds. This immoderate charge was consequently resisted, and eventually went into Westminster-hall: all the items were tenaciously preserved in the totting up, even to the hanging it on its own springs; and, in the innumerable catalogue of articles annexed, there were specific charges for patent inventions of every description, introduced in the work, to render his lordship's journey as easy and accommodating as suited a peer of the realm. The advantage of all those *extra et ceteras* were strongly insisted on by the one party; and their disadvantages as clearly made manifest on the other side. But, coming before the decision of twelve honest citizens,—all good men and true,—the chicanery and eloquence of lawyers was not to overbalance the unequivocal and fair demand of a respectable tradesman: the marquis was consequently cast, and the lawyer's items, in addition to the original bill, by no means added to his lordship's repose in his new travelling coach; however, to make the best of a bad bargain, he proceeded on his journey to the principality of Wales. He had not gone above fifty miles from Hyde Park corner, before a buckle, belonging to one of the spring-braces, gave way. Well, this was unlucky; but his lordship only received a slight contusion on the head, in consequence of the sudden jolt of the coach against the perch; and, stopping at a public-

house only for half an hour or so, all was set to rights by the proper ligature of a sound piece of tar-rope; but from that moment there seemed an uneasy motion in the travelling machine rather more undulatory than common, till the party arrived at Birmingham, when it was found, on due examination, that the perch had received a considerable injury, and had rather the appearance of being jointed in the middle. No time was to be lost: misfortunes will happen. Application was instantly made to one of the gentlemen of the trade, who very sagaciously shook his head, as not approving of the job; and, after strict examination, further injury having been sustained by this misadventure to some of the machinery, his lordship was finally informed, that not a single man of the trade would undertake the setting it to rights, as the perch, and all the parts adjacent, were *patent inventions*! His lordship was therefore obliged to hire another carriage till he returned.

POLLY PEACHUM.

The cause I was never acquainted with, but I am informed that the Duchess of Bolton, who originally played the character of *Polly Peachum*, in the "Beggar's Opera," became after her elevation so obnoxious to the lower orders near where she resided, that the populace were with difficulty prevented from dragging her out of her coffin.

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM.

In March 1800, while Bonaparte was conducting an army across the Alps, by the pass of the Great St. Bernard, General Bethencourt was dispatched, at the head of a thousand men, to force a passage over the same range of mountains, by the Simplon. Avalanches of snow and rocks had swept away a bridge that formed a communication over a gulph of great depth, and above sixty feet in width. In this dilemma, a soldier undertook and effected an exploit equally difficult and dangerous. Holes had been made in the precipice, to introduce the beams which supported the bridge; by placing his feet in these holes, and catching hold of the rocky projections above them, he scaled the summit, and, fixing a rope at the opposite side of the precipice, at a proper height above the holes, the general was the first to follow him, hanging, as it were, by his hands on the rope, and trying to place his feet in the holes. In this way,

way, the whole body of a thousand men cleared the gulph, loaded with arms and knapsacks, without the smallest accident. When the last man had passed over, five dogs, belonging to the party, threw themselves down into the gulph: three were carried off by the torrent, but the remaining two effected their landing on the other side, climbed up the opposite front of the precipice, and arrived at the feet of their masters, severely cut and bruised by the rocks.

EMPIRE OF EGYPT.

In Dongola some late travellers came to a granite rock, called the Gold Stone, covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions. In the impression thus left, we find a solid argument, to show that the empire of Egypt. extended at least thus far.

GREAT EVENTS FROM SMALL CAUSES.

The Greek orator says, μικροί καὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων αἰτίαι γίνονται. (*Demost. adver. Leptinem, Opera*, p. 565.) In English—"What great events from little causes spring." I think the small-pox may be considered among these little causes, for it has occasioned extraordinary consequences. Sir William Temple writes—"At this time arrived an ambassador from Denmark at the Hague, to try what advantages his master could make of this present conjuncture, by terms of entering into the alliance against France and Sweden. And, all things being thus in the highest fermentation, a sudden damp fell upon the whole mass of these great affairs, by the sickness of the Prince of Orange; which proved him to be the spring that gave motion to all the other wheels: for while his illness lasted,—and the event was doubtful,—all was in suspense, and none of the parties engaged seemed to have other motions and sentiments than what were raised by the hopes or fears of so important a life. After some days' fever, it proved the small-pox," &c. (vol. i. page 401.)

In 1692, the Duke of Savoy was on his march into France, when he was seized with the small-pox; which obliged Eugene to retrace his steps from Dauphiny, and disconcerted the most fortunate prospects.

The small-pox has hindered, according to Bruce, the traveller, one nation from extirpating another.

The King of Prussia says in his Memoirs, that the increase of the Prussian army from 6,000 to 70,000

troops, arose from Frederic the First* being piqued by two Englishmen, who wagered that he would never have more than 15,000 troops. (*Segur*, p. 32.)

A paper was given by the British minister to Potemkin, with objections, &c. This was taken from Potemkin's pocket, and marginal notes were inserted, answering the objections: the paper was then returned to Potemkin's pocket. The empress, being presented with the memorial for her consideration, supposed the notes were added by Prince Potemkin; which induced her still more strongly to league with northern powers against Britain. (*Tooke's Life of Catherine*, vol. iii. page 19.)

DUTCH AND FRENCH.

When I visited the Dutch, I found them, as to public appearances, dirty in their persons; but clean, and even brilliant, in their houses. I have reason to conclude, from every thing which I saw, that the French are exactly the reverse; clean in their persons, dirty in their houses. When I was once interrogated as to which of these was the most agreeable, I answered by avowing my prepossession in favour of the English manner.

TRAVELLING TRANSLATION.

Every person who has travelled must, at one time or another, have witnessed the whimsical effects produced by a mistake or *equivogue* in the language to which the party has not been accustomed. A most ridiculous circumstance of this kind occurred to Capt. Knatchbull, (first-cousin of Sir Edward K.) and a part of his family, travelling to Paris by the way of Lisle. Rattling at a great rate over the pavement of Peronne, one of the crane necks of the carriage suddenly broke, and he was thereby obliged to halt in that town a day, in order to have it repaired. It so happened, that the Assembly of the place was to be held on that evening; and the *aubergiste* thought it due from him, out of respect to his guests, to apprise them of the circumstance; supposing it might be agreeable to them to take

* This was the Frederic whose statue the great Frederic condemned to a melting furnace. From this fate it was relieved; but it was sent to inhabit the lumber-room where the great guns were stored. (Eenige Berichten, &c. Hagne, 1793.)

part in a dance or game at cards, and enjoy the music. The gallant captain communicated to the ladies the purport of the innkeeper's visit, in order to take their pleasure upon the proposal. They signified how glad they should have been, under other circumstances, to have availed themselves of the opportunity, but that their dress-clothes were all in their trunks and imperial, and could not be unpacked: to this the captain himself subjoined, that he was still less equipped for entering such an assemblage. The host, with a reverential address, assured the company that there would not need a word of apology to the master of the ceremonies, on account of the dress of persons of their distinction,—the cause of whose honouring them with their presence would be known to him. What! said the captain to his civil landlord, "*Peut on entrer la salle de l'Assemblée en bottes et culottes de cuivre?*" (meaning *culottes de cuire*.) "*Certainement*, (replied he,) *monsieur, peut l'entrer dans aucune habit qu'il lui plaira.*" Here the enquiry ended; but the *aubergiste* did not fail to wonder, and to express his surprise to others, that an English officer should wear *copper breeches*. The circumstance ran through the town like wild-fire, and occasioned most of the heads of families in it to repair to the ball that evening, to witness what they con-

sidered a most extraordinary invention in the manufactures of their neighbouring islanders. At the usual hour the Assembly-room doors were thrown open; and, for the first time, it was witnessed, that the so highly polished French people directed more of their attention to their male guest than to their female ones, although highly gifted both in person and manner. Company continued to pour in till the room could hold no more; and the buzz of enquiry, "Which is the English officer in copper breeches?" was unceasing. It was discernible to Capt. Knatchbull himself, that something extraordinary was in the wind; inso-much, that he plainly demanded why so many persons fixed their eyes on him, and on his dress, in so peculiar a manner. He was then at once told, that the innkeeper had propagated the story, that a guest at his house, of distinction in family and rank in the English navy, would make one of the party that evening at the ball in *copper breeches*. In an instant it occurred to the captain, that he had substituted the word *cuivre* for *cuire*; and at once regretted and laughed that he had committed the blunder,—which, however, was cleared up just in time to prevent the *aubergiste* from being suspected of practising the deceit "of a bottle conjuror," in order to fill his house with profitable company.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF DR. JENNER.

IS there a heart, with gratitude possess'd,
That feels not more than commonly
distress'd?

At Jenner's death? Is there a man on earth
Who knew his genius and his gen'ral worth,
That shall not learn with undissembled grief
His years have been so brilliant and so brief;
And, hopeless of his equal, mourn the day
His spirit left its tenement of clay?

Is there a mother, conscious of the pow'r
Which sav'd her offspring in affliction's
hour,

Who oft has seen the fell contagion* spread,
And fill the charnels with untimely dead;
That shall not hear the tidings of our loss
With inward anguish and sincere remorse,
And, giving all her gen'rous feelings vent,
Bathe with her tears his sacred monument?
Not a Briton but with pain shall hear
Th' unwelcome tidings of his clos'd career;

* Small-pox.

Mothers shall weep, and silently deplore
That Jenner lives to grace the world no
more;

And ev'ry Beauty treasure in her heart
The recollection of his healthful art!
Tho' crown'd with age, and with his coun-
try's praise,

The Senate's plaudits, and the Muse's lays;
Tho' bless'd by millions, snatch'd from
Death's embrace,

And the fell scourge of half the human race,—
Still has he sunk too early in the gloom
That marks the starless midnight of the
tomb!

Too early left us, for that unseen spot
Where mortal pains and sickness are forgot,
Where all the good, the gen'rous, and the
brave,

Smile o'er the puny conquest of the grave,—
Feel raptures none but angel spirits know,
And loathe the mem'ry of this world of
woe!

Oh! where shall Woman ever hope to find
A benefactor with a nobler mind?

Where

Where hope to meet a more ingenious friend,
Or one more prompt her beauties to defend?
In whom more skill and judgment could unite

To crush the monster foulest in her sight,
Than Jenner, — whose illustrious name shall be

The panegyric of posterity?

Alas! his death enables her to view

A chasm only open to a few;

And of that few, how trifling are the names
Compar'd with his! — how trivial, too, their aims,

When plac'd in competition with the good
He publish'd first, — then zealously pursu'd!

How weak their genius when with Jenner's tried!

And what mere dwarfs when marshall'd at his side!

J. G.

Islington; March 1823.

THE BRITISH PATRIOT'S THEME.

I love thee, my country! because I first drew
My breath within thy steep and ocean-bound shores;

The train of reflection 'tis sweet to pursue,
Which the sense of my gratitude towards thee restores.

I love thee, because 'twas within thy domain
That my mind, young and ardent, was taught to expand;

And the volume of Nature, exhaustless, tho' plain,
First unfolded its page in my own native land.

I love thee, — ah yes! my affections are wound
With thy woods; and thy mountains, thy valleys and streams;

A thousand endear'd recollections surround
The land where my childhood indulg'd its fond dreams.

Other countries may boast, and to them may belong,
The sublime, the enchanting, — why envy or grieve?

I prefer thy Ben Lomond to lofty Mont Blanc,
And thy Winandermere to the Lake of Geneva.

I love the dear land where my forefathers flourish'd,
Where now rest their ashes in silent repose;
Long, long in my breast may emotions be nourish'd,
That kindle to flame when I think of thy woes.

For the rod of Oppression hangs over thy head,
Consuming thy vitals, and blasting thy strength;
But, alas! for the cause of the darkness o'erspread
Upon all thy fair prospects, — look inward, at length.

O! would but thy rulers and people attend
To the Voice that is loudly condemning their pride;

And meekly, securely, and simply, depend
On the Hand that alone can unerringly guide.

Then, indeed, would'st thou shine like a bright-beaming star,

And supremely sit over the nations around;

Then indeed would thy glory be seen from afar

To encircle thy brow, with true dignity crown'd.

Then indeed might thy sons, O Britannia! rejoice,

But not in their proudly-earn'd trophies of blood;

To reign Queen of Peace is more worthy choice
Than to rule, undisputed, o'er land and o'er flood.

PHILOMENES.

ILIAD IX. 308,

ATTEMPTED IN ENGLISH HEXAMETERS.

Hear, high-born Laertes's son, most ingenious pleader.

Frankly to tell you my mind, and the course I intend to persist in,

Suits; that ye mayn't buz round me, assailing with troublesome prayers.

Hateful to me, as the gates of the tomb, is the double-fac'd cringer,

Who one mind hides sly in his breast, and expresses another.

I speak out: and I fancy that not Agamemnon in person,

Nor any other Achaian, could move me. Unwelcome his fortune.

Who has been dragg'd among hostile men, and has always to struggle,

Where but an equal allotment awaits who lingers or combats, —

Equally honour is shown to the coward as shown to the brave man,

Hades as well may surprise the repose as the toil of the hero.

Nothing is given to me but the sorrows of mind I have suffer'd;

Though I always have given my whole soul into the battle.

Like to a bird, who bestows on her callow nestlings the morsel

Which she weary and hungry requires, I too have been passing

Sleepless the night, and in bloody exertion the daylight,

All for their bedmates.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

NARRATIVE of the SHIPWRECK of certain DUTCH VESSELS, in the year 1797, in the SEAS EAST of GREENLAND; from a late Number of the "Annales Maritimes."

THE *Wilhelmina*, commanded by James H. Broerties, from Laad-
dam, sailed from the Texel, April 14, 1797, for the whale-fishery. June 22, they arrived near the eastern coast of Greenland, alongside of vast plains of moving ice, that overspread the sea. They cast anchor, and made preparations for the fishery. Fifty other ships had repaired to the same ports, attracted by the great number of whales frequenting them: the *Wilhelmina* took one the day after their arrival.

June 25, huge flakes of ice environ-

ed and pressed on the ship on all sides. The crew then, for eight days and nights together, had to cut and saw their way through the ice, thirteen feet in thickness, trying to get the ship clear.

A number of vessels that lay at anchor, east of them, were fortunate enough to escape; but the *Wilhelmina*, and twenty-seven others, were fast in the ice. Seventeen, however, afterwards made their way through it.

July 25, the icebergs began to separate, and left a sort of opening. On this the captain instantly set the boats to towing the vessel. After hard and incessant rowing for four days, they found their passage intercepted by another field of ice; and here they were

were shut up, as it were, within a small basin. Four other ships were found here, that had struggled through numberless difficulties and dangers, but with as little hope of deliverance. Their perilous position now alarmed the whole crew. The north wind driving the ship southerly, they came to within sight of Gale Hanken land. This is a bay on the east coast of Greenland, in 75° N. lat. and $7^{\circ} 5'$ long. E. of Paris. The ice showing no glimpse of any opening, the captain determined to shorten each man's allowance.

August 1st, the ice was driven so forcibly against the ship, by a rough wind, that there was the utmost danger of being crushed by it; with but little intermission of labour to the crew, and scarcely an interval of repose.

On the 16th they descried four other ships approaching them, but in a state no less critical. On the 19th a terrible storm drove the ice-flakes with such force against the ships, that one, from Amsterdam, was very much damaged. The *Wilhelmina*, just able to keep afloat, was shattered and almost broken up, five or six feet above the water-line.

August 20, shipwreck appeared inevitable; a terrible hurricane did much damage to the ships. One from Hamburgh was beat to pieces, and the ice continued to accumulate to the height of twenty-four feet above the others. The *Wilhelmina*, after losing her two small boats, an anchor, and part of her rigging, was driven against another ship from Zaadam, commanded by Claas Janz Castricum. Two out of five vessels were already lost: Castricum's had many leaks; the two others were less damaged. The crews of the other vessels were distributed among these, with all the provisions and other effects that could be saved.

August 25, the three remaining ships were immovable in the ice. The captains dispatched twelve men to four other ships, at some distance, in the same position as themselves. From these they learned, that two ships had been crushed by the pressure of the ice, and that two others were in a truly deplorable state. Two Hamburgh vessels, somewhat more distant, had perished in a similar manner.

Though locked up in the ice, the ships kept driving before the wind.

On the 30th of August they had sight of Iceland. Two days after, a part of the ice was so agitated, that two captains, profiting by the circumstance, in all likelihood gained the open sea, as they soon lost sight of them.

Though the *Wilhelmina* was hourly threatened with destruction, it was the 13th of September ere it took place. On that day a mountain of ice came suddenly rushing down against it, with a prodigious noise, crushing every thing in its way. So sudden was the accident, that the sailors in their hammocks had not time to dress, and were obliged to escape half naked over the ice, exposed to all the injuries of the weather. With great difficulty could they save any provisions, for the ship was intersected, as it were; one part being about ten feet above the surface of the water, and the other entirely destroyed, or buried under an enormous heap of ice.

In this way another ship had been overwhelmed and lost on the 7th of September. The crew fled for an asylum to the ship of Capt. Castricum; with much toil, they had stopped up all the leaks, and in other respects the ship was in good condition. But the crew had no small trouble to reach the *Castricum*. The ice was not uniformly solid; clefts and crevices, opening under their feet, exposed them to the risk of a fresh wreck. At length they set up a tent on a solid part of the ice, and, to guard as much as possible against the excessive cold, they kindled a fire with the wrecks of the ship. Relying with confidence on the Divine Providence, they expected relief, though it must obviously come in some extraordinary way. One inconvenience, as may readily be conceived, would intrude upon their wretched asylum; the heat of the fire melted the ice, and they had to dig holes in different places, to get rid of the water: without this precaution they must have been continually shifting their habitation.

Some rest, which these unfortunate men enjoyed in the night, served to re-animate their courage. Next day they redoubled their efforts to reach the *Castricum*. A flame in motion, that was on its mainmast, indicated its liberation from the ice; a sight of this rekindled their ardour. The three shipwrecked captains, Broorties, De Groot, and Volkert Jansz, proceeded each at the head of their crew. Their

route was very dangerous; for they were obliged to leap from one ice-flake to another, and, every time, ran no small risque of plunging into the water.

On the 1st of October, they judged they had arrived at the end of their sufferings; but a frightful scene opened, that almost drove them to despair: the vessel was in a condition much more deplorable than before. It had been carried to a considerable distance; every moment it was in danger of being crushed by overhanging ice: at last, they were fortunate enough to reach it. Scarcely were they on-board, when there came up fifty men of the crew of the Hamburg ship, that had been lost on the 30th of September. The harpooner, with twelve sailors, were drowned, in trying to reach Iceland on floating fragments of the wreck.

As well as these unfortunate men were able to judge, they were then in 64° N. lat. A new misfortune threatened them: the provisions on-board the *Castricum* were too scanty to suffice for all who had repaired to it; they were soon exhausted, and these destitute mariners were obliged to feed on pieces of flesh left on the skeletons of the whales. They then fell to eating the dogs that had been in the vessels that were lost. To quench their thirst, they drank snow-water, wherein was an infusion of chips. They were now looking for death to terminate their sufferings, when the ship, that kept still driving towards the coast, came within the distance of five or six miles from the Continent. Several sailors tried, but in vain, to reach the land; they found, however, a desert island, where they gathered some blackberries off the bushes: they were obliged to remain there.

On the 10th of October, a tempest arose, which threatened the ship with instant destruction: it was still preserved, however, by the crew. The next day, enormous ice-flakes fell on the ship, so as to crush, and in a manner overwhelm, it. This accident was so sudden, that the men on-board could save nothing to make a fire with; they had only time to collect some sails, and bring together eleven small boats: but these precautions were useless; their safety lay in flight, and in running from one ice-flake to another, to find one solid and large enough to hold them all. No language can describe the

wretchedness of their situation. Exposed to all the rigors of cold, on an immense island of ice, which was liable every instant to be dashed to pieces, almost entirely destitute of food and clothing, they could only expect dying of hunger and cold, or of being buried under blocks of ice.

It is only at the last extremity that hope abandons man. These sufferers, unwearied in their exertions to save their lives, set up two tents with the sails which they had saved; wherein they had shelter, patiently waiting for the will of Providence: but, after the 13th of October, they were under the necessity of quitting the mass of ice that supported them, as it was drifting out to sea. Then 250 men set out on a trial to reach the Continent; thirty-six others, who reckoned it impossible, remained on the ice. Those who ventured to go, being of different opinions as to the route to be taken, separated into different companies. The Captains Jansz de Groot, Hans Christiansz, and Martin Jansz, accompanied by forty sailors, set out on the 13th of October. Each man had thirty biscuits for his whole stock of provisions. After a short, but very toilsome, march, they arrived on the shore of some island, where they passed the night. On the following day they were for trying to get at the Continent, but were disappointed; their way being partly obstructed by an immense quagmire, or floating marsh. To their great surprise, they found some inhabitants; and it was fortunate that some of the mariners understood their language. Assistance was implored, and these savages, generally considered as inhospitable, were very ready to afford it, removing the shipwrecked crews in their canoes to their huts, and helping them to some dried fish, to the flesh of seals, and to some vegetables, to appease their hunger.

They spent several days with these their benefactors; but, fearful of encroaching on the laws of hospitality, by consuming all the provisions, they resolved to continue their route, in hopes of finding a Danish colony, where they might obtain relief adequate to their necessities. In their long and wearisome march they passed through different tribes of the Greenlanders, with some of whom they had a kind reception, but from others they had ill treatment; being frequently, also, in danger of perishing by hunger
and

and thirst. A little moss, scratched from the surface of the rocks under the snow, and the raw flesh of the dogs which they killed, added to that of a few animals which they caught, were the only resources within their reach. At length, after numberless accidents and fatigues, they arrived on the 13th of March at Fredericksaab, a Danish settlement, where they experienced a truly generous treatment, and all possible aid was administered to them. Here they remained till they could get their health re-established, and embark for Denmark. At last they were fortunate enough to arrive in Holland.

The Captains Casticum and Broerties, with such as had taken their route to the north, arrived in like manner, without any particular accident, at Fredericksaab; with the exception of Broerties, who died on the road.

Their companions in misfortune, who could not come to a resolution of joining them, had preserved a canoe, and a small quantity of provisions. The mass of ice on which they were was driving towards Staatens Hock; it would not bear them much longer, as the sea was rolling, and, with the movement, the ice was gradually diminishing: in fact, they were in the greatest danger of being lost. In that crisis, the wind changed to the north-

west, and thereby enabled them to reach the land without difficulty. On the 6th of October, they found a small boat, which the crew of the Casticum had abandoned, and a man in it, who, being unable to accompany the rest, was only looking for death. On the same day, three of their comrades, that had been left behind, overtook them, having been obliged to abandon an old man on the extremity of an ice-flake, where he must have perished. They all, however, embarked, and were long tossed up and down before they could reach Greenland. The savage tribes were hospitable, sharing their wretched provisions with them. They, at last, also arrived at a Danish settlement, where provisions were in no great plenty; but they were kindly entertained with the best. At Holsteinberg (lat. 67°) they learned, that a ship, belonging to the King of Denmark, was at anchor about two miles from the shore. The ship was obliged to winter here, and to proceed on the fishery in the spring, before they could return to Denmark. The shipwrecked sailors sought and procured employment on-board, and, after a prosperous voyage, were conveyed to Denmark, whence, finally, they obtained a passage for Holland.

Out of 400 men in the ships that were lost, only these 140 were saved.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOSEPH MAIN, of *Bagnio-court, Newgate-street*; for an improved Method of preparing and spinning Wool, Cotton, Silk, Flax, Fur, and all other fibrous Substances.—Jan. 15, 1820.

AFTER the wool, cotton, silk, flax, fur, or other fibrous material to be operated upon, has been hackled, carded, or otherwise dressed or prepared (according to its nature) for the purpose of its being spun, it must be drawn by some, or one, of the usual and accustomed modes of preparing and drawing such materials. After this, Mr. M. takes up the process, and proceeds to rove it by the improved spindle, bobbin, and flyers, hereinafter described, and by which it is not only further drawn, but slightly twisted at the same time, and by this means the loose fibres and short staple become worked in with that which is longer, and the roving becomes so much improved, that much less doubling than

heretofore used is sufficient. The twisting and drawing of the rovings is brought about by machinery similar to that which he uses for spinning and doubling, its size and velocity only being varied; and it consists principally in improvements upon the ordinary spindle, bobbin, and flyers, and in regulating their comparative velocity to each other, which he does with so much nicety and delicacy, as to enable him to produce much finer rovings, and as good or better yarns, or threads in greater quantity, in a given time, than could be done by any other process heretofore in use; and the construction is the same (strength and magnitude only excepted), whether the same is applied to hand or mill-spinning. The operation of the machinery is likewise more steady, and may be made more rapid, than that of any other, because this delicacy of adjustment, produced by the invention,

permits

permits the spindles to revolve with greater velocity.

The invention of an improved method of preparing and spinning the materials, which he professes to operate upon, does not depend so much on the introduction of new parts or new processes, as upon the improvements which he has made on those already in existence, and his general combination of them, by which he is enabled to produce, as hereinbefore stated, the most delicate roving, or the strongest yarns or threads. Mr. M. has produced a new machine, or combination of machinery, which in practice will be found capable of producing rovings, yarns, and threads, of better quality, and in greater quantities in equal times, than could be done before; and, likewise, by his construction the spindles may be made much lighter for the same work, by which much less power is required for the whole machine, and which, consequently, constitutes a new and useful invention to the public.—*Repertory.*

To JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Frome, Clothier; for certain Improvements in dressing Woollen Cloths, also in preparing and using Wire-Cards as applicable to that Purpose.—July 17, 1819.

These improvements consist of three principles.

The first principle is the grinding, or reducing, the extremities or ends of the wires or teeth of cards, (being implements of trade, composed of wire set in leather), used for the purpose of dressing or raising the piles on woollen cloths to a picked point, or reducing them as tending or inclining to a picked point, which is performed by means of a roller fixed on an axletree.

The second principle is the applying, or using, for the purpose of dressing or raising the pile on woollen cloths, in machines called gigs (used in the cloathing manufacture), pointed wire-cards, or cards with the extremities or ends of their teeth or wires made picked, and the applying or using, for the said purpose of dressing or raising the pile on woollen cloths, cards with their extremities or ends of their teeth reduced or made smaller, or tending or inclining to a picked point, otherwise than what is produced by grinding cards on a strickle roller, or on a steel roller cut on its surface like a file, or on or with a stone; by either of which

means the ends or extremities of the teeth of the card would be ground flat, not tending or inclining to a picked point, as is commonly practised; also for applying, or using for dressing, or raising the pile on woollen cloths by hand (commonly called hand dressing) such pointed wire-cards, or cards with the ends or extremities of their teeth reduced as before-described, or using pointed wire set or fixed in any other substance instead of leather, as applicable to dressing or raising the pile on woollen cloths by hand, likewise applying or using wire-cards for the purpose of dressing or raising the pile on woollen cloths, with their teeth or wires made of greater length than the teeth or wires of cards hitherto used, for the said purpose of dressing woollen cloths, which gives them greater elasticity, and will be found necessary when the ends of the teeth or wires of cards are pointed or reduced.

The third principle is the heating woollen cloths after the wool or pile is raised by dressing, and before the cloth is racked or dried, for the purpose of producing a fine and more durable lustre, closing the texture of the cloth, and giving it a soft handle, which he performs by winding the cloth smooth and tight on a roller, while it is quite wet, after it is finished raising, and the wool smoothly laid on the face; it is then put into a furnace (made of a sufficient length to admit the roller with the cloth on it), and completely covered with water, which water is to be heated by means of a fire under the furnace in the usual manner. The cloth is to remain in the furnace until it is hot in every part; it is then taken out of the furnace, and suffered to get cold before he takes it off the roller, when it will be fit to be dried; care must be taken that the wool on the face of the cloth is not ruffled or disordered in winding on the roller before it is heated.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Marc Isambard Brunel, of Chelsea, engineer; for certain improvements on steam-engines.—June 26, 1822.

Thomas Gauntlett, of Bath, surgeons' instrument-maker; for certain improvements on vapour-baths, by which the heat is better regulated, and the baths rendered more portable.—June 26.

William Branton, of Birmingham, engineer; for certain improvements upon fire-grates,

grates, and the means of introducing coal thereon.—June 26.

Louis Bernard Rabant, of Skinner-street, Snow-hill, gentleman; for an improved apparatus for the preparation of coffee or tea.—June 26.

Thomas Postans, of Charles-street, St. James; and William Jeakes, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; for an improvement on cooking apparatus.—June 26.

George Smart, of Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, civil engineer; for an improvement in the manufacture of chains, which he denominates mathematical chains.—July 4.

Joseph Smith, of Sheffield, book-keeper; for an improvement of or in the steam-engine-boiler.—July 4.

John Bold, of West-street, Long-lane, Bermondsey, printer; for certain improvements in printing.—July 4.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

AN able work on *nervous irritability and sensibility*, by M. Flourens, was, in the last year, presented to the Institute at Paris, who referred the same to the examination of M. Cuvier, and others; from whose luminous Report, it appears, that M. Flourens has, by a long and careful course of well-conducted experiments on various animals, birds in particular, ascertained that precise part of the brain which we may, perhaps, consider as the chief seat of the mind, being that part wherein the impressions made by external objects on the senses, which are conveyed by certain nerves, all centre, and there produce sensations; and from which important point, other nerves, as they ought now to be considered, although apparently only continuations of the former ones, under the control of the will, conduct irritation to the particular muscles whose contractions, owing to such irritation, are fitted for instantly performing the movements of the body which have been willed.

This sentient point has been placed, by M. Flourens's experiments, in the superior part of the *medulla oblongata*, at the part where the *tubercula quadrigemina* adhere to it; where the faculty of propagating irritation on the one hand, and of receiving pain or pleasure on the other, is exclusively situated: this, in other words, is the place, whither all sensations, conducted by one system of nerves, must arrive, in order to become perceptions; and this, also, in the place, whence the orders of the will must necessarily depart along another system of nerves. A novel and important part of M. Flourens's discoveries, consists in his having ascertained, that the *cerebellum* is the essential organ of locomotion, or that which balances and regulates the motions of progression; and that, on this part of the brain being

compressed or mutilated, the animal is no longer able to preserve its erect or other proper position, for moving itself according to the dictates of the will; and hence it appears, that this is the part more immediately affected, under a state of intoxication or of vertigo.

The *cerebral lobes* of the brain, appear to M. Cuvier to be the only receptacle in which the sensations of sight and hearing can be perfected, and become perceptible to the animal; here, also, the sensations assume a distinct form, and leave durable impressions on the memory: these lobes are, in fact, the seat of the memory, and furnish the animal with the materials for judgment.

The following passages we extract from this highly curious and very interesting Report:

It is now known, (say the Reporters,) especially from the late researches of MM. Gall and Spurzheim, that the spinal marrow is a mass of medullary matter, white on the exterior, grey in the interior, divided longitudinally above and below by furrows, the two fasciculi of which communicate together by means of transverse medullary fibres; that it is enlarged at regular intervals; that it sends out from each enlargement a pair of nerves; that the *medulla oblongata* is the superior part of the spinal marrow inclosed within the cranium, which also sends out several pair of nerves; that the fibres of communication of its two fasciculi cross there, so that those of the right ascend into the left, and *vice versa*; that these fasciculi, after this first enlargement in the Mammifera by an admixture of greyish matter, and after having formed the protuberance known by the name of *pons Varolii*, separate and take the name of *crura cerebri*, continuing to send out nerves; that they again enlarge by a fresh admixture of greyish matter, in order to form the masses commonly called *thalami nervorum opticorum*; and a third time, to form those called *corpora striata*; that from the whole external edge of these last enlargements, is given off an expansion of greater or less thickness, and

more

more or less folded externally in different animals, entirely covered with greyish matter, and reflected upwards to cover them again, by forming what are called the *hemispheres*; and which, after bending down between them, unites itself to that of the opposite side by one or more commissures or fasciculi of transverse fibres, the most considerable of which, existing only in the *Mammiferæ*, is called *corpus callosum*. It is also well known that upon the *crura cerebri*, behind the *optic thalami*, are one or two pair of lesser enlargements, known, when there are two pair, as in the *Mammiferæ*, under the name of *tubercula quadrigemina*, from the first of which the optic nerves appear to take their origin; that the olfactory nerve is the only one which does not sensibly arise from the spinal marrow, or from its branches; and that the *cerebellum*, an irregular mass externally white, and internally cineritious, like the hemispheres, but often much more divided by exterior folds, is situated cross-wise behind the *tubercula quadrigemina*, and upon the *medulla oblongata*, with which it is connected by transverse fasciculi, which are called *crura cerebelli*, and which join it on either side of the *pons Varolii*. In these masses, so different and so complicated, it was necessary to seek the point from which irritation proceeded, and that at which sensation terminated; it was necessary to ascertain their respective co-operation in the acts of the will; and this is what M. Flourens has especially laboured to accomplish.

He has examined, first, how high we must ascend to produce efficacious irritations on the muscular system; and he has discovered a point at which these irritations were powerless; then proceeding to the opposite side of the encephalus, he has irritated it more and more profoundly. so long as it did not act upon the muscles; and, when it began to act, he found himself again at the same place where its action had stopt in ascending. This is also the place at which the sensation of excitations directed against the nervous system stops; above it, punctures and wounds may be inflicted without causing pain. Thus M. Flourens punctured the *hemispheres*, without producing either contraction in the muscles, or appearance of pain in the animal; he removed them in successive laminae; he performed the same operation on the *cerebellum*; he took away, at the same time, the *hemispheres* and the *cerebellum*. The animal remained impassive. The *corpora striata* and the *optic thalami* were attacked and removed, without producing any other effects. The iris was not even contracted in consequence, nor was it subsequently paralysed. But, when he punctured the *tubercula quadrigemina*, trembling and convulsions immediately took place, and increased in pro-

portion as he penetrated more deeply into the *medulla oblongata*. The pricking of these *tubercula*, or of the optic nerve, produced acute and prolonged contractions of the iris.

M. Flourens concludes, (to use his peculiar language), that the *medulla oblongata* and the *tubercula* are irritable; which in ours signifies that they are, like the spinal marrow and the nerves, *conductors* of irritation; but that neither the *cerebrum* nor the *cerebellum* has that property. The author concludes, also, that these tubercles form the continuation and the superior termination of the spinal marrow and the *medulla oblongata*; and this conclusion is in perfect conformity with their relations and anatomical connexions.

Wounds of the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum* produce neither pain nor convulsions; and, in ordinary language, we should thence pronounce that the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum* are insensible. But M. Flourens says, on the contrary, that these are the sensible parts of the nervous system; which only means, that they are the parts at which the impression received by the sensible organs must arrive, before the animal can experience a sensation.

M. Flourens appears to us to have completely proved this proposition, as far as regards the senses of sight and hearing. When the *cerebral lobe* of an animal is removed on the one side, it no longer sees with the eye of the opposite side, although the iris of that eye preserves its mobility: when both lobes are removed, it becomes blind and deaf.

The animal thus mutilated assumes a torpid air; he neither himself originates any act of volition, nor performs any spontaneous movement; but when he is stricken or wounded, he exhibits all the appearance of an animal exercising its usual functions. In whatever position he is placed, he resumes his equilibrium: if he be laid on his back, he turns himself round again: if pushed, he moves onward: if the animal be a frog, it leaps on being touched; if a bird, it flies on being thrown up into the air; it struggles when put to pain or inconvenience; and, if water is dropped into its beak, it swallows it.

The animal removes himself from the cause of irritation, without any further intention; he has no memory, and will repeatedly strike or stumble against the same obstacle: but this proves at most, to use the expression of M. Flourens, that the animal is in a state of sleep. Indeed he moves and acts precisely like a sleeping man; but we are far from believing that a man, while asleep, who moves himself into the most convenient positions and attitudes, is absolutely without sensations; nor does it by any means follow, because his perception of them was indistinct, and because he has retained no recollection of them, that

that therefore he has not experienced them. Hence, the *cerebral* lobes are the sole organs of sensation, or these lobes are the only receptacle in which the sensations of sight and hearing can be perfected, and become perceptible to the animal. They are also the receptacle in which the sensations assume a distinct form, and leave durable impressions on the memory; that they are in fact the seat of memory, the faculty by which they furnish the animal with the materials of judgment. This conclusion, reduced to its exact and proper terms, would become the more probable, since, beside the probability it derives from the structure of the *cerebral* lobes, and their connexions with the rest of the system, it is still further supported by a fact in comparative anatomy, that the intelligence of animals is constantly proportioned to the volume of these lobes.

Having observed the effects of the ablation of what may be strictly called the brain, M. Flourens proceeds to examine those of the extirpation of the *tubercula quadrigemina*. The excision of one of these tubercles, after a convulsive motion of short duration, produces a durable blindness of the eye on the opposite side, and an involuntary giddiness; that of both tubercles, renders the blindness more complete and the giddiness more violent and prolonged. The animal, however, remains in possession of its other faculties, and the iris retains its contractility. The deep extirpation of the tubercle, or the section of the optic nerve, produces only paralysis of the iris; whence M. Flourens concludes, that the ablation of the tubercle has no other effect than would follow the section of the nerve; that the tubercle, therefore, is only a conductor of vision; and that the cerebral lobe alone is the term of the sensation of sight, and the place in which it is completed, by being converted into a perception. He observes, that, when the extirpation of the tubercles is too deeply performed, the *medulla oblongata* is affected, and gives rise to violent and continued convulsions.

The most curious and novel part of the experiments of M. Flourens seems to us to be that which concerns the functions of the *cerebellum*.

During the ablation of the first laminae, he observed nothing more than a slight weakness, and a want of connexion in the motions of the animal. When the middle laminae were removed, a nearly general agitation was manifested. The animal, though still seeing and hearing, performed motions only in an uncertain and hasty manner. Its faculty of flying, walking, and retaining the erect posture, was gradually lost. When the *cerebellum* was removed altogether, the faculty of performing regulated motions entirely ceased.

Placed upon its back, the animal no longer turned itself: it nevertheless perceived the blow with which it was menaced; it heard cries, and endeavoured to avoid danger by a thousand fruitless efforts: in a word, it retained its faculties of sensation and volition; but had lost the power of producing voluntary muscular contractions. It was scarcely able to keep its erect position, by supporting itself with its wings and tail.

The extirpation of the brain had produced a state of sleep; the excision of the *cerebellum* produced one of intoxication.

"It is astonishing," says M. Flourens, "to observe the pigeon losing by degrees, as its *cerebellum* is removed, the faculty of flying; then, that of walking; and, lastly, that of holding itself in the upright posture—and this, also, is only gradually lost. The animal begins to be incapable of remaining erect upon its legs; then its feet become unable to sustain it. At last every fixed position becomes impossible: it makes incredible efforts to attain some particular posture, without being able to accomplish it; and yet, when exhausted by fatigue, it seems desirous of obtaining some repose, its senses are so clear; that the least gesture of the operator produces a recommencement of its contortions, without the slightest convulsive motion, so long as the *tubercula* or the *medulla oblongata* remain uninjured."

We are not aware that any physiologist has hitherto produced any experiments which exhibited the slightest resemblance to these singular phenomena. Experiments on the *cerebellum* of quadrupeds, especially if adult, are extremely difficult, on account of the thick bony *parietes* which it is necessary to remove, and the large vessels which are unavoidably opened. Besides, most experimenters have conducted their operations according to some established system, and have been too apt to find that which they wished to discover; and, assuredly, none have hitherto surmised that the organ which balances and regulates the motions of progression, was the *cerebellum*.

The integrity of the *cerebrum* is, therefore, indispensable for the exercise of sight and hearing: when they are destroyed, the will is no longer manifested by acts of spontaneous volition. Nevertheless, if the animal be excited from without, it executes regular acts of locomotion, as if endeavouring to avoid the immediate pain and inconvenience. But these motions are inadequate to the end; very probably because the memory, which disappeared with the removal of the lobes which seem to be its seat, no longer supplies the basis or elements of judgment. For the same reason, these motions are followed by no decisive result; because the impression which produced them leaves no trace on

the memory, nor excites any durable volition.

The integrity of the cerebellum is necessary for the regularity of acts of locomotion. While the brain is entire, the animal will see, hear, and exhibit marked and decisive symptoms of volition; but, if the cerebellum be destroyed, he will be unable to preserve the equilibrium requisite for the performance of locomotion.

Irritability will, however, subsist for a considerable time in the remaining parts of the body, without the intervention of the cerebrum or cerebellum. Every irritation of a nerve produces action in the muscles to which it is distributed; every irritation of the spinal marrow produces action in the members and parts below the irritated point.

The faculty of propagating irritation on the one hand, and receiving pain on the other, is altogether confined to the superior part of the medulla oblongata: viz. the part at which the tubercula quadrigemina adhere to it. This is the place whither all sensations must arrive, in order to become perceptions: this is the place whence all the orders of the will must necessarily depart: hence the continuity of the nervous organ from this place to the particular parts concerned, is necessary for the execution of spontaneous motion, and for the perception of impressions, whether internal or external.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

In our notice of the present exhibition at the British Gallery, desirous as we are of devoting a particular attention to every work of talent, we feel ourselves called upon, (urged by our limited space, as well as by justice to those who have contributed original pictures,) to pass over, in a more cursory manner than we could have wished, many which have been previously exhibited at the Royal Academy. Amongst the most attractive of these, will be found those of Briggs; Cooper, R.A.; Pickersgill; A. Constable; A. Dighton; Holland; Howard, R.A.; Stephanoff; Witherington; and, though last, not least, that triumphant boast of British genius, Bailey's "Eve."

(No. 1.) *A Groupe of Cattle*; J. Ward, R.A. It will not be too much to say, that this is the finest picture in its class of the British school, in splendour of colour, vigour of execution, and powerful resemblance, to its great original, nature.—(5.) *Landscape*; J. Stark. A sweet specimen of this favourite artist.—(9.) *A Banditti Chief asleep, &c.* This forms one of a series of exquisite pictures by an English artist, now in Rome, Mr. Eastlake.

They are replete with sentiment, beautiful colour, and execution.—(14.) *Cottage Children, &c.*; J. Burnett. Rich and transparent.—(16.) *A Girl at her Devotions*; G. S. Newton. Not so happy a subject as some of Mr. Newton's former pictures.—(11.) *Scene on the Beach at Hastings*; Miss Landseer. Very bright and true to nature.—(21.) *Interior of the Gallery at Castle Howard*; J. Jackson, R.A. An admirable specimen of a powerful feeling for colour applied to a subject comparatively trifling. It is brilliant and transparent as a diamond.—(23.) *Landscape from Nature*; F. R. Lee. Full of truth.—(42.) *Coronation Banquet*; G. Jones, A. A splendid representation of that magnificent festival. Not the easiest subject in the world to manage, but displaying great knowledge and power in the artist.—(49.) *Morning after a Storm, a Scene near Linton on the North Devon Coast*; W. Linton. This is, indeed, a splendid landscape, full of genius, truth, and nature. It displays a strong feeling for colour, the execution is masterly, and we do not remember to have ever seen a happier blending of poetical fancy, with a strict adherence to the sobriety and truth of nature.—(275.) *A View from Lord Northwick's Villa at Harrow*, by the same artist, is also well composed and richly coloured.—(52.) *Cottages at Eshing, Surry*; C. R. Stanley. This, and 57, and 65, are very creditable to this improving artist.—(56.) *Scene on the Flemish Coast*; J. Wilson. Mr. Wilson has talent enough to trust to nature, and let Vandervelde alone; besides, opacity and slatiness do not belong to either.—(64.) *Othello, Act. 3. Sc. 3.*; H. P. Briggs. There is a fine matronly character in the principal female, but surely it is not Desdemona?—(66.) *Death of the Woodcock*; E. Landseer. This delightful artist has a few highly-finished pictures this year, but not of so commanding or energetic a quality as we were led to expect from his picture of the mountain-dogs discovering a lost traveller in the snow. The most beautiful execution, and perfect resemblance of animal and still life, will never compensate for the absence of sentiment and originality. Mere portraits of greyhounds, terriers, &c. however faithful to nature, as works of fine art, mean nothing. They do not elevate or excite the feelings like the magnificent boar hunts, &c. of Rubens and Snyders. The "vivid
vis

vis animi" is wanting; and, without it, such pictures cannot rank among works of intellect.—(80 and 87.) T. Barker's interesting *Pictures of Italian Peasantry*.—(94 and 145.) T. Stewardson. Why does not this artist let works of fancy alone, unless he could prevail upon a more polished muse to attend him in his rambles?

"To portrait fly, and flatter into fame."

but do not defile the regions of poetry with such unhallowed footsteps.—(95.) *A View on Taunton Marsh*; F. R. Lee. A charming picture.—(120.) *Cupid and his Darling*; W. Etty. A delicious cabinet picture.—(120.) *Adam and Eve in Paradise*; J. Martin. We should have thought it impossible, for an artist of Mr. Martin's talent and industry, to produce a picture so utterly bad as this. Although we saw the folly and absurdity of the eulogiums which were heaped upon him by his ultra-admirers, yet we never considered him deserving of the unmingled reprobation which he received from others. But, we confess, that this picture has shaken the opinion which we previously entertained, that Mr. Martin was not without genius. In conception, it is vulgar and unnatural; in colour, extravagant and offensive; and, if intended to illustrate any part of Milton's immortal poem, it can only be that in which he describes the Limbo of Vanity peopled with

"Embrios and idiots, eremites and friars,
Black, white, and grey, with all their
trumpery."

(129.) *The Toilet deranged*; J. Harrison. A clever picture, but too large for the subject.—(133.) *Fishing Boats*; J. Wilson. A sweet silvery picture, not a little aided by the huge mass of gaudy vulgarity near it.—(150.) *Rebecca unveiling*; J. Graham. A good picture.—(156.) *The Escape of the Mouse*; J. Burnett. A well-told tale, and cleverly coloured.—(161.) *Boy and Donkey*; E. Landseer. An exquisite performance.—(164.) *Portico of a Pavilion near the Lake of Geneva*; Mont Blanc in the distance. Quite a gem: an elegant representation of an enchanting scene.—(168.) *Windsor Castle*; T. C. Hosland. A sweet reposeive little picture.—(187.) *Knaresborough*; by the same artist. Clear and harmonious: full of good taste and

fine fancy.—(174.) *A Market Place at Orleans*; Geo. Jones, A. Brilliant and natural.—(186.) *Cheerfulness*; Mrs. W. Carpenter. A beautiful head by this accomplished artist.—(188.) *The New Road to Matrimony*; W. Ingalton. In tone, very transparent; in subject, somewhat ambiguous.—(192.) *Sunning, Berks*; P. Nasmyth. One of three clever pictures by this admired artist.—(201.) *A popular Actor*; J. Jackson, R.A. A very vulgar picture, by a very clever artist.—(205.) *The Vision of Zechariah*; W. Brockedon. Mr. B.'s trip to Italy has been of great service to him. This picture breathes the spirit of Michael-Angelo in grandeur of design, and a high poetic ardour of imagination.—(231.) *Forest Scene*; B. Barker. Well composed and painted: too dingy in colour.—(246.) *The Death of Moses*; E. Chatfield. A promising historical effort: the angels have much sweetness, and compose well.—(249.) *Belinda at her Toilet*; Fradelli. A delightful cabinet picture: had there been less of the modern French school in its execution, we should have liked it better.—(250.) *Battle of Naseby*; A. Cooper, R.A. The figures vigorous and spirited: the sky too marbly and pinky.—(271.) *Interior of a Farrier's Shop*; W. Kidd. A brilliant effect of fire-light.—(278.) *A Maniac visited by his Children*; J. P. Davis. An historical picture of much promise: grand in tone, and powerful in expression. The principal female is ill drawn; the maniac stony; the light a spot; and the choice of subject ungracious.—(280.) *Interior, with Game*; B. Blake. An exquisitely painted picture.—(294.) *Mercury and Argus*; J. Cristall. Classical and elegant, full of that exquisite taste and refinement of mind which this artist shows in all his productions.—(309.) *The two Marys*; J. J. Halls. Were we not certain that the directors suffered this wretched attempt at the grand style to be exhibited, from the best of motives, we should have entered our solemn protest against their taste and judgment. As it is, we must dismiss it as a sad memorial of mistaken vanity.—(310 and 318.) R. Farrier. An interesting pair of pictures, deserving of better situations.—(331.) *Nelson*; C. Rossi, R.A. An admirable bust of our great naval hero.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

WE have great pleasure in announcing the publication of the second volume of *Specimens of the Russian Poets, with Introductory Remarks*, by Mr. BOWRING. The very favourable reception experienced by the first part of these elegant translations will, we feel confident, be extended to the present volume, in which we find much to praise and to admire. A considerable portion of the specimens here adduced, is of a martial character, and seems to have been elicited by the last conflict between France and Russia, which roused in the latter country, and indeed throughout the whole continent, a high spirit of poetry, and a concomitant patriotic sentiment, the effects of which are yet to be seen. Our readers will feel additional interest in this volume, when they are informed, that it was written during the author's confinement in the prison of Boulogne, and formed his only consolation during his long and unjust detention. The circumstances attending that iniquitous transaction have been detailed by Mr. Bowring, in a separate pamphlet. By the fortitude and ability displayed by him in that affair, he has secured to himself the sympathy and applause of his country, and covered his oppressors with merited disgrace. We warmly recommend to our readers the perusal of both these works, in which they will find equal reason to admire the literary taste, and to esteem the personal character and patriotic sentiments, of the able author.

Since the notice of the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, which appeared in a former number, we have perused two more parts of this work, and are disposed to think even more favourably of it than before. The account of the ancient architecture of the Britons is, in particular, an article of great talent. The illustrations which accompany this book, though neither numerous nor of a very superior kind, are well selected in their subjects. On the whole, the work certainly promises to be a complete and concise body of antiquarian knowledge, for the reference of the learned archæologist, as well as for the instruction of students.

An architectural work, which is highly deserving of attention, has lately been commenced under the title of, *A Series of Views of the most Interesting Remains of the Ancient Castles in England and Wales*. The attention of the public has, till of late years, been little directed to the subject of ancient English architecture. Sir Chris-

topher Wren, in his writings, has evinced for it the most profound contempt, and has, indeed, endeavoured to brand it with a barbarous designation, in giving it the title of Gothic, by which it is now generally distinguished. He only succeeded so far as to inspire feelings of grandeur and sublimity, by a term, which before signified all that was barbarous and void of taste. If, however, we examine the buildings of that great man in this style of architecture, we shall have the consolation of perceiving that his contempt for it was only succeeded by his perfect ignorance of its rules and its beauties. The ancient castles which now remain in existence, are especially calculated to excite us to study their architectural rules. This work will present, in a series of beautiful engravings, all the most important military remains in the kingdom, accompanied by a short historical account and description, containing the principal information requisite for a student; and also illustrated, in some instances, by a ground plan of the building in its original state, which every archæologist will know to be of the utmost utility in assisting his studies. The three first numbers now before us, are, in point of beauty, all that the most fastidious critic can desire.

To those whose time hangs heavy upon their hands we can recommend a lively volume which has lately appeared under the title of, *The Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravelin, esq. late Major in the — Regiment of Infantry*, and which is well calculated to amuse an idle hour. The author appears, *bona fide*, to have been a military man, and likewise to have seen some service. In his delineation of manners he is clever and acute, and his style is pleasant and easy. A few episodes are introduced, which are written with considerable feeling. In two or three instances, however, we feel inclined to differ from the author: we are rather sceptical as to the propriety of the high eulogiums on Sir Thomas Picton, and we do not like the spirit in which the chapter headed "Charity," is written. Upon the whole, however, the volume is well worth a perusal.

In "*Lore*," a poem, by E. ELLIOTT, we recognise the efforts of a strong and feeling mind, possessed of very considerable poetical powers. There is a life and vigour in the verse, which we do not often meet with in this kind of composition, and some of his episodes are told with much pathos and effect. We could have wished that

that Mr. Elliott had confined himself to this style of writing, upon which we can honestly bestow our praise, with but small qualification. But he has injudiciously included in his volume, a very violent and unfounded attack upon Lord Byron, written, certainly not without force; but, at the same time, without any regard to justice. Censure, or rather abuse, like this, can neither injure Lord Byron, nor confer any honour on the satirist. With respect to the observations of Mr. Elliott, on the praise with which Lord Byron's works have been mentioned in this Magazine, we can safely refer to the different articles which have appeared on that subject, to prove that we have never been slow to reprehend his errors, and to point out his defects. Whatever weight Mr. Elliott may be disposed to allow to our critical decisions, we have at least the consolation of feeling that they are given with impartiality; a quality which we strongly recommend to the cultivation of Mr. Elliott, in the exercise of his satirical talents. But we must reiterate our positive opinion, that the style and spirit of the *Giaour*, and of the notes appended to it, are such as no unprejudiced person will tolerate or defend.

We have much pleasure in recommending to our readers, *Cottage Biography*, by Mrs. LEADBEATER, a correspondent of Edmund Burke, and already advantageously known by her *Cottage Dialogues*. It is a collection of lives of some of the Irish peasantry, known to her personally; and, whose humble adventures and peculiarities, she details with that interest and feeling for which the Society of Friends are distinguished. Her object is to give a more just idea of a class of people; "whose faults are much, whose virtues are little, known;" and for whom the people of England, much as they have lately done, would do still more, had they any opportunity of estimating their better qualities. These, unhappily, die on the spot which gave them birth, while their criminal excesses are blazoned to the world. We hail the present attempt to set them right with their neighbours, as a work both of justice and philanthropy. It is of infinite advantage to all divisions of the kingdom, that each should know the other thoroughly. The ignorance respecting Ireland is very great; of all descriptions of Irish society, still greater; and, that of the lower classes, greatest of all. The instances of the ruder virtues among them, of attachment, generosity, fidelity, and devotion, both to their superiors and to each other, would astonish the English visitor, though too common to excite peculiar notice among themselves. But their minds being wholly undisciplined, and destitute of the lights of education and moral information, the same ardour that prompts

them to a great effort of good, may, when improperly directed, produce the extreme of evil. This little volume has another recommendation in its modesty, the matter of an octavo volume being comprised in a three and sixpenny duodecimo.

Many of our readers must be familiar with Dr. Amory's celebrated work, the adventures of Jolin Bunclé, a production full of thought, learning, and singularity. The long disquisitions into which the doctor has compelled his hero to enter upon a variety of the most knotty points, have terrified many readers from the perusal of Bunclé; and it is to suit the taste of such persons, that a little volume has just been published, entitled, *The Spirit of Bunclé*, in which the entertaining part of his adventures alone is extracted. The editor has thus rendered a considerable service to the mere novel reader, and to those who are in search of amusement only, which they may be assured they will find in the pages of this abridgment; but, for our own parts, we value Bunclé's speculations too highly to part willingly with any portion of them. The distinctive character of the work, its Unitarian tendency, from which it has sometimes been called an Unitarian Romance, is entirely lost in the present volume; in which, perhaps, a little of the singular disquisition with which the original abounds, might have been inserted without, in any degree, wearying the reader.

One of the most amusing books which has for some time fallen under our notice, has been lately published under the title of *High-Ways and By-Ways, or Tales of the Road-side, picked up in the French Provinces by a Walking Gentleman*. It professes to be written by a friend of Washington Irving, the well-known author of "The Sketch Book," to whom it is dedicated. Though this work cannot be compared to the writings of that gentleman, in harmony of style, and in masterly delineations of nature, yet it possesses merit abundantly sufficient to entitle it to high commendation. The introductory chapter, on the advantages possessed by a walking tourist, is particularly spirited and amusing; and, we doubt not, will induce many to make an experiment of that independent and delightful mode of travelling. This work principally consists of four tales, which are introduced by a detail of the manner in which they came into the author's hands. This introduction always possesses great novelty and interest. The second tale "The Exile of the Landes," is interwoven with his own adventures; and is thus rendered, in our opinion, much the most interesting. The author's talents are displayed to advantage in the opening part of this tale, where he describes some of the peasants walking on their enormous stilts. Although he has

every-where described the characters he meets with, in the most natural manner; yet, in this tale, they possess the advantage of peculiar novelty, as well as of interest, from the situations in which they are placed. The work is interspersed with poetry of no ordinary merit. After sincerely recommending our readers to peruse the work, and judge for themselves, we shall present them with the following specimen :

Song of the Landes.

The moonlight, through the branching pines,
Floats o'er the sands with silver streak;
How like the chaste'n'd beam, that shines
Through dark-fring'd lids, on beauty's cheek,
When timid glances trembling steal
From thy bright eyes, mine own Cazille!

As o'er the desert-stream's smooth breast
The high-winds from the forest shed
Light leaves, to break the waters rest,
It vibrates in its deepest bed,—
So doth my thrilling bosom feel
Thy soft-breath'd words, mine own Cazille!

I see thee not, but thou art here!
Even as Heaven's lamp, obscur'd awhile,
Still lights the desert far and near,

Through sorrow's cloud, thy mellow smile
Makes life's dull waste bright spots reveal,
And lights on me, mine own Cazille!

MR. CRABBE has completed his *Technological Dictionary*, and has thereby rendered a valuable and acceptable service to the literature of the country. Nothing has been more wanted by students, and readers in general, than a complete alphabet of the technical language of all the sciences, and such a task Mr. Crabbe has ably and honestly performed. Nor is the work a mere dull glossary; for he has appended to his definitions, such other explanations, as render the work a succinct general Cyclopædia. We recommend it as a necessary companion to Johnson's Dictionary; and hope to see abridgments of it in all the various forms in which Johnson is presented to the world.

We cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of recommending to the public notice a little volume, whose humble pretensions and unassuming form might easily be overlooked. It consists of a small collection of sonnets, entitled *Blossoms*, by ROBERT MILLHOUSE, with prefatory remarks on his humble station, distinguished genius, and moral character, by the Rev. LUKE BOOKER, LL.D. Upon these points, the testimony borne by the worthy editor is highly satisfactory, and it gives us sincere pleasure to find such able and friendly assistance afforded to the author, in his exertion of those poetical talents with which he is certainly not meanly endowed. The sonnets are written with much simplicity and pathos; and bear the impression of a sensitive, honourable, and virtuous mind. A sufficient passport to public approbation will be found in the intrinsic merit of these little compositions; but we must not withhold a further appeal, made with warmth by the editor, and we trust not unsuccessfully, on behalf of the inge-

nious poet, "that his pressing temporal wants form an additional plea, which will be admitted by the Christian as well as the scholar."

A collection of the *Poems of Miss HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS* has recently been published, containing the pieces which have before been given to the world, with several, which are now for the first time printed. The reputation which Miss Williams has long enjoyed in the world, and which she has merited by her numerous and ardent exertions in the cause of letters and of freedom, will receive a permanent addition from the union of her fugitive productions in the present volume. It would, perhaps, be going too far, to say that the poetry we here find is of a very superior order; and we must be contented, perhaps, to regard this lady as an elegant versifier and a forcible prose writer. Prefixed to the volume, we find some very interesting remarks on the present state of science and literature in France, a subject on which the writer is extremely well qualified to judge, and on which her opinions must meet with the greatest respect. She repels with warmth the charge, that letters, and, in particular, poetry, are at a low ebb in France; and she maintains that the great events of the revolution have given a strong impulse to the genius of that people, and a new and more favourable character to its literary exertions. With the old *regime*, she considers that they have discarded much of the art and ceremonial of composition, and attached themselves to a bolder and more natural style of sentiment and expression. The picture which she draws of the state of moral feeling and intellectual refinement in that country is highly satisfactory; and, amongst other pleasing suggestions, leads us to believe that its inhabitants cannot possibly be converted into instruments for extinguishing, in other lands, those free principles, and that cultivation of mind, which they so carefully cherish at home.

The Rev. S. BARROW has adapted the Bible to the use of schools, by judiciously selecting the whole of the narrative parts, and printing them in a large type, in the very language of the English Scriptures. The work is enhanced in interest by 120 engravings, and it cannot fail to become a standard and universal school-book.

The voice of universal applause and admiration, echoed through the whole country, has long anticipated any judgment which we might pronounce upon the *Speech of Mr. Brougham on the Spanish Question*, which has been printed in a separate form, and is circulating with great and deserved rapidity. The principal strength of this eloquent appeal consists in the fact, that it is not the private opinion of an individual, however able and eminent, which is there enforced; but that

it is rather a great public manifesto, fully charged with the genuine public sentiment, and reflecting back upon the mind of every one the suggestions of his own reason, with an increase of beauty and force, equally gratifying and irresistible. It is, truly, a statement which admits of no reply, nor do we hear of one dissentient voice, to the truth of its leading arguments. The government and the people; the crown, the aristocracy, and the body of the nation, through all degrees and capacities, have upon this head one only common feeling. If there be men so unworthy of the name and the privileges of Englishmen, as to entertain a secret wish for the subjugation of Spanish liberty, they prudently confine the atrocious sentiment to their own bosoms. But the time is now arrived, and it has been hastened by the apparently insane conduct of the despots of Verona, when England must make her choice of good and evil, and determine for ever her line of policy. The point at issue is, whether we are to league with the old despotisms for the destruction of freedom, or whether we are to espouse the advancing cause of representative, limited, and constitutional, government. The answer of the nation has been already loudly and unequivocally given. That of the administration seems, for the present, suspended. Negotiations are probably going on, which may excuse the silence of both parties in the House, since the night of Mr. Brougham's memorable oration. But our confidence in the weight of public opinion is such, that we doubt not the ministers will answer the general expectation. Spain and Portugal must be protected; and, if the arm of Great Britain be extended in their defence, or even if her voice be seriously raised in their favour, they will be placed far beyond the reach of their holy and allied enemies. It is obvious to what a crisis the question has arrived; and we may add that it is equally obvious what its decision must be, when we find principles gravely propounded in the declarations of great powers, which we should think it almost impossible for even an idiot to utter, without a smile at their folly, or a blush for their wickedness. The monstrous doctrine which the Holy Alliance is endeavouring to force upon mankind, that no change in the constitution and form of government of any country can or shall be permitted, which does not proceed from the free concession of an absolute sovereign, needs but little comment. The object of their infamous league is now fully apparent; nor can there exist the slightest doubt as to the issue of their experiment. The common sense, the common rights, and the common interests, of mankind, combine in an alliance, truly holy, against them; and, if their most wicked and unprovoked project

against Spain be carried into effect, we trust that from that country they will first receive the blow which shall dissolve their confederation, and sever the ignominious chain with which they would bind the world.

We have, on a former occasion, made favourable mention of a small topographical work, written by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT; and it is with much pleasure that we now advert to a new publication by the same author, in no respect inferior to that volume. It is entitled, *a Guide to the County of Wicklow*, and is illustrated by engravings after the designs of George Petrie, esq. with a large map of the county. Works of this nature are very generally dry and uninteresting; but, with such elegance does Mr. Wright describe the beautiful scenery, and the curiosities, both natural and artificial, of the districts upon which he treats, that his volumes cannot be perused without exciting feelings of interest and pleasure. These are by no means lessened by the beautiful drawings which accompany the text. If it should ever be our fortune to visit this romantic country, we could wish for no better guide than this little volume to accompany us.

So well are we acquainted with most parts of the globe, that we do not often receive much original information respecting the curiosities and topography of the countries which are visited by our travellers, through their numerous journals, which are so constantly issuing from the press. We cannot recommend any of our readers to peruse *Notes during a Visit to Egypt, Nubia, the Oasis, Mount Sinai, and Jerusalem*, by SIR FREDERICK HENRIKER, bart. with that view; but, if they wish for amusement, and for a knowledge of the manners of the provinces through which the worthy baronet passed, they may derive much of these from his personal adventures. He gives us an account of his various successes at his favourite sport of shooting, of his many dangers, and complains bitterly of the number of dogs by which he was every-where tormented: nor does he omit to inform us of his "delightful" intrigues with a native woman, of dark colour. Such are the principal subjects of his volume, and his style is exactly suited to them. Those who peruse it will derive much entertainment from the pleasant manner in which the various incidents are narrated; but we will not undertake to promise them any more substantial advantage.

Amongst the numerous dramatic attempts of the present day, we may distinguish, as entitled in many respects to our warm commendation, *the Bride's Tragedy*, by S. L. BEDDOES, of Pembroke College, Oxford. It is characterised by a highly poetical cast of imagery and diction,

which,

which, while it gratifies the reader, renders the work unsuitable to the stage. The scenes, indeed, possess none of that active interest, nor is the dialogue sustained with that brevity and vigour, which are necessary to ensure success in the representation. We find, however, ample amends for these deficiencies in the lively and glowing fancy, which runs almost into wildness, and indicates the yet unpruned genius of this youthful author. This quality predominates so much in his composition, as to give it the character rather of a romantic play than of a regular tragedy. The plot is perfectly simple; and, although turning upon incidents sufficiently striking and affecting, and worked up occasionally with great strength of feeling, is principally to be commended as the vehicle of much beautiful poetry. There is so much promise in this early effort of Mr. Beddoes's muse, that we shall look forward with confidence and pleasure to future productions; and we think we can perceive in his "Bride's Tragedy" a copious and original store both of thought and expression, which is not likely to leave our wishes in this respect ungratified.

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IN April will be published, in three volumes, under the title of *Nature Displayed*, one hundred Lectures on the most striking objects in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and on celestial and terrestrial phenomena in general, by SIMEON SHAW, LL.D. It will exhibit every interesting fact, and discuss all the topics, contained in the celebrated "*Nature Displayed*" of the Abbé la Pluche; while, at the same time, it will combine all recent discoveries, and the present state of knowledge. The engravings, which have been prepared at a great expense, and which are numerous and large, will render the work a complete library of natural knowledge. They will also be sold separately in a folio atlas, called the *Atlas of Nature*, and will contain copper-plate engravings of many hundred of the most extraordinary and interesting objects in the entire range of Nature's curiosities. As the plan of such an Atlas is altogether unique, it cannot fail, from its interesting character, to become an object of popular study, and to recommend itself to a circulation as universal as is enjoyed by geographical atlases.

Capt. FRANKLIN's Narrative of his perilous and disastrous Journey from the Shores of Hudson's Bay to the Mouth of the Copper-mine River, will be published on the 12th of April.

The long promised English Flora of Sir J. E. SMITH, president of the Linnean Society, is now printing. The English botanist will thus be furnished with an original and authentic guide to the study of our native plants, in his own language, free from all unnecessary technical terms; and, according to the plan which the author has long been studying to attain, of a classical English style, rejecting that barbarous (neither English nor Latin) phraseology, which so many writers have, without principle, or consideration perhaps, adopted. The laborious and intricate department of synonymes, — hitherto copied without examination even by the best and most popular writers, who have in general never looked at the books quoted, — will here be investigated throughout; and the errors of the press, transcribed hitherto by one author from another, with mul-

tiplied errors, will be set right. The essential characters and descriptions will all be re-considered, and corrected after nature.

Mr. ENSOR is preparing a work on the Poor and their Relief. It is elaborate, and contains all the learning, ancient and modern, on the subject.

Owing to the illness of Mr. MITCHELL, the editor, the second or CHEMICAL VOLUME of the *Methodical Cyclopaedia*, cannot appear till the 7th or 8th of April. It is hoped that henceforward this work will proceed with periodical regularity. Nearly two editions of the Historical Volume have been rapidly sold.

R. P. KNIGHT, esq. has a new poem in the press, entitled *Alfred*, which will appear next month in an octavo volume.

The same *Young Officer*, whose "*Sketches of India*" were so favourably received by the public, has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, *Recollections of the Peninsula*, containing remarks on the manners and character of the Spanish nation.

Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS, F.H.S. author of the "*History of Fruits known in Great Britain*," "*Cultivated Vegetables*," &c. is now engaged upon *Sylva Florifera* (the *Shrubbery*), containing an historical and botanical account of the flowering shrubs and trees which now ornament the shrubbery, the park, and rural scenes in general.

The author of "*the Lollards*," "*Calthorpe*," &c. has a new romance ready for publication, in three volumes, entitled, *Other Times*, or *the Monks of Leadenhall*.

The new edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, edited by the Rev. Mr. INGRAM, may be expected to appear in a few days.

W. MARSDEN, esq. F.R.S. &c. has just completed the first portion of his *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*. The oriental coins, ancient and modern, of his collection, are described and historically illustrated: it forms a handsome quarto volume, and contains numerous plates, from drawings made under the author's inspection.

Mr. SHARON TURNER's valuable *History of the Anglo-Saxons* is under revision, and the fourth edition will be published shortly.

A London Society, for Mitigating and gradually Abolishing the State of Slavery throughout the British Dominions, has been established. The individuals composing the Society are deeply impressed with the magnitude and number of the evils attached to the system of slavery which prevails in many of the colonies of Great Britain; a system which appears to them to be opposed to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, as well as repugnant to every dictate of natural humanity and justice; and they long indulged a hope, that the abolition of the slave trade, after a struggle of twenty years, would have tended rapidly to the mitigation and gradual extinction of negro bondage in the British colonies: but that in this hope they have been painfully disappointed; and, after a lapse of sixteen years, they have still to deplore the almost undiminished prevalence of the very evils which it was one great object of the abolition to remedy. Under these circumstances, they feel themselves called upon, by their duty as Christians, and their best sympathies as men, to exert themselves, in their separate and collective capacities, in endeavouring, by all prudent and lawful means, to mitigate, and eventually to abolish, *slavery itself as existing in our colonial possessions.*

A subscription was lately opened, though not communicated to the public so generally as it ought, for a monument to the memory of the late Mr. CHARLES DIEDIN, author of the numerous and popular songs which form an era in the history of the lyrical poetry of this country. The best are undoubtedly of the nautical class. He had been, early in life, at sea himself, and could therefore give a spirit, interest, and fidelity, to such subjects as no other has been able,—and no land-man could expect,—to impart. Among the seamen they were known, prized, and sung most enthusiastically. None but those who have witnessed the scene can believe the pride and importance with which they always inspire that daring and valuable body.

The Copleian medal was lately voted by the Royal Society to the Rev. WILLIAM BUCKLAND, professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, for an able account of a variety of fossil teeth and bones, found in a cave at Kirkdale, in Yorkshire.

Memoirs of the late amiable poet

and miscellaneous writer, HAYLEY, written by himself during his long retirement from public observation, are preparing for the press, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. JOHNSON.

A Philosophical Society has been formed at York; more especially for the cultivation of Geology.

A very able paper has been circulated by Mr. ABERNETHY on the difficulty of procuring, by legal means, subjects for dissection. A surgeon can no more perform a difficult operation in surgery without attentive and persevering dissection, than a man can expect to read who has not learnt the alphabet. The only question is, where are the subjects to come from?

Miss AIKIN is preparing for publication a Memoir of her Father, the late John Aikin, M.D. together with a selection of his critical essays and miscellaneous pieces, not before printed in a collected form. Improved editions of several of the most popular of Dr. Aikin's works are also preparing under the care of his family.

Mr. JAMES, author of the "Naval History of Great Britain," has in the press the second part of that work, completing his original design. In it will be given an accurate plan of the battle of Trafalgar.

A new botanical work is commenced, called the Naturalist's Repository, or Monthly Miscellany of Exotic Natural History, consisting of elegantly-coloured plates, with appropriate scientific and general descriptions of the most curious, scarce, and beautiful, productions of nature, that have been recently discovered in various parts of the world; by E. DONOVAN, F.L.S.

Shortly will appear, in imperial octavo, with twenty plates by HEATH, the Life of a Soldier.

Mr. MEGER has nearly ready for publication, a fine engraving in the line and chalk manner, from the greatly admired painting, by Kidd, of the Stolen Kiss.

Sketches of Youth are in the press, by the author of "Dangerous Errors."

Mr. BICHENO, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, has in the press a second edition of an Enquiry into the Poor Laws, chiefly with a view to examine them as a system of national benevolence, and to show the evils of indiscriminate relief, with some remarks upon the schemes which have been submitted to Parliament.

WHITTINGHAM's Pocket Novelists, Vol. XII. containing the Romance of the Forest, by Mrs. Radcliff, will be published in April.

The Cambridge Tart, intended as a companion to the "Oxford Sausage," is in the press, consisting of epigrammatic and satiric poetical effusions, &c. dainty morsels served up by Cantabs on various occasions: dedicated to the members of the University of Cambridge, by Socius.

Shortly will be published, by subscription, an Original and Comprehensive System of Celestial Philosophy, or Genethliacal Astronomy, in twenty numbers, octavo. The primitive elements of calculating nativities, and the true method of delivering judgment, will be proved, in the calculations of thirty remarkable modern nativities, never before published: by JOHN WORSDALE, sen. astronomer.

The following observations, with inferences deduced from them, occur in the *French Maritime Journal*, on the novel facts advanced, and effects produced, by the British voyages of discovery in the Arctic Seas:—

Whatever success may attend Captain Parry's future attempts, the geographical knowledge that we have already acquired, proves, uncontestedly, that his name is justly entitled to a considerable share of nautical reputation. The discovery of Lancaster Passage, by which he penetrated into a part of the ocean which no vessel had ever before explored, leads to some general conclusions that may be deemed consequences of it. 1. That the continent of America is not so extensive as has been commonly supposed, towards the North Pole. 2. That its northern coasts, though at present inaccessible, lie under parallels less elevated than those of the Asiatic coasts in general, and exceed only by a few degrees the latitudes in the north of Europe. 3. That Baffin's Bay, as it is called, is not properly a bay, but forms a part of the Arctic Ocean, communicating with it, by Lancaster Strait, in the same manner as Behring's Straights communicate with the sea of the same name. 4. That Greenland is not conjoined with the Arctic countries of North America, as the general opinion on the subject has been, but forms an immense island, or rather a continent, which may be deemed a sixth part of the globe, as from the extremity of the great headland which it projects, between Europe and America, to New Siberia, which appears to be its furthest limit, under the opposite meridian, is not less than from eleven to twelve hundred leagues. 5. That

admitting this, as it is highly probable from various testimonies, direct and indirect, it must be frozen land, and not, as has been thought, the Hyperborean Ocean that fills the space included between the 30th degree of latitude and the North Pole. 6. That, if we combine the results of the Polar expeditions with information to be collected from the Russian discoveries, we shall have reason to conclude that this Arctic continent has been originally subjected to the same geological laws as the other great divisions of the globe; its configuration is similar; its greatest breadth is in the northern part, as in the five other continents; like them, it terminates, in its southern part, by a vast promontory, the extremity whereof is Cape Farewell; and the seas which surround it are, like theirs, partly confined by streights, that are, in like manner, interspersed with islands and volcanic archipelagos, projected in the midst of the Polar ices, just as under the equator. It is evident that Baffin's Bay should change its name to Baffin's Sea; Lancaster Straights should replace Lancaster Passage or Entrance; and the names of Greenland and New Siberia should designate only parts of the Arctic continent, the total of which should have a new and collective denomination, analagous to that of Australasia, which comprehends New Holland, with the countries and islands circumjacent. Such a name would obviate ambiguities that may arise from the want of a general appellation, especially in treating of the currents in the Hyperborean Ocean. No matter what the appellation be, if short, significant, sonorous, and one that will incorporate with the languages of Europe. If it were not infringing on the right of the British navigator, justly due to his courage and perseverance, we should incline to give the name of Boreasia to the whole of the Arctic continent. One advantage to navigation has already resulted from certain passages discovered by Captain Parry; the whale-fishers that have ventured as far as Lancaster Straights, have returned with rich cargoes. Two reasons are assigned for this: one is that the whalers, every year, advance more northerly, where the whales are in greatest abundance; the second is that the ships, instead of returning in June or July, as formerly, lay in a stock of provisions for several months, so as not to intermit their labours, though at the hazard of being shut in by the ice. For three or four years, latterly, their return has been in September or October. The voyages of discovery to the north-west cannot fail of having the best effects on the fishery, and on the whole body of those whom a spirit of enterprise engages in it.

To those who are interested in the advancement of geographical science, the following simple intimation, connected with the subject of discoveries in the Hyperborean Ocean, may answer the purpose of additional general information.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. W. Scoresby.

In my last voyage to the whale-fishery, from which I am but just returned, I had occasion to penetrate into the ice on the eastern coast of Greenland, and to approach very near the shore. The navigation was very difficult in some places, and even dangerous; but, coming close in with the land, the sea was almost entirely free and unincumbered. This coast had never been seen before, unless it was by Hudson, in 1607. The land we lay nearest to was in 71° N. lat. and 19°42' W. long. It consists of mountains resembling those of Spitzberg, but not so covered with snow. The navigation was pretty plain and open, between the coast of Greenland and the fields of ice, ranging here in an almost uninterrupted chain; this unembarrassed track or course reached from latitude 74 to 70. From the apparent state of the atmosphere, and the general disposition of the fields of ice, I might have stretched along the coast as far as to Cape Farewell. There I might have gained some information respecting the Iceland Colony; of which we possess at present a very slender knowledge. It is remarkable, that the Danes, in their attempts to visit this coast, have hitherto been very unsuccessful. With the views and feelings that then arose, it was with no small regret that I found myself obliged, by the business of the fishery, to quit that interesting region. The occasion seemed favourable, and the circumstances easy, practicable, and certain, to effect the purposes of further research and discovery. Various authors have collected historical facts, tending to prove the existence of European as well as Iceland colonies on the coast of Greenland, in 1402. No particular account can at this time be given, nor can any conclusions be drawn, relative to their fate or condition, from any previous circumstances with which we are acquainted.

Mr. BIRD, author of the "Vale of Slaughter," &c. has a volume in the press, entitled *Poetical Memoirs*.

The dread of swallowing oxalic acid by mistake for salts is become so general, that the consumption of senna and castor oil, as substitutes, has been nearly doubled within the last twelve months. We should like to hear, from an intelligent professional correspondent, whether these aperients may be considered as simple and efficacious medicinal agents as Epsom salts.

Mr. JOHN GALE JONES announces "a Vindication of the Press against the false and scurrilous aspersions of William Cobbett," including a retrospect of his political life and opinions, with notes critical and explanatory.

Mr. G. MILNER, jun. of Derby, author of "Stanzas written on a Summer's Evening, and other Poems," will have ready for publication in a few days, a small volume of *Essays and Sketches in prose*.

Dr. MEYRICK'S *Treatise on Ancient Armour*, a book calculated greatly to facilitate a right understanding of the early historians, and to throw much light on the manners of our ancestors, is expected to appear in the course of next month. The chronological arrangement of the whole, the illuminated capitals illustrative of the subject, and the more picturesque representations of the armour of different periods, will render this publication unlike any that has preceded it.

A new novel, entitled *Willoughby*, in two volumes, will appear in a few days.

Rev. Dr. RUDGE'S *Lectures on Genesis* are nearly ready for publication.

Shortly will be published, *Sabbaths at Home, or Devotional Exercises*, founded on Psalm the 42d and 43d, intended for the use of pious persons, when prevented from attending the public worship of God, by HENRY MARCH.

An *Appeal for Religion to the best Sentiments and Interests of Mankind*, is in the press. 1st. *Four Orations for the Oracles of God*. 2d. *Judgment to Come*, an argument in five discourses. 3d. *Messiah's Arrival*, a series of lectures: by the Rev. EDWARD IRVING, A.M. minister of the Caledonian Church, Hatton Garden.

MESSRS. CARAVITA and CICHELT, professors of Italian in the Royal Academy of Music, will shortly publish in Italian, with an English translation, a work entitled, *L'Utile Opuscolo*, containing moral maxims, &c.—Also, by M. CARAVITA, *Thirty Original Letters*, with answers, on various subjects of criticism and amusement.

Points of Humour, illustrated in a series of plates, drawn and engraved by GEORGE CRICKSHANK, are in the press.

A reprint is preparing of *SOUTHWELL'S Mary Magdalene's Funeral Tears for the Death of our Saviour*.

As a protection against moisture in apartments, an invention has been tried and found successful, of applying to the walls or parts exposed, thin sheets of laminated lead, fastened with little copper nails which are not liable to rust. They are as thin as those made use of for lining the inside of snuff-boxes, and can be made as long and broad as paper-hangings.

In Scotland, estimating the population at 1,804,824 inhabitants, there are (according to Sir John Sinclair,) 3,969 real proprietors, whose annual income may be rated at 2,500*l.* each; inferior proprietors 1,097, with incomes from 625*l.* to 2,500*l.* each; of smaller proprietors, with rents under 625*l.* each, 6,181; and of corporation rents 144.

It appears, from the Annual Report of the Sunday School Society, that in London there are 362 schools, containing 55,398 scholars, and superintended by 4,908 teachers, male and female, who officiate gratuitously; and that in Great Britain and Ireland there are at least 700,000 young persons that receive instruction in about 6000 schools, from more than 50,000 teachers, male and female, whose labours are gratuitous.

Among other missionary societies which assembled in London last year, was one lately formed, the object of which is to assist the Moravian missions. These have been established for more than a century, and consist at present of thirty-one stations among the Negroes, Hottentots, American Indians, Tartars, and Greenlanders. The Moravian brethren, not being able to meet one-half of the expense, a number of other denominations have formed a society to supply the deficiency.

Capt. LAING, of the Royal African Light Infantry, is engaged on a mission in the Soolima Loosoo country, hitherto unvisited by any European.

RUSSIA.

The Greek seminary founded at Petersburg by Catharine II. in 1775, contains now about 200 young Greek and Albanese officers, and 25 professors. Not only the military sciences, but the French, Italian, and German, languages are taught. On the completion of their studies, each pupil may have an officer's commission, or the place of interpreter in the Colleges of Petersburg and Moscow, or the option of returning to his country.

Of these young persons in the seminary, many are from Chio, Lesbos, and Naxos.

M. DE CHOMAS, of Petersburg, has obtained from the Great Council of Russia, a patent for ten years, for a machine that will diminish labour in the making of bricks, and give a more regular form to the pieces fabricated. It possesses other advantages; for making pipes, straight or crooked, cornices, shafts of pillars, and other ornaments of architecture, hollow bricks, &c. Worked by three or four men, it can produce daily ten or twelve thousand bricks, of different forms. For the sum of a hundred roubles, foreigners may be put in possession of the process.

PROFESSOR NEVI has been employed by the Emperor of Russia to make researches in the steppes of Independent Tartary, and to examine the course of the Oxus, and the towns of Balk and Sarmacand. The expedition, it is supposed, will extend as far as the Lake Saisan.

From the official statement published by the Synod at St. Petersburg, it appears that in the year 1820, there were in the whole empire,

<i>Births</i> —Males	827,729
Females	742,670
	————— 1,570,399
<i>Deaths</i> —Males	467,683
Females	449,997
	————— 917,680

Excess of Births

652,719
The births were 48,265 more than in the year 1819; yet, notwithstanding the increase of population, the deaths were 1429 fewer than in 1819. The deaths of male children under five years of age were 243,029; being above one-half of the whole. Among the males who died in the same year, (the ages of the females are not stated,)

807 had attained an age of above 100 years.	
301	105
143	110
78	115
41	120
14	125
7	130
4	135
1	between 140 and 145.

The marriages were 317,805, being 22,470 fewer than in 1819. In St. Petersburg, in 1821, the number of births was 8504; including, however, the Catholic, Lutheran, and other communities; the deaths 9706.

M. HIPPINS, a celebrated painter,
on

on his return from Rome to St. Petersburg, conceived the idea of publishing, under the title of "Contemporaries," lithographic portraits of all the eminent statesmen, writers, and artists, now living in Russia. The work is to consist of twelve quarterly Numbers, each containing five portraits of the size of life. The first two Numbers have already appeared, and evince the progress of lithography in Russia.

GERMANY.

The wonderful progress made in botany lately, may be in some measure estimated by the following comparative note on works, and especially a late German enumeration, which treat of it:—Linnaeus had 34 Veronicas; Persoon 63; Wahl 73; Roemer and Schultes have in their new edition 136. Of Utriculariæ, Linnaeus has 8; Persoon 18; Roemer and Schultes 61. Linnaeus has 4 Gratiolæ; Roemer and Schultes 42. Linnaeus has 32 Salviæ; Wildenow 76; Persoon 104; Wahl 137; Roemer and Schultes 173; &c.—The authors last referred to, have retained the Linnaean system, except the 23d class. One volume only is published; the second volume, now in the press, is announced to contain all the grasses of the 3d class.

ITALY.

The clergy of Rome consist of nineteen cardinals, twenty-seven bishops, 1,450 priests, 1,532 monks, 1,464 nuns, and 332 seminarists. The population of Rome, with the exception of the Jews, consisted, in 1821, of 146,000 souls.

M. Antolini, professor of architecture, of Milan, has published a description of the ruins of Veleja, and its remaining monuments. Relying on the assertion of Aulus Gellius, and others, that the municipal towns were modelled on the plan of Rome, the professor marks out the forum, its site and area, with the monuments and buildings that surrounded it. By eagles, and other marks, he distinguishes the place of the Temple of Jupiter. By investigating the fragments of these ruins, long buried in or under the earth, he traces the basilica, the baths, the amphitheatre, &c. His learned conjectures, which exhibit a sort of *restauration* of Veleja, are accompanied with ten plates.

FRANCE.

The Royal Library in Paris contained, in 1791, only 150,000 volumes; it now contains above 450,000. In

1783 it contained only 2700 portfolios of engravings; it now contains 5700. Its annual increase consists of 6000 French and 3000 foreign works; so that there is reason to believe that, in fifty years, the literary and scientific riches of this magnificent establishment will be doubled.

A Memoir has lately been published at Paris, by M. DE MARBOIS, one of the Royal Institute of France for the amelioration of Prisons, by which it appears that the gaols of France are in a very deplorable condition. Their average occupation during the last three years has been between 31,000 and 32,000. M. de Marbois complains of the smallness and dampness of the cells, of the practice of chaining the prisoners, of the bad quality of the food, of the insufficiency of the clothing, of the introduction in many places of straw for beds, and of the absence in all of moral and religious instruction. He describes the prisoners to be generally in a state of the most savage ignorance and barbarism. M. Marbois recommends the introduction, into the French Houses of Correction, of the English tread-wheel.

A *Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle* has been commenced at Paris. The two volumes that have appeared are adorned with coloured plates.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal contains 873 elementary schools; in 266 of which, Latin is taught, and in 21, Greek and Rhetoric; in 27, Philosophy, Natural and Moral.—At Coimbra, there is a university, directed by six of the faculty, and a preparatory college for students.—The university and college together contain, annually, from 1280 to 1600 students. In 1819, all these establishments were attended by 31,401 pupils. Besides these national institutions, there are several others, where youth are educated for particular professions,—such as the Marine and Commercial Academies at Porto, which contained 315 students in 1820; and the Academy at Lisbon, in which there were 315 students in 1821. The Commercial Academy at Lisbon is attended annually by 150 pupils. In the same city there are, the Royal College of Nobles, the Royal Academy for the Arabian Language, the Royal School for Civil Architecture and Drawing, a Royal School for Sculpture, another for Engraving, an Institution for Music, and several

several other public Institutions of less note. The Military School for Mutual Instruction, to which are admitted the children of citizens, had 2518 scholars in 1818; and this number has much increased since. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon has published, annually, memoirs not less learned than useful, on every branch of human knowledge. The Portuguese have lately formed several literary Societies, among which are, *The Patriotic Literary Society*, and the *Society of Encouragement*, at Lisbon. The annual average of books printed in Portugal, between 1805 and 1819, amounts to ninety-four. But liberty has conferred

new energies on the press and genius of Portugal; and the publications, within the two last years, have been trebled, besides the increase of journals and newspapers.

UNITED STATES.

A work will soon be published by Mr. JOHN D. HUNTER, of New-York, under the title of 'Manners and Customs of several Indian Tribes located west of the Mississippi; including some Account of the Soil, Climate, and Vegetable Productions, and the Indian Materia Medica; with the History of the Author's Life during a residence of fourteen or fifteen years among them.'

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Haydn's Celebrated Symphonies, continued from those performed at Solomon's Concerts. Adapted for the Piano-Forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 5s.

THE present symphony (No. 16,) is accompanied with parts for a flute, violin, and violoncello; and forms, in the shape it is here presented to the public, as pleasing an exercise for the instrument to which it is adapted by the taste and ingenuity of Mr. Rimbault, as any that, for a considerable time, has passed the press. It consists of four movements,—an *Adagio*, in common-time, of four crotchets; a *Vivace*, in triple time, of three crotchets; a romance, (*allegretto*,) in common-time, of four crotchets; and a minuet, (*allegretto*.) These movements the judgment of Haydn, in aid of his genius, has disposed in so effective and felicitous an order, as to impart to each a new and added worth. As more depends on what may be called the *seriatim* of the different portions of a composition than most masters are aware of, so no composer was ever better acquainted with the valuable secret of securing this advantage, than was Haydn. His movements, sweet, novel, and surprizing, in themselves, always derive some external advantage from their relative disposition, and serve to throw an adjunctive light on the comprehensive powers of his conception. To say that, in the present piece, we find this ample display of the various powers of the greatest composer of modern times, is to give it a commendation that will not fail to recommend it to

the attention of piano-forte practitioners.

Ode to Spring, a Pastoral Glee. Composed by Mr. Samuel Webbe. 2s. 6d.

This publication, the words of which are by Mr. R. Good, of St. John's College, Cambridge, comprizes four movements, which, by their diversity of style and character, throw over the general effect an animation and an interest, which cannot but give it considerable currency among the admirers of *part-singing*. Not limiting himself to the variety of trio and duett, Mr. Webbe has so mingled the lights and shades of his composition, as to produce that relief which forms one of the most attractive features of this species of musical production; and which, in glee-composition, whether serious or comic, we should be glad to see more generally attended to. The piece before us assumes to be pastoral; but, we scarcely think it sufficiently simple in its cast to come fairly under that description. It, however, possesses considerable merit of its own kind, and has no slight title to the popularity we wish it.

Number I. of Popular Airs; arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, by J. Ross, esq. 3s.

If the present specimen of this publication may be received as an earnest of the merit and value of the future numbers, it will prove useful to the public, and honourable to the talents of the projector. The subject of the number before us is the popular melody of "*We're a noddin*," which

Mr.

Mr. Ross has handled with considerable ability. His variations, eight in number, are, for the most part, happy modifications of the chosen theme, and form highly inviting exercises for those who are ambitious of advancing their powers of execution. To a very principal point, that of rendering the variations progressively difficult, Mr. R. has been particularly attentive, as if anxious to make the composition not less useful than gratifying.

Number II. of Italian Airs, consisting of Zitti, Zitti! Piano, Piano! Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 2s.

This little work, the first number of which presented us with *Tu che accendi*, arranged in the same style as the air now under our eye, promises to be as useful as agreeable to the class of piano-forte practitioners, for whose benefit and gratification it is intended. The air which forms the ground-work of this rondo, is one of the prettiest of the same composer; and, by Mr. Rimbault's ingenuity, has assumed a form which will increase the sphere of its popularity, and augment its attraction.

"All' Idea di qual metallo," an Air composed by Rossini; arranged for the Piano-Forte, by Samuel Poole. 1s.

We think the address with which Mr. Poole has converted this pleasing air into a piano-forte piece, is more than ordinarily creditable to his taste and judgment. Most of the passages of the melody, in their original dress, are novel, and highly interesting; and Mr. Poole, we must in candour say, by the turn he has given them, has made the most of the ideas on which they are founded; and, by the manner in which they are arranged, combined, and worked up, the whole has furnished a very attractive and improving practice. *The Favourite Air of We're a Noddin; arranged as a Rondo for the Harp, or Piano-Forte, by H. G. Nixon, Organist to the Bavarian Embassy. 3s.*

Mr. Nixon, in his treatment of this air, which we scarcely think worthy of the fashion into which it has grown, has given play to a fancy which he knew how to keep within bounds, without too much restraining its freedom. In his excursive matter, he never loses sight of that which certainly ought, less or more, to be ever present to the mind of the auditor, and keep his attention alive to the subject, about which, in fact, the digressive strains

ought but to revolve, as a governing and guiding centre. From this favourable but just view of a little production, that in more respects than one is creditable to its author's abilities as a composer of instrumental trifles, our readers will, and may, expect to find it worthy of their attention.

Number IV. of Select French Romances, for the Piano-Forte. 1s. 6d.

The air selected for the present number of this familiar collection of French melodies, is *Ce que je dire*. Its ease and simplicity particularly fitted it for the purpose to which it is here applied. The turn of the passages are accommodating to the compass and powers of the juvenile hand; and, while they interest the ear, will not fail to advance manual execution. In some instances, an elegance of turn is given to the original ideas, which elevates the character of the air, and adds dignity to its beauty.

"Carle, now the King's come," written by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. on his Majesty's Visit to Edinburgh. The Music composed by Mr. Ross, of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

The little air applied by the genius of Mr. Ross to these words is uncommonly simple, and as extraordinarily characterized. There is a strength and a singularity, in its features or passages, that stamps the contour with great novelty, and renders it peculiarly impressive. It is curious to observe, by how few notes a powerful effect may be produced, when arranged by real talent, and directed to a subject in which the composer himself takes an interest.

THE DRAMA.

While at Drury Lane-Theatre the taste of the public has been gratified, and its favour maintained, by the force and variety of the histrionic and vocal talent it now assembles in its powerful company, the Covent Garden management has been seeking new attraction in the produce of novelty, in the highest and most important walks of dramatic literature.

If the personal strength exhibited on the boards of one house, has continued to draw attendance and flatter the taste of the lovers of scenic excellence, the mental powers exhibited at the other, in a new offspring of the tragic muse, has afforded a pleasure of no ordinary kind. The specimen Miss Mitford has displayed of her genius for

for dramatic writing, in her tragedy of *Julian*, has been no less fortunate to the theatre at which it was produced, than honourable to herself. The plot is framed with skill, the dialogue is penned with considerable vigour, and the prominent characters are drawn with discrimination and with strength. Under these differing, but equally

favourable circumstances, our two national theatres have, during the past month, been cheered with that encouraging patronage which their various exertions have merited; and secured to themselves the honour and profit due to zeal and assiduity devoted to the gratification of the public.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLIII. *For the Encouragement of Navigation and Commerce, by regulating the Importation of Goods and Merchandize, so far as relates to the Countries or Places from whence, and the Ships in which such Importation shall be made.*—June 24, 1822.

Goods of Asia, Africa, or America, shall be imported into the United Kingdom from any place in British-built ships only; except as otherwise specially provided.—Such foreign goods shall be imported from Europe for exportation only, except otherwise provided.—Goods of any country or place in America or the West Indies, belonging, or having belonged, to Spain, may be imported direct from the place of growth in ships of the country.—If such countries are under the dominion of Spain, goods may be imported from thence in Spanish ships.—Not to permit importation in foreign ships from any port in America or West Indies where British ships are not admitted.—Certain enumerated European goods shall be imported in British ships, or in ships of the country or port of export in Europe.—Other goods of Europe may be imported in any ships from any place, as heretofore.—Goods of any of the Grand Seignior's dominions may be imported in British or Turkish vessels for home consumption.—Raw silk and Mohair yarn produce of Asia, &c.—Raw silk, &c. from Malta or Gibraltar.—All goods of Morocco imported into Gibraltar.—Jewels, &c. may be imported for home consumption in British ships.—Diamonds shall pass without warrant.—Malta deemed to be in Europe.—Ships registered as British ships before 1st May, 1786, may, on warrant of the Treasury, be registered and privileged as British-built ships.—British-built ships sold to foreigners shall be deemed foreign ships, of the country of the purchasers, if in Europe; but shall not become British ships again, except by capture.—Not to affect 12 Car. 2. c. 18. § 15. as to bullion or prize goods.—Not to affect intercourse

between Great Britain and Ireland.—Not to affect the importation of goods, the produce of the British colonies in America or the West Indies.—Act not to extend to Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Alderney, or Man.—Not to affect American Trade Acts, 49 G. 3. c. 59.—59 G. 3. c. 54; but these Acts shall not restrain importation from United States in British ships.—Not to affect Portuguese Trade Acts, 51 G. 3. c. 47.—59 G. 3. c. 54; but those Acts shall not affect importation from Portuguese dominions in British ships.—Not to affect East India Trade under 53 G. 3. c. 155.—57 G. 3. c. 36. or other Acts.—Not to affect 49 G. 3. c. 17.—57 G. 3. c. 1. for regulating trade to Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.—Not to affect 18 G. 2. c. 26. § 10, 11, whereby tea may be imported from Europe in British ships by licence from the treasury.—Not to affect importation of corn under 46 G. 3. c. 97.—55 G. 3. c. 26. &c.—Not to affect regulations as to import in packet boats under 13, 14 Car. 2. c. 11. § 22.—55 G. 3. c. 153.—Not to allow importation of fish contrary to Stats. 15 Car. 2. c. 7. § 16: 18 Car. 2. c. 2. § 2: 10, 11 W. 3. c. 24. § 13, 14; 1. G. 1. st. 2. c. 18. § 1. 2.—Not to affect importation of lobsters and turbot under 1. G. 1. st. 2. c. 18. § 10.—Not to affect orders of council under 9. G. 3. c. 39. s. 10. for preventing importation of infected hides, &c.—Not to affect importation of naval stores by licence under 47 G. 3. st. 2. c. 27.—Not to affect importation of quercitron or black-oak bark under 32 G. 3. c. 49. § 1.—Not to affect duties payable to the Turkey company or the Russia company.—Not to affect duties of package, &c. to the corporation of London, &c.—All goods imported under this Act liable to duties and regulations under existing Acts.—Recovery of forfeitures under this Act, as under English Act 12 C. 2. c. 18.—Irish Act. 27 G. 3. c. 23. and other existing Acts.

CAP. XLIV. *To regulate the Trade between his Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other*

Places in America and the West Indies.

—June 24.

Acts regulating the importation and exportation of certain articles into and from certain colonies in America and the West Indies, repealed.

Act not to discharge any seizure, forfeiture, or penalty already made or incurred.—Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) may be imported from any foreign country in North or South America, or the West Indies, whether under the dominion of any European sovereign or otherwise, into the ports mentioned in Schedule (A.) either in British vessels, or vessels owned by the inhabitants of such country, &c.—Certain articles may be exported from any of the ports mentioned in Schedule (A.) in such British or foreign vessels, on certain conditions.

Not to allow the exportation of arms or naval stores, without licence of his Majesty's Secretary of State.—Not to exclude foreign vessels, though not of the built of the country, such vessels having been before engaged in lawful trade with the colonies.—Proof of the legality of importation to be made before goods shall be exported.—On importation of articles into the ports mentioned in Schedule (A.) certain duties, specified in Schedule (C.) to be paid for the use of the colonies.

How duties are to be applied in colonies having no general courts or assemblies.—How value of articles subject to *ad valorem* duty shall be ascertained.—Provision, in case articles are not duly valued; or in case the value or invoice price is not known.—Importer refusing to pay the duties, the articles to be sold, &c.—Foreign articles charged with duty on importation from place of growth, to pay the same duty as on importation of such articles direct from the United Kingdom.—Duties not payable if articles are liable to a colonial duty, equal in amount to the duties hereby charged.—If colonial duty be less, the difference only to be paid.—Duties to be sterling money, at a certain rate.

Articles enumerated in Schedule (B.) may be exported to any other British colony, or to the United Kingdom.

His Majesty may prohibit intercourse with any country, where it shall appear that the privileges granted by this Act to foreign vessels are not allowed to British vessels trading with such country, &c.

His Majesty may extend the provisions of this Act to other ports than those enumerated in the Schedules.—No articles, except such as are enumerated in the Schedule (B.) to be imported, on pain of forfeiture, with the vessel, &c.—No articles to be imported or exported, except to the ports mentioned in Schedule (A.)—Not to affect the right of exporting, in British ships, the produce of the fisheries.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Free Ports.

Jamaica.—Kingston, Savannah Le Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucia, Antonio, St. Ann, Falmouth, Maria, Morant Bay.

Grenada.—St. George.

Dominica.—Roseau.

Antigua.—St. John's.

Trinidad.—San Josef.

Tobago.—Scarborough.

Tortola.—Road Harbour.

New Providence.—Nassau.

Crooked Island.—Pitt's Town.

St. Vincent.—Kingston.

Bermuda.—Port St. George and Port Hamilton.

Bahamas.—Any port where there is a Custom-house.

Barbadoes.—Bridgetown.

New Brunswick.—St. John's, St. Andrews.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax.

Canada.—Quebec.

Newfoundland.—St. John's.

Demarara.—George Town.

Berbice.—New Amsterdam.

St. Lucia.—Castries.

St. Kitt's.—Basseterre.

Nevis.—Charles Town.

Montserrat.—Plymouth.

SCHEDULE (B).

Asses.	Indian corn meal.
Barley.	Indigo.
Beans.	Live stock of any
Biscuit.	sort.
Bread.	Lumber.
Beaver, and all sorts	Logwood.
of Fur.	Mahogany, and other
Bowsprits.	wood, for cabinet
Calavances.	wares.
Cocoa.	Masts.
Cattle.	Mules.
Cochineal.	Neat cattle.
Coin and Bullion.	Oats.
Cotton Wool.	Pease.
Drugs of all sorts.	Potatoes.
Diamonds and pre-	Poultry.
cious stones.	Pitch.
Flax.	Rye.
Fruit & vegetables.	Rice.
Fustick, and all	Staves.
sorts of wood for	Skins.
dyers' use.	Shingles.
Flour.	Sheep.
Grain of any sort.	Tar.
Garden seeds.	Tallow.
Hay.	Tobacco.
Hemp.	Turpentine.
Heading boards.	Timber.
Horses.	Tortoise-shell.
Hogs.	Wool.
Hides.	Wheat.
Hoops.	Yards.
Hardwood or mill	
timber.	

SCHEDULE (C).

Duties payable on Articles imported into his Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, from other Places in America and the West Indies.

Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight.....	£0	5	0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0	2	6
For every cwt. of Biscuit	0	1	6
For every 100lbs. of Bread, made from wheat or other grain, imported in bags or packages ..	0	2	6
For every barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from Rye, Peas, or Beans	0	2	6
For every bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances.....	0	0	7
Rice, for every 100lbs. net weight	0	2	6
For every 1,000 shingles, called			

Boston Chips, not more than 12 inches in length	0	7	0
For every 1,000 shingles, being more than 12 inches in length	0	14	0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves	1	1	0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings.....	0	15	0
For every 1,000 feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of one inch thick.....	1	1	0
For every 1,000 feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1	1	0
Other kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 feet	1	8	0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops ..	0	5	3
Horses, for every 100l. of the value thereof	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every 100l. of the value thereof	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every 100l. of the value thereof	10	0	0

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

"WILL the present complaint turn to whooping-cough?" is an enquiry frequently made by anxious mothers, during the existence of those infantile ailments that seem disposed to fasten upon the chest. For the most part, this question (which implies the belief of the conversion from a common into a specific complaint,) is met and replied to by medical men, under a feeling that such change is not only improbable, but impossible. "The disease (they would say,) must have been whooping-cough in its onset, or it never can become so." But the spontaneous origin of the specific disorder in question has never been positively disproved; and, under the circumstances of its being (as it is at this moment,) epidemic or general, it is probable that an atmospheric poison, independent on contagion, may possess a sort of half-creative power, and thus prove instrumental to the transmutation supposed.

That all disease must necessarily be either one thing or the other,—either contagious or not contagious,—is, in the writer's opinion, a fallacious doctrine; and the *petitio principii*, to which the assumption has given rise, has been the means of engendering volumes of futile and fruitless controversy: nor is the distinction so easily made out between what are assumed to be specific, and what merely infectious, distempers. One thing appears certain, that the air and soil of regions and districts exert a far wider range of influence upon the origin and modification of disordered states, than can be explained by the most intimate knowledge we have hitherto acquired respecting atmospherical composi-

tion, as a chemical material, or mere physical agent.

In the management of whooping-cough, the power of medicine is unequivocally manifest. Since the Reporter last met his readers, he has seen several children under the grasp of death, from the violence of the disease; and whom it has only been impossible to save, from the measures of safety being too long neglected: not that the malady is susceptible of being actually cured; but the disordered conditions it has a tendency to induce, may for the most part be kept successfully at bay, by the due exercise of domestic care and professional skill. Hemlock and alkalies are among the most valuable of remedial articles employed in whooping-cough; but the requirements and susceptibilities of the subject are so various and varied, by circumstance and incident, that it is not possible to lay down any abstract rule of undeviating application.

The disorder, when neglected or maltreated, not seldom terminates in effusion upon the brain; and allusion to this fact reminds the Reporter, that he has again to speak of the virtues of cantharides, when internally administered in seeming cases of water in the head; seeming he says,—since recoveries from states which have been characterised by tokens of hydrocephalus always leave the practitioner in some doubt as to the actual existence of the disorder; and the dogmatism of positive predication, with the assumption of being able to cure complaints that are incurable by others, constitutes the most reprehensible kind of quackery. It is always desirable, if possible, to procure *propter hoc* satisfaction; but it is not seldom in medi-

cine that we must rest content with mere *post hoc* information.

Bedford-row; D. UWINS, M.D.
March 20, 1823.

*** The Reporter is happy to find that his recommendation of wash-leather has been so extensively acted on: he refers enquirers, as to the mode and times of wearing it, to a letter in the February

Number of this Magazine; and need only add, that, when worn under the linen, the waistcoat should be made to double over in front, and fastened on one side by strings. The fastening at the wrist is better effected by a button. When the leather is worn over the shirt, it may be covered by a light material, so as to appear like a common under-waistcoat.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE incessant labours of experimental philosophers continue almost daily to develop some new fact or principle relating to magnetism, that very mysterious accident of certain bodies, which so long had defied experimental ingenuity to ascertain its principles. Professor OERSTED has lately ascertained, by a decisive experiment, that a round galvanic conductor of the electric fluid, is in every portion of its surface equally fitted to act on the magnetic needle; and that this action is not greater at the extremities, or at any other points of the conductor, analogous to poles, as some have supposed. Mr. J. H. ABRAMHAM has also discovered, that the poles of a magnetised steel bar are not necessarily situated at its extremities; but, by a particular mode of *touching*, (which he has laid before the Royal Society,) he has been able to produce bars, both of whose ends have similar poles, whilst the middle of these bars exhibit the opposite polarity. The same gentleman has also verified the fine discovery of Mr. Barlow, as to magnetism affecting or residing only in the superficial parts of masses of iron or steel; and has experimentally proved, that magnetised flat bars, one-tenth of an inch thick, are equally powerful, with bars of considerably larger dimensions and weight, under the same extent of surface.

Hitherto there has been no evidence of the thermometer acquiring warmth from the rays of the moon, though collected in the focus of a burning mirror, and calculations have been made to prove that they do not excite any. Dr. HOWARD, of the United States, however, maintains that those calculations and experiments are inaccurate. With a thermometer of his own construction,—which he calls *Differential*,—he has had proofs of the rays of a full moon received on a concave mirror, a foot in diameter, raising the fluid eight degrees.

The ear of the human subject, and particularly the *membrana tympani*, or what is commonly called the drum of the ear, has lately been the subject of minute anatomical investigation by Sir E. HOME; and by whom it has been discovered, contrary to former opinion, that this membrane is muscular in its structure, and composed of a series of muscular radii, all of equal

length, owing to the exactly circular form of this membrane, and meeting in its centre. It is to this exact equality in the lengths of the muscular fibres in the human ear, that Sir Everard attributes its great capability of appreciating musical sounds; he has, on the contrary, found the elephant's ear to have an oval membrane, with fibres very unequal in length amongst themselves; and to this circumstance he attributes the alleged insensibility of the elephant to any but low or grave sounds: a circumstance which we do not remember to have heard noticed, some twenty-five years ago, when the *sarans* of Paris, having a pair of large elephants, in whom they hoped to excite amorous emotions, that they might breed, entertained them with a fine concert of music. In the present instance, one of Mr. Broadwood's pianos was thought sufficient for the experimental entertainment of the elephant, the lion, and the other outlandish inhabitants of Exeter 'Change. We here beg respectfully to ask of Dr. Woollaston, whether this discovery, as to equal radial fibres, or otherwise, can account for those very different capacities for appreciating very high or very low sounds, by particular persons, which he discovered a few years ago, and ably illustrated? Whether a round tympanum may not have unequal radii, through the want of concentricity, and how this may affect the ear's capability?

Mr. PHILIP TAYLOR, an experienced operative chemist in the neighbourhood of London, has lately published in the "*Philosophical Magazine*," a valuable series of experiments, in a tabular form, on the heat and expansive force of steam, at all temperatures, from 212° F. to 320°; measured in inches height of mercury, supported in a barometer tube, viz. from 0 (for the atmospheric pressure,) to 150 inches; and measured also, in pounds pressure, on a square inch of surface, viz. from 0 to 73 lbs. From whence it appears, that an increase of 39° of heat above boiling water (in the open air) produces the first additional atmosphere of pressure, 24° more produces a second, 18° more produces a third, 15° more a fourth, and a further addition of little more than 12° above the last temperature, produces a fifth

fifth atmosphere of pressure or expansive force of steam. These results, Mr. Taylor observes, pretty clearly indicate the great economy of high-pressure steam, which himself and many others have found, in

their steam operations in the large way; but by what particular law the consumption of fuel, necessary to produce steam of different high pressures, may be regulated, is not yet well understood.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		Feb. 21.		March 25.	
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2 10 0	to	2 15 0	2 15 0	to 3 0 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 18 0	—	5 1 0	4 18 0	— 5 5 0 do.
—, fine	6 11 0	—	7 2 0	6 13 0	— 7 4 0 do.
—, Mocha	5 10 0	—	10 0 0	5 10 0	— 11 0 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 7	—	0 0 8	0 0 7	— 0 0 9 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 8½	—	0 0 11	0 0 8½	— 0 0 11 do.
Currants	5 0 0	—	5 14 0	5 0 0	— 5 15 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 2 0	—	2 10 0	2 5 0	— 2 10 0 per chest
Flax, Riga	56 0 0	—	57 0 0	60 0 0	— 61 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	43 0 0	—	44 0 0	42 10 0	— 43 0 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3 10 0	—	5 5 0	3 16 0	— 5 12 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2 12 0	—	3 0 0	2 12 0	— 3 3 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars	8 15 0	—	9 0 0	8 15 0	— 9 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	6 0 0	— 7 0 0 do.
Oil, Lucca	42 0 0	—	0 0 0	12 10 0	— 13 10 0 25 galls.
—, Galipoli	56 0 0	—	57 0 0	55 0 0	— 56 0 0 per ton.
Rags	2 2 0	—	2 2 6	2 2 0	— 2 2 6 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 10 0	—	3 14 0	3 10 0	— 3 14 0 do.
Rice, Patna kind	1 0 0	—	1 2 0	1 0 0	— 1 2 0 do.
—, East India	0 16 0	—	0 18 0	0 16 0	— 0 18 0 do.
Silk, China, raw	0 17 5	—	1 2 5	0 17 5	— 1 2 5 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 14 5	—	0 17 6	0 14 5	— 0 17 6 do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 2	—	0 7 4	0 7 3	— 0 7 5 do.
—, Cloves	0 3 9	—	0 4 2	0 4 0	— 0 4 3 do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 1	—	0 5 2	0 3 3	— 0 3 4 do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0 0 7	—	0 0 7½	0 0 7	— 0 0 7½ do.
—, white ..	0 1 3½	—	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	— 0 1 5½ do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 3	—	0 3 8	0 3 3	— 0 3 8 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 3	—	0 2 6	0 2 3	— 0 2 4 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 2 8	—	0 3 0	0 2 9	— 0 3 0 do.
Sugar, brown	3 1 0	—	3 2 0	3 0 0	— 3 2 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 16 0	—	3 18 0	3 14 0	— 3 16 0 do.
—, East India, brown	1 0 0	—	1 5 0	1 2 0	— 1 5 0 do.
—, lump, fine	4 16 0	—	4 18 0	4 15 0	— 4 18 0 do.
Tallow, town-melted	2 2 0	—	0 0 0	2 0 0	— 0 0 0 do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1 16 6	—	1 17 0	1 14 6	— 0 0 0 do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 4½	—	0 2 5½	0 2 4¾	— 0 2 5¾ per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 7	—	0 5 10	0 5 7	— 0 6 3 do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20 0 0	—	70 0 0	20 0 0	— 70 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old	42 0 0	—	48 0 0	42 0 0	— 48 0 0 do.
—, Sherry	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	— 50 0 0 per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

Course of Exchange, March 25.—Amsterdam, 12 9.—Hamburgh, 38 4.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46¼.—Lisbon, 51.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 600l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Grand Surrey, 50l.—Grand Union, 18l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 240l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 374l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 740l.—Trent and Mersey, 2000l.—Worcester, 27l.—East India Docks, 150l.—London, 105l.—West India, 180l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 258l.—Albion, 50l.—Globe, 134l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 68l.—City Ditto, 127l. 10s.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th was —; 3 per cent. Consols, 74¾; 3½ per cent. —; 4 per cent. 94½; Bank Stock —.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, 1823: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 87.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ADAMS, J. and J. A. Southampton, toy-sellers. (Sowton)
Agrew, A. Great Yarmouth, draper. (Longdill, L.)
Aldersey, J. Liverpool, grocer. (Clarke and Co. L.)
Atkins, J. Great Portland-street, chemist and druggist. (Dax)
Banting, J. late of Cumberland-street, carpenter. (Carbon)
Barlow, J. Merton, Surrey, millwright. (Deykes, L.)
Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool, corn-merchant. (Chester, L.)
Bell, H. Bourn, Lincolnshire, corn-merchant. (Parnter and Co. L.)
Bennett, A. Fountain-court, Minorities, packing-case maker. (Clayton)
Blatchford, R. J. Lombard-street, sword-cutler. (Swinford)
Boyd, S. Chapel-street, Pentonville, beast-salesman. (Cole, L.)
Browning, J. and R. A. Belvidere-wharf, Waterloo-bridge, timber-merchants. (Wilks)
Budd, W. H. Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, coach-master. (Stevens and Co. L.)
Butler, E. Alcester, teilmonger. (Addington, L.)
Byers, J. Blackburn, Lancaster, chapman. (Norris Cave, S. Gloucester, Jeweller. (Lawledge, L.)
Chambers, J. Wolverhampton, agricultural machine maker. (Williams, L.)
Chapman, E. Bridgewater-square, leather-seller. (Platt)
Charlesworth, T. Clare-street, grocer. (Portall)
Cleghorn, W. Ratcliffe-highway, cheesemonger. (Hodgson, L.)
Cook, W. and G. Canterbury, wine-merchants. (Brundrett, L.)
Cuzner, J. Lullington, Somerset, fuller. (Lovel, L.)
Davies, W. King-street, Covent-garden, woollen-draper. (Tanner)
Draper, R. J. Fleet-market, earthenwareman. (Scargill)
Ealand, R. Stourbridge, hatter. (Walker, L.)
Eicke, C. Cornhill, dealer and chapman. (King)
Fentiman, W. Peterborough, linen-draper. (Biembridge, L.)
Fletcher, J. Plumbland, Cumberland, lime-burner. (Armstrong, L.)
Ford, C. Regent-street, linen-draper. (Clarke)
Franklin, W. Ladydown, Wilts, fuller. (Berkeley, L.)
Garle, W. S. Warner, and T. Garle, Dowgate-docks, merchants. (Boulton)
Glazier, W. R. Park-street, Westminster, money-scrivener. (Freeman and Co.)
Godfrey, J. Leicester, plumber and glazier. (Naylor)
Greig, W. City-road, upholsterer. (Knight and Co.)
Griffith, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Clarke and Co.)
Haile, M. Chesham, victualler. (King, L.)
Haviland, W. Plymouth, printer. (Wright and Co.)
Hamilton, W. J. and F. G. and J. Ridsdale, Leeds, merchants. (Druce, L.)
Hebbron, S. Cleveland, Yorkshire, butcher. (Morton and Co. L.)
Hiscocks, J. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. (Williams, L.)
Hitchen, C. and T. Wostenholme, Sheffield, hair-seating manufacturers. (Tilson and Co. L.)
Holms, B. Thrum-hall, Halifax, merchant. (Walker)
Hull, T. Poulton, Lancashire, money-scrivener. (Norris, L.)
Humberstone, J. St. John-street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Saunders and Co.)

Johnson, B. Samborn, Warwickshire, farmer. (Fuller and Co. L.)
Keast, W. St. Erny, Cornwall, lime-burner. (Alexander, L.)
Knibb, A. Barnwell St. Andrew, Northamptonshire, miller. (Lys, L.)
Lamb, J. A. Highgate, coal-merchant.
Lambert, R. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis and Co. L.)
Lee, W. Charles-street, Covent-garden, theatrical dress-maker. (Saxon and Co.)
Littlewood, J. Rochdale, stationer. (Tilson and Co.)
Martin, F. Tewkesbury, wine-merchant. (Edmund-Mathias, J. Haverfordwest, upholsterer. (Hilliard and Co. L.)
Meredith, T. sen. Bishopsgate-street without, leather-seller. (Clarke)
Mingay, A. G. Silver-street, Golden-square, builder. (Brooking)
Newman, G. Box, Wiltshire, victualler. (Ferowd, L.)
Oldfield, J. Edgeware-road, coach-maker. (Rice and Son)
Park, J. Tower-royal, merchant. (Eastham)
Parker, T. Powlett, Somerset, coal-merchant. (Hicks and Co. L.)
Pearson, R. Droitwich, Worcestershire, glover. (Williams and Co. L.)
Pepper, H. F. Kingston-upon-Thames, stone-mason. (Simpson, L.)
Pool, J. Madron, Cornwall, miller. (Follett, L.)
Read, C. Downe's-wharf, East Smithfield, coal-merchant. (Dix)
Riley, J. Sheffield, chinaman. (Darke, L.)
Round, G. Reading, silk-weaver. (James, L.)
Scott, D. Uxbridge, brewer. (Gale, L.)
Scudamore, J. King's Bench Walk, Temple, dealer. (Knight and Co. L.)
Simons, W. Birmingham, brush-maker. (Slade and Co. L.)
Slade, J. Narrow-street, Limehouse, butcher. (Walters, jun. L.)
Steel, S. Rotherham, Yorkshire, linen-draper. (King and Son, L.)
Sweet, T. Frith-street, Soho, carver and gilder. (Wade)
Tait, T. and J. Dover-road, Southwark, brewers. (Spence and Co. L.)
Tee, J. Hensworth, Yorkshire, shopkeeper. (Bartlett Thompson, L. Hull, miller. (Higmoor, L.)
Thorpe, S. and R. Marshall, Nottingham, coal-dealers. (Knowles, L.)
Tout, R. J. King-street, Bloomsbury, butcher. (Cole)
Turquand, W. Shorters-court, Throgmorton-street, broker. (Holloway, L.)
Viera, A. J. L. and A. M. Braga, Tokenhouse-yard, merchants. (Nind and Co.)
Walker, J. Great Smith-street, Westminster, carpenter. (Hannam)
Wainman, J. E. Dark-house lane, Lower Thames-street, fishmonger. (Lang)
Wells, W. Brighton, Berks, farmer. (Williams and Co. L.)
Welsh, T. Great Tower-street, wine-merchant. (Leigh)
Westwood, J. Leominster, farmer. (Jenkins and Co.)
Welchman, J. Rathbone-place, feather-maker. (Reynell and Co.)
White, G. Cherrygarden-street, Bermondsey, shipwright. (Jackson)
Wight, T. Duke-street, St. James's, tailor. (Bull)
Wilson, J. Norland-hall, Yorkshire, farmer. (Morton and Co. L.)

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott, W. Windham-place
Bailey, J. Canwick
Barrett, A. Poultry
Bathrop, W. Lincoln
Beeston, J. Drayton-in-Halls, Shropshire
Bond, J. Munsley, Herefordshire
Bowman, R. Manchester
Bradock, J. and P. and N. Crompton, Manchester
Britton, J. Worcester
Brown, R. Sheffield
Buckler, J. Newman-street
Bulmer, S. Oxford-street

Bullman, J. and T. Milthorpe, Westmoreland
Bumpus, J. Holborn
Burgie, J. Mark-lane
Burraston, W. Worcester
Canny, J. Bishopwearmouth
Cary, J. Racquet-court, Fleet-st.
Chambers and Co. Broadhembury
Clough, Mason, and Jones, Denbigh
Cripps, J. Wisbeach
Dallas, W. Cushion-court, Old Broad street
David, J. London

Deavill, E. Manchester
Drake, J. Lewisham
Dufour, W. F. A. Berner's-street
Edmunds, T. Castlebrydd
Evans, T. Birmingham
Fisher, M. Fintona
Forbes, F. Greenwich
Francys, S. and T. P. Liverpool
Glover, C. Albemarle-street
Goodeve, W. D. Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire
Hancock, J. Limehouse-stairs
Hardwick, S. Birmingham
Hawksley, J. Birmingham
Harvey,

Harvey, M. B. and W. Witham,
Essex
Henderson, R. Lowthian Gill
Herbert, E. T. Fetter-lane
Hill, T. Ledbury
Hodson, T. C. Leominster
Huntingdon, J. Snow-hill
Johnson, S. Skinner-street
Ketcher, N. Bradwell near the
Sea, Essex
McNoell, W. Charles-street
Marsh, J. Sidmouth
Marston, J. Birmingham
Martindale and Fitch, London
Merchant, J. Maidstone

Mitchinson, T. Great Driffield
Moore, S. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Morris, J. Liverpool
Mullion, H. Liverpool
Otley, G. New Bond-street
Pickman, W. East Hsley, Berks
Prichard, E. Llanrwst, Denbigh-
shire
Richards, S. Liverpool
Roffey, B. New Bond-street
Rose, R. N. Holborn-hill
Rose, J. and J. Symons' Wharf
Roxby, R. B. Arbour-square,
Commercial-road
Simpson, R. Crown-court

Standen, T. Lancaster
Staham, J. Collyhur-t
Stawpert and Co. South Blyth,
Northumberland
Steele, J. Liverpool
Tarleton, J. Liverpool
Taylor, A. Kent-road
Thurtell and Giddens, Norwich
Vernon, T. Towcester
Wheeler, J. jun. Abingdon
Wilkinson, G. York
Willett, F. E. and R. Thetford
Wood, B. Narborough
Wyche, H. Salisbury
Youden, J. Dover.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE variable weather of the present month has in some degree impeded the operations of agriculture; which, however, hold nearly equal pace with the season,—in itself backward. Hay and fodder have been scarce throughout, and the spring grass will be very late. Swedish turnips, where they succeeded, proved an invaluable resource; but, as it often happens, they failed in many parts, equally with the other species. The clovers, and all artificial grasses, have suffered considerable injury. Wheats, on the whole, look well. The losses on sheep during the winter were considerable; and also in the lambs, since the season, both from the unkindly weather, and a defect of milk in the ewes. Wool, as usual, is quoted in some parts as a rising article, in others as a mere drug: in the mean time, we have seldom any report of fine wool, as though every attempt to produce it had been given up in this country. Very high prices have been asked in the country for good saddle-horses, even to the amount, it is said, (for capital ones,) of forty pounds each; more

than could possibly have been made in the metropolis. The sudden rise in corn originated in speculation, and the markets will now depend chiefly on the opinions of the speculators: some depression has already succeeded. The market for cattle and flesh-meat generally follows that of corn. The most remarkable advance has been in the price of pig stock; amounting, on the average, to full fifty per cent. This may certainly be attributed, in a considerable degree, to scarcity; since the excessive depression of price had greatly diminished both the breeding at home and the Irish importation.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 6s.—Pork, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Dairy, 5s.—Raw fat, 2s. 2d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 32s. to 60s.—Barley, 28s. to 40s.—Oats, 18s. to 28s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 8½d.—Hay, 57s. to 90s.—Clover, do. 60s. to 100s.—Straw, 42s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.

Coals in the pool, 33s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.
Middlesex; March 24.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MANY questions of great national importance have occupied the attention of Parliament during the month.

Ministers, instead of relieving the country by abating taxes, (except to the extent named in our last,) and enabling the people to make compound interest themselves, have determined on appropriating all further surplus to the creation of what, they now assure us, is to be a *sacred* sinking fund of five millions, and which they propose to increase, by compound interest, to eight millions, and thereby liquidate the public debt of 800 millions! In preserving this fund, and a fraction of the old taxes, they, however, of course maintain the entire machinery and

patronage of the system, and their purpose is answered.

The whole empire has petitioned against the Insolvent Debtor system; but we have not derived from one of these petitions a ray of information, except that the system drives debtors to extremities, and occasions them to waste the whole of their property in warding off the last exposure. We repeat, but perhaps in vain, that no amelioration can take place, unless a certain *majority* of creditors are enabled to compromise with the debtor; and we may then expect that men will make proposals while they have property left, because they will have a chance of relief. But, without such provisions, we must return to the old system of perpetual and useless imprisonment,

sonment, or be content with a farthing in the pound.*

The state of the Continent, and our own relations, are at this moment so interesting, that we judge it proper to preserve an abstract of a debate on the 27th, on a motion for adjourning till April 10.

Lord Archibald Hamilton proposed an amendment, that the House should, at its rising, adjourn only till the 7th, under the circumstances in which the country, and

* During the current month, two cases have occurred within the concerns of the writer. A tradesman, who had met with some losses, proposed to his creditors to assign his entire property to two of them, and guarantee 10s. in the pound within eighteen months; to which the whole assented, except one. This man would have his 20s. in the pound, and, bringing his action, obtained execution; and, in spite of nineteen-twentieths of the creditors, in number and amount, a commission of bankruptcy was issued; and the creditors will not only perhaps get a mere 2s. 6d. in the pound in three or four years, but the man is utterly ruined. In the other case, the whole of the creditors, except two, *came in*: one the trustees of an estate, who conceived they had no power; and the other a person gone on the Continent, and whose assent could not be obtained: consequently, the wishes and interest of forty-seven forty-ninths of the creditors are thwarted; and nothing, as the law now stands, can relieve the parties but a commission! Such, however, are daily occurrences, within the experience of every man of business. Yet we do not believe that one of 500 petitions has pointed out this plain and unexceptionable remedy.—In a third case, we know a very worthy man, just liberated by the Insolvent Debtors' Court, whose effects will not yield sixpence in the pound; and, on enquiring how this could happen, he replied, "Ah, my dear sir, if I could have arranged with my creditors three years ago, I might with greater ease have paid 15s.; but there were two obstinate and selfish men out of forty, and, as I felt that these two were unlikely to come into any arrangement, I lived in hope, and put off the evil day till I had not a shilling left. One cannot voluntarily rush on certain destruction."—Such are ninety-nine of every hundred cases of insolvency, and yet the commercial interest of England is baffled by committees of the House of Commons; three-fourths of which consist of dividers of the spoil,—in commissioners of bankrupts and crafty lawyers, all of whom professionally resist any measure which should enable creditors to settle for themselves with their debtors, without the intervention of law!

he might say Europe, was now placed, and when the important question of the invasion of Spain by France was in agitation. Some of his friends had, in the course of the session, paid very lavish compliments to his Majesty's government, on the supposition of a change of policy on their part. In these compliments he had no share. He had thought it necessary to see, before he bestowed any such compliments, either a declaration of altered opinion, or a manifestation of altered conduct. Declaration of altered opinion, at any rate, there was none; for Mr. Canning studiously disclaimed it. At the very outset of the session, the Secretary for the Home Department defended the invasion of Naples; and the French government actually justified the invasion on the precedent of this very invasion of Naples, as well as on the conduct uniformly pursued by our government. Our permission of the invasion of Naples, the abandonment of Sicily, our conduct towards Genoa,—all were brought in review by the French government, to justify their aggression. The Holy Alliance was *per se* a public nuisance. It was not possible that a confederacy of kings could be allowed to meet in Europe to take means for the increase of their own power, without exciting the disgust of all free men, and laying the seeds of civil war in the countries which they pretended to interfere to pacify. France had excited insurrections in Spain; her ministers had made their boast of it. The French government had installed a Regency, which it took upon itself to call the rightful government of Spain. What now was to hinder Spain from returning the compliment, and appointing a Regency in the name of young Napoleon, which it might recognise as the government of France; but, in that case, we were bound to protect France! Again, Portugal had made common cause with Spain, and had declared that an invasion of Spain should be considered as an attack upon her own independence. Now we were pledged (as Mr. Canning, in a note which had been published, had declared,) to protect the independence of Portugal. It was high time for this country to withdraw itself from the Holy Alliance, to dissolve all connexion with a confederacy which could only involve its allies in war and destruction, or expose them to the general indignation of Europe. While any connexion with that confederacy of kings against freedom existed, it was impossible that this country could pursue a line of conduct which could conciliate the friendship of mankind.

Mr. J. Macdonald expressed his astonishment at the unexampled interruption of the public business, proposed at a time when a struggle had commenced, which was to prove whether the independence of nations was an empty sound, for he supposed

posed he might say war was commenced, when a delicate prince had gone forth amidst hail and snow, with he knew not what retinue of horses and carriages, at the head of some 60,000 men, against his brave and free, and, except as far as they were free, unoffending neighbours. Excepting two or three important questions relating to the sister kingdom, and two or three of fiscal importance, scarcely any thing was done. It was true, large establishments had been voted (but this was not a very laborious work), and they had been voted without opposition, chiefly on account of the critical situation of foreign affairs. The Ways and Means had been provided for, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken care to stop their mouths on this subject by permanently appropriating five millions of surplus revenue, and by making some reductions of Taxes which affected the expenditure of gentlemen. This country, which had in other times been proudly termed the arbitress of Europe, had interfered with the government it had restored, to prevent war, and had not been successful. It had interfered too under circumstances apparently most favourable to its efforts. With this nation, to a man indignant at the meditated hostilities, with nineteen-twentieths of the people of France in the same sentiments, and opposed only to a band of fanatics, who had seized the government, while their infirm king was falling rapidly into the grave; with Prussia averse to the war—with Austria shrinking from it—surely there were circumstances under which this country might hope that its interference would have some weight with the family in whose behalf they had spent 1500 millions of money. If, under these circumstances, the interference of this country had been repelled, and her authority laughed at, it was surely fit that the people of England should have speedily before them the details of those transactions, by which it was too manifest that we had lost much of dignity and command, though he hoped even yet we might save our honour. There was a story, too, spread by malevolence—for malevolence he must as yet deem it—that this country, finding its efforts ineffectual with the stronger and assailing power, had counselled the weaker, and the injured one, to consent to its own degradation.—And this was said of the government of England, which was indebted for its existence to its own energies; and which had purchased its safety by casheering its king—a government which, were such conditions offered to it, would be the last to accept them, and, if tendered to an insidious enemy, would be ready to make any sacrifice strenuously to oppose them. No man looking to our debt, five-sixths of which, let it never be forgotten, was incurred for the purpose of putting down the enemies of the

Bourbons, or to restore them to that throne they seemed now likely to lose; but with this load of debt, with which the Tory administration had inflicted the country, no man could wish the country could be again subjected to the chances of war.—Whatever may happen to the Bourbons, and they seemed in a fair way to prove again the extremities of fortune, he was quite sure that the people of this country would never again allow one drop of their blood, nor one farthing of their money, to be spent for the support of the family. If they were not to aid the cause of liberty, they would at least never again, with their eyes open, be found abetting the cause of slavery. That famous manifesto, the speech of the King of France, gave us the right to make war. In that document, war was declared against every free institution not emanating from the will of a king. There was no limitation in time or space. The Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement were invalid; our sovereign, according to these doctrines, was a usurper, and our shores might be invaded and polluted to put down all the consequences of the revolution of 1688. By this, France had given us the right of war, and whether we were to use it or not, would depend entirely on ourselves. Pledged neutrality!—what neutrality can there be for us, when she is in arms to support such a principle? A pledge of neutrality is a compact which could not exist with France, on the present occasion. It might be wise indeed for us to look on and allow the fanatics at the head of the government of that country to waste its resources. It might be wise also to avoid rousing the angry feelings of two great and jealous nations; it might be prudent for us to abstain from war, but there could be no neutrality—to be pacific was not to be neutral. It might be wise to pause before we took up arms, or again expose ourselves to such an enormous taxation, after having expended 1500,000,000*l.* in the last war. But, if the weight of this burden prevented us taking up arms, it would be also wise to avow it; there could be neither disgrace nor danger in this, but much in concealing the true reasons for our conduct; on whatever side the government might be, the hearts and the prayers of the people were with Spain; never can they be neutral, when unmasked oppression is striking at freedom. We may, at least, say, and earnestly say—God prosper the righteous cause! May this incurable race rue the day of this their undertaking—an undertaking, guilty in the extreme, and which, he hoped, they would find *spe licta, tractata dura, eventa tristia*.

Mr. Canning said, he did not think the House would expect him to be tempted into a premature discussion of the question

tion reserved for a future day, by the speeches of the honourable gentleman opposite. As to the question which had been put to him on a former occasion, whether there were any treaties which bound this country to guarantee the throne of France to the Bourbons? his answer was, that there did exist stipulations by which the contracting parties were bound to exclude the family of Bonaparte from the throne of France. He had stated also that there was another stipulation, that in case of rebellion taking place in France, then the contracting parties were bound to take counsel together as to what measures it would be proper to pursue. The right honourable gentleman concluded by supporting the original motion, which, of course, was carried.

SPAIN.

The Cortes met on the 1st of March, when a letter was read from the Secretary of State for Grace and Justice, which informed the Cortes that the state of his Majesty's health did not permit him to be present at the opening of the Cortes, but that Secretaries of State were in attendance to communicate to the President the Speech which his Majesty would have had the satisfaction to deliver, had not indisposition prevented him.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department then handed the Speech to the President, who read it to the Cortes as follows:—

Senores Deputies—The extraordinary circumstances in which this session of the legislature is opened, presents a vast field to the patriotism of the representatives of the Spanish people, and will render it memorable in the national annals.

Spain, at this moment the object of the attention of all nations, is about to resolve the great problem which occupies monarchs and people. In its solution are involved the hopes, the fears, and the interests of mankind—the caprices of ambition and pride.

The continental powers of the Holy Alliance have now raised a cry against the political institutions of this nation, whose independence and liberty have been conquered with its blood. Spain, in reply to the insidious intimations of those potentates, has solemnly manifested to the world that her fundamental laws can only be dictated by herself.

This clear and luminous principle is incapable of being attacked, except by sophisms, supported by arms; and those who, in the 19th century, appeal to this last reason, give the most decisive proof of the injustice of their cause.

The Most Christian King has said, that one hundred thousand Frenchmen are to

come to settle the domestic affairs of Spain, and to amend the errors of our institutions. When before were soldiers commissioned to reform laws? In what code is it written that military invasions may be the precursors of national felicity to any people?

It would be unworthy of reason to refute such anti-social errors; and it would not be decorous in the Constitutional King of the Spains to apologise for the just national cause before those who, in order to subdue every feeling of shame, cover themselves with the mantle of the most detestable hypocrisy.

I trust that the energy, the firmness, and the constancy, of the Cortes, will form the best reply to the speech of the Most Christian King. I hope that, steady in their principles, and resolved to walk in the path of their duty, they will always be the Cortes of the 9th and 11th of January, and ever be found in all respects worthy of the nation which has intrusted to them its destinies. I hope that reason and justice will not show less courage than the genius of oppression and slavery. The nation which capitulates with enemies whose bad faith is so notorious, is already subdued. To receive the law which is to be imposed by force of arms, is the extreme of ignominy.

If war be already an unavoidable evil, the nation is magnanimous, and will again hasten to combat for independence and civil liberty. The path of glory is already known to Spain, and all the sacrifices which this contest may require, will be easy to her. Constancy and patriotism present a thousand resources which, in the hands of Spaniards, always produce the happiest results.

For my part, I once more offer to the National Congress the co-operation of all my efforts to realize hopes which the friends of liberal institutions place in Spain, by carrying into execution all the measures within the compass of my authority to repel force by force. The seasonable removal of my person and the Cortes to a point less subject to the influence of military operations, will paralyze the enemy's plans, and prevent any suspicion in the impulse of the government, the action of which ought to be felt in every point of the monarchy.

The army, whose services in the just cause are so great, is completing and organizing, in pursuance of the last decrees of the Cortes. The victories which it obtained against the factious are the precursors of others of a more important nature over the foreign enemy.

The provinces in general exhibit a very good spirit. The evils which they have suffered from those who style themselves defenders of religion, have dissipated the illusions of the ignorant, and convinced all men

men that the Constitution is the only right path.

The changes which have taken place in our foreign relations have not depressed the spirit of the nation. The timid, who can never see the resources of the country, and the malevolent who would take advantage of its weakness, never can alter the sentiments of a nation punctilious of honour, and which never was accustomed to make any compromise with injustice.

The different branches of the public administration afford in general a very favourable prospect. The Cortes will, with their usual zeal, continue the important labours which have been commenced, and the national prosperity to which these labours lead will consolidate the constitutional system which valour and energy now defend. (Signed) FERDINAND.

Palace, March 1.

The following letter was received from the commander of the first military district:—

Excellent Senor,

The movements announced in my dispatch of yesterday have this day been carried into effect, and the factious, closely pursued, have sustained great losses in deserters and prisoners. They

make now no use of their arms, and their feet are pretty well crippled. The party which styles itself a division, consists only of 900 or 1,000 men, and is commanded by the leader Roy, having lost its perfidious chieftains Bessieres and Ulman; the former is at the head of 40 horse, and the latter has, perhaps, by this time, been overtaken by the victorious column of Brigadier Torres. Colonel Pablo, with 1,200 troops belonging to the 5th district, is on the front or flank of the factious band; and Colonel Arana, who is advancing from the 4th district, may also have it in his power to attack the enemy.

The soldiers whom I have the honour to command, pray to heaven that, in consequence of the above-mentioned troops to cut off the retreat, the factious may halt for some time, for otherwise they will cease to exist.

The spirit which animates this part of the country is eminently constitutional, and the active militia of the district have apprehended many of the factious who had separated from the band.

Head-quarters at Munilla, February 25.

EL CONDE DEL ABISBAL.

To his Excellency the Secretary-of-State for War.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

FEB. 27.—A meeting at the Mansion-house, (Sir W. Rawlins in the chair,) to consider the unjust claim made by the clergy of those city parishes within the operations of the Act of the 37th of Henry VIII. by which a sum of 2s. 9d. in the pound, on the net rental, is imposed, in lieu of ancient tithes, oblations, &c. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting; after which a petition was read, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of the city, which was unanimously carried.

28.—Mr. Maberly, in the House of Commons, moved for the reduction of seven millions of taxes, and re-modelling the Sinking Fund: the motion was negatived by 152 to 72.

—An investigation into the state of Lord Portsmouth's mind, which occupied seventeen days, terminated; when the jury unanimously pronounced him to be of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, since the year 1807.

March 3.—Intelligence received of a dreadful conflagration having taken place at Canton: 15,000 houses were destroyed, 500 lives lost, and immense property, belonging to the East India Company and native merchants.

4.—Mr. Hume, in the House of Commons, made an eloquent speech, introducing his motion for church-reform; which was negatived.

5.—Six persons suffered death at the Old Bailey.

7.—A public dinner was given to the Spanish ministers resident in London. A great number of noble and other patriotic individuals were present; and several speeches were delivered, which evinced the purest patriotism and love of unshackled liberty.

A very desirable establishment has recently been formed in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, under the designation of "the Metropolitan Literary Institution;" and, from the respectability and liberal character of the Committee of Management, we augur well of its prosperity.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philippe Louis Joseph, Baron de Dion, of Wandourme, France, to Miss Eliza Bicknell, of Clarges-street.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Robert Raymond Stewart, esq. to Miss Sarah Anne Scott, of Watton-green, Norfolk.

Thomas T. P. Robson, esq. of the East India Company's Bombay Establishment, to Miss Margaretta de l'Angle Davies, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

Mr. William Pope, of Chertsey, Surrey, to Miss Mary Newbery, of Bow.

Lieut.-Colonel Lascelles, of the 66th regiment, to Miss Catherine Berry, of King-street, Portman-square.

At St. Pancras New Church, the Rev. William

William Moore Harrison, rector of Cleyhanger, Devonshire, to Miss Elizabeth Dyne, of Lincoln's Inn fields.

At Edmonton, Isaac Walker, esq. to Miss Sophia Taylor, both of Southgate.

At Lambeth Church, the Rev. William Thompson, of Atherstone, Warwickshire, to Miss Eliza Thornton, of Kennington.

Thomas Perry, esq. of Montague-square, to Miss Maria Jane Watlington, of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

H. R. Reynolds, esq. to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.

T. Wild, esq. of Southampton-place, Euston-square, to Miss Elizabeth Stafford Philpot, late of Stamford-street, Blackfriars'-road.

At Christ Church, Surrey, Mr. T. Winn, to Miss Eliza Bunn.

George Jackson, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Martha Lodington, of Park Crescent, Portland-place.

DIED.

In Bryanstone-square, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Foster, D.D. canon of Windsor.

In Lower Brooke-street, Sir Wm. Duff Gordon, bart. late M.P. for Worcester.

At Pentonville, Mrs. Dillon, widow of the Rev. R. D.

In Guildford-street, Sarah, wife of B. Button, esq. of Stifford, Essex.

Mr. Benjamin Norris, of St. Mary Axe, much regretted.

In Doughty-street, Elizabeth, wife of J. J. Rawlinson, esq.

At Gwynne-house, Woodford-bridge, Essex, 78, Henry Burmester, esq. many years a very eminent merchant.

In Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, R. Douglas, esq.

In Berkeley-place, 63, Mrs. Scott, of Chigwell, Essex.

Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of Thomas W. esq. of Charles-street, Westminster.

At West End, Hampstead, 28, Georgiana, wife of Lord George Quin, son of the Marquis of Headfort.

At Chelsea, Lady Lydia Turnour, daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

In Margaret-street, Westminster, Mrs. E. Summers, daughter of the late Sir W. Young, bart.

G. W. Gordon, esq. F.R.S. and a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

In Baker-street, Lieut.-gen. G. Deare.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Dowager Countess of Roseberry.

At Hammersmith, 60, Mrs. Jane Boyn, widow of David B. esq.

In Manchester-street, 63, Mrs. H. Bazett.

At Pleasant-place, Lambeth, 64, Mr. T. Barkworth.

In Norfolk-street, Middlesex-hospital, 81, W. Horsefall, esq.

At Hackney, 75, John Aird, esq.

On Brunswick-terrace, Hackney, 75, John Nicholls, esq.

In Marsham-street, James Brasier La Grange.

63, Charles Drummond, esq. banker, of the firm of Messrs. And. B. John, Charles, and Henry Drummonds.

In Earl-street, Edgware-road, 82, Mrs. Osborn.

At Thames Bank-house, Sunbury, 53, James Manning, esq.

In York-buildings, J. P. Crane, esq.

In Devonshire-place, I. Baugh, esq.

In Burton-crescent, 29, Maria Hannah Isabella, wife of John Betham, esq. late police magistrate and coroner of Madras.

In Stepney-square, 69, Capt. J. Forresdale, late commander of the Princess Elizabeth packet, on the Falmouth station.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, 54, the Rev. Wm. Bingley, F.L.S. author of "Animal Biography," and of several other ingenious works of natural history. Mr. B. was brought up in the law; but prospects of promotion led him to exchange this profession for that of the church. He devoted his leisure from his early years to the study of natural history, and was beginning to acquire a solid reputation at the time when he was cut off by a short illness. The Monthly Magazine was formerly indebted to him for many interesting articles of natural history, and particularly for the Monthly Reports, which were continued for several years, and dated "Church," where the author at that time performed parochial duty.

In Covent Garden, 64, Mr. William Playfair, long known to the public as a political and statistical writer, and as a miscellaneous editor, and entitled to further respect as the elder brother of the late Professor John Playfair, of Edinburgh. Both of them were men of strong understandings, but that of John had been better disciplined in a college life than that of William, buffeted as he was by the world, in attempting to realize numerous projects. He was apprenticed to the late Mr. Watt, at Birmingham, under whom he became an able philosophical mechanic, and acquired a turn for calculation. This led him to become a writer on political economy during the administration of Mr. Pitt, whose measures he espoused. Being in France at the commencement of the revolution, he projected a bank of small assignats, which, giving rise to others, the whole were closed by a decree of the government; and Playfair, even contrary to his intention, was obliged to retain the money which he had received for his small tickets. He afterwards came to London, and forming a connexion with Mr. Hartsink, a Dutch merchant, they opened a bank on Cornhill, for the purpose of dividing large securities into

into small ones; but the plan did not succeed, and the parties became bankrupts. Mr. P. now subsisted for several years as a writer by profession for the newspapers and booksellers, and suffered all the misery consequent on a precarious employment without original capital. On the restoration of the Bourbons he went again to Paris, and there conducted Galignani's English newspaper, till driven away by a prosecution for some insignificant libel. Since that time he has existed, we cannot say subsisted, in London, by essay-writing and translating. His constitution being, however, broken up, and his means having become precarious, he died from old age, which event, perhaps, was accelerated by anxiety of mind. He was the inventor of what he called Linear Arithmetic, or a means of representing by lines the increase and decrease of quantities and amounts, much admired, and applied by him to a great variety of subjects. His name also appears to a bulky work on the families of our peerage, and to a vast number of pamphlets. He was an amiable and inoffensive man, not prepossessing in his appearance and address, but with a strong and decisive physiognomy, like that of his late brother. He has left a wife and daughter, whose present condition ought to command the assistance of the benevolent.

At the Woodlands, Blackheath, *John Julius Angerstein, esq.* This gentleman, who was descended from a respectable family, was born at St. Petersburg, in the year 1735. About 1749 he came to England, under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, esq. an opulent Russian merchant. In that gentleman's counting-house he remained for some time, and, when he came of age, he was introduced to Lloyd's by his patron. With good natural abilities and unwearied application, Mr. Angerstein quickly became celebrated as a broker and underwriter. His subscription to a policy was quite sufficient to induce other underwriters to add their names. In such repute were his policies, that, for some years after, they were called *Julians*, as a mark of distinction. It is, therefore, not surprising that he at length reached the summit of commercial fame and prosperity; his reputation being spread to all quarters where commerce is known. In public loans his list was always ranked among the first, and monied men were anxious to obtain a place in it. Nor were his exertions confined only to his own benefit. The frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-house owe to his strenuous efforts the accommodations which they at present enjoy. He was the proposer of the issue of Exchequer Bills in 1793, by which, at a critical moment, relief was afforded to trade. The Veterinary College would, perhaps, have sunk to the ground, had he not made a vigorous effort in its favour, at

a moment when its funds were nearly exhausted; and he was the first to propose, from the fund at Lloyd's, a reward of two thousand pounds to that meritorious discovery, the Life-boat. In private life, Mr. Angerstein was amiable, benevolent, and hospitable. It is no slight proof of his worth, that he enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Jonas Hanway, and many other eminent contemporaries. As a patron of art he ranked high. His collection in Pall Mall contained some of the finest works of the foreign and British artists, and were always visible through the courtesy of their possessor. Mr. Angerstein retired from business about twenty years ago.

At his seat near Kincardine, Scotland, *Admiral Lord Keith*. He was the son of Lord Charles Elphinstone, and was born in 1747. His promotion, as post-captain, bears date May 11, 1775; and, the following year, he was appointed to the Pearl frigate, of thirty-two guns, in which vessel he served in America, under the orders of Lord Howe; and afterwards in the *Perseus* frigate, under Admiral Arbuthnot, at the reduction of Charlestown, on which occasion he commanded a detachment of seamen on shore, and received the official praise of General Clinton. On his return from America, Captain Elphinstone was appointed to the *Warwick*, of fifty guns, in which vessel he fell in with, and captured, the *Rotterdam*, a Dutch man-of-war, of equal force; and some time after *L'Aigle*, a French frigate, of forty guns and 600 men. On the commencement of the war with France, in the year 1793, he was appointed to command the *Robust*, of seventy-four guns, one of the squadron under Lord Hood, which sailed for the Mediterranean in the month of May. In the arduous and difficult post of Governor of Fort la Malgue, and commander of the troops landed at Toulon, Captain Elphinstone displayed consummate knowledge of military tactics. When it became unavoidably necessary that Toulon should be evacuated, the care of embarking the artillery stores, and troops, was committed to Captain Elphinstone. For some other important services, he was, in 1797, created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Lord Keith, and for a short time commanded a detachment of the Channel Fleet. In the summer of the following year, he succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and soon after had the misfortune to lose his ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, in the Bay of Genoa, by an accidental fire. On the 1st of January, 1801, Lord Keith was advanced to be Admiral of the Blue; he, at this time, commanded the naval force employed against the French on the coast of Egypt. His conduct, on this important station, was fully equal to the high promise which

which it had, on former occasions, held forth to government; and, on the surrender of the French army in Egypt, Lord Keith was created a peer of Great Britain, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was presented by the city of London with a sword, of the value of one hundred guineas. On the renewal of hostilities with France, in 1803, Lord Keith was appointed to the command on the Downs station, where he continued several years. He subsequently commanded the Channel fleet; and, on the 14th of May, 1814, was created a viscount of Great Britain. In these various employments he is understood to have accumulated immense wealth, which descends to a daughter married to a French general, once high in favour with Napoleon.

At Ghent, Sir Thomas Constable, bart. of Tixall, Staffordshire, and of Burton-Constable and Wycliff, Yorkshire. Sir Thomas was the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford, youngest son of Hugh, third Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, and of the Hon. Barbara Aston, youngest daughter of James, fifth Lord Aston, Baron of Forfar, Scotland. He was born in London in 1762, and both his parents were Roman Catholics. At this period, the penal laws against the Catholics were in full force; so that, far from being able to have any colleges in England, the Catholics could scarcely keep up a few obscure schools. Sir T. Constable was therefore sent, when he grew up, to an academy that had lately been instituted at Liege, in the Low-Countries, which was then an independent state, under its prince-bishop. Having gone through the usual course of studies, particularly the classical part, in this academy, with great applause, he was removed to the ancient and famous college of Navarre, in Paris, which, since the French revolution, has been appropriated to the celebrated Polytechnic school. He visited Switzerland, and traversed many parts of it on foot; and was accustomed to say, that this was the only way of seeing that singular country to advantage. It was during these excursions that he made acquaintance with the late Mr. Whitbread, who was then travelling with the Rev. Mr. Cox. Sir T. Constable and Mr. Whitbread always retained a mutual regard and esteem for each other, with an occasional correspondence, till the untimely death of that lamented statesman. On his return from his travels, Sir Thomas conceived an ardent passion for the study of botany, which became his favourite pursuit. Of the extensive and accurate knowledge which Sir T. C. acquired in this pleasing branch of science, he has left a great proof in the *Flora Tixalliana*, which is appended to the *Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall*,

which he composed in conjunction with his brother Mr. Arthur Clifford, and of which he furnished almost all the materials. This amusing and instructive work, one of the most pleasing pieces of topographical history in our language, was published at Paris, with several elegant engravings, in the year 1818. At a later period of his life, Sir T. Constable imbibed a taste for the study of history, antiquities, topography, heraldry, and genealogy, in all of which he was deeply conversant. At one time he had conceived the plan of a *History of the Normans*, and had made considerable progress in it. At the same time he frequently amused his leisure hours with lighter pursuits; he translated into English verse the fables of *Lafontaine*, and he had contrived to hit off, with remarkable felicity, the almost inimitable *naïveté* and indescribable arch simplicity of that original author. In the latter years of his life, Sir T. Constable undertook, and completed, an entirely new Metrical Version of the Psalms. He produced also a work in French, entitled, *L'Evangile Médité*. From this religious work, he extracted forty meditations on the Divinity and Passion of Christ, for the forty days of Lent, which he translated into English, and published at his own expense.

Near Braintree, Essex, 89, the *Earl of St. Vincent*:—by his age, the father of the English navy; and, by his actions, one out of half-a-dozen great commanders who have rendered Britain undisputed mistress of the sea. At a very early age he had the advantage in his pupilage of the example of Anson, Hawke, &c. On the breaking-out of the seven-years' war, he was, in 1755, made lieutenant, in which capacity he was noticed by Sir Charles Saunders, who, in 1759, took him with him in the expedition to Quebec, as his first lieutenant. During the American war, although it was contrary to his principles, he performed the duties assigned him with his usual energy, and on one occasion captured a French seventy-four in single combat with his own sixty-four. He was, besides, in most of the actions of that contest, and was ranked by the public as a naval officer of the first class. On the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, he was sent to the West Indies, and the conjoint forces reduced the island of Martinique. Jervis returned in bad health, but soon sailed again, and blockaded Cadiz, where he was not long without finding an opportunity to signalize himself. The British admiral having only fifteen sail of the line, the Spanish admiral put to sea with twenty-seven, one of which was a ship of four decks, and six three-deckers. On the 14th of February, 1797, the fleets were in sight off Cape St. Vincent, when Sir John Jervis, by a masterly manœuvre, separated one part of their

their line from the other; and Commodore Nelson, with his division, attacked the separated ships, and compelled four of them to strike. The rest of their fleet, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, took shelter in Cadiz; and Jervis sailed for the Tagus, with his fleet and prizes. As the spirit of the English nation had been previously much depressed, this victory elated them. Sir John received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and was honoured with the title of Earl St. Vincent, Baron Meaford; the former from his victory, and the latter from his paternal seat. He had also a pension granted him, of three thousand a-year. Lord St. Vincent had sat in Parliament for various boroughs in the opposition interest; but the honour of sitting in the House of Peers he owed alone to his transcendent merit. After this his lordship lived some time on shore, on account of ill health. During the administration of Mr. Addington, Lord St. Vincent held the place of first lord of the admiralty; and, under him, the affairs of that board were conducted with great spirit. Lord St. Vincent, as usual, on the conclusion of the peace, ordered the surplus stores to be sold. The minister, Addington, thought proper to plunge the country into a war again, and a charge was brought against Lord St. Vincent of leaving the navy not properly provided with stores. This charge ought to have been brought against Mr. Addington, who ought to have made his warlike intentions known. He retired from the admiralty in 1805, and for some time commanded the Channel Fleet. In political life, his lordship was always distinguished for his attachment to the free principles of the British constitution; and in the legislature generally voted against ministerial measures; many of which he was expected professionally to support. His promotion was, therefore, the sole result of his own high character, and never was obtained by compliance or intrigue. In truth, he was as sturdy in politics as he was brave on the ocean. As a commander, he was so strict a disciplinarian, as to have exposed himself, on some occasions, to charges of undue severity; but he considered order and discipline as the soul of the naval, as well as of the military, service.

At Turville-park, near Henley-upon-Thames, 84, General Dumourier. This extraordinary man stood, at one period of his life, on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory. His feats as a warrior, make up the most splendid pages of modern history: his name was a charm which gathered round it all the enthusiasm of millions; but he died in exile, as if to contrast the clamorous voice of popularity which accompanied his early career, with the calm stillness of solitude which sur-

rounded his bed of death. His temper was singularly frank and generous; his affections warm and cordial; his conversation full of strength and spirit, diversified with a variety of knowledge, and a remarkable discrimination of character. His memoirs, which will ere long be published, will throw great light upon the records of his eventful days.

At Lausanne, from apoplectic seizure, in the 66th year of his age, *John Philip Kemble, esq.* long the chief tragedian of the British stage. Mr. Kemble was born at Prescott, in 1757. At the time of his birth, his father, Mr. Roger Kemble, was manager of a company of comedians, who had a regular routine of performances in Lancashire. When Kemble was only ten years old he played in his father's company, at Worcester, the part of the *Duke of York*, in the tragedy of *King Charles the First*. The early part of his education he received in the Roman Catholic seminary at Sedgley Park, Staffordshire. He was afterwards, in the year 1770, sent by his father to the University of Douay, in order that he might be qualified for one of the learned professions. At Douay he rendered himself remarkable by his recitations of Shakspeare; and on his return to England he made his appearance at Wolverhampton, in the character of *Theodosius* in the *Force of Love*, but without any extraordinary success. His second appearance was in *Bajazet*, in which he produced a stronger impression. At York he distinguished himself by recitations, and at Edinburgh by delivering an able lecture on sacred and profane oratory. It was, however, a Dublin audience which first appreciated his merits. In 1782 he appeared in that city in the character of *Hamlet*; and in 1783 came out in the same character at Drury-Lane Theatre. His reputation was immediately established; but it was not until the year 1788 that he became the monarch of the stage. In 1787 he married Mrs. Brereton, daughter of Mr. Hopkins, the prompter of Drury-Lane Theatre, of which, in the following year, he became the manager. With the exception of a short interval, he continued manager until 1801. During this period his conduct in his arduous situation was remarkable for firmness, diligence, integrity, and talent. His single energy accomplished a complete reform in the whole system of scenic dress and decoration. *Macbeth* no longer sported an English general's uniform; men of centuries ago no longer figured in the stiff court dresses of our own time; and "Cato's full wig, flowered gown, and lackered chair," gave way to the crop, the toga, and couch. Nor were the improvements in the scenery less remarkable and important. The consequence was an *ensemble*, such as had never before been seen in any modern

modern theatre. At the close of the season of 1801 he devoted a year to travelling abroad, and on his return in 1803, he purchased a sixth share of Covent-Garden Theatre, became manager, and appeared for the first time on those boards, in his favourite character of *Hamlet*, on the 24th of September. Here he continued his career with eminent success, both as a manager and a performer, until 1808, when the tremendous fire broke out which destroyed the theatre. The raising of the present noble edifice, the O. P. riot of 1809; Kemble's taking leave of the Edinburgh audience in the part of *Macbeth*, in March, 1817; his final retirement from the stage on the 25d of June, in the same year; and the magnificent public dinner, and other honours bestowed on him in commemoration of that event; were events which closed his public career. He combined, in an eminent degree, the physical and mental requisites for the highest rank in his profession. To a noble form and classical and expressive countenance, he added the advantages of a sound judgment, indefatigable industry, and an ardent love and decided genius for the art of which he was so distinguished an ornament. He possessed, besides, what we have always regarded as an essential characteristic of a first-rate tragic actor, an air of intellectual superiority and a peculiarity of manner and appearance, which impressed the spectator at the first glance with the conviction that he was not of the race of common men. His voice was defective in the under tones necessary for soliloquies; but in declamation it was strong and efficient, and, in tones of melancholy, indescribably touching. No music was ever heard which could better revive the tale of past times. It was one of the most exquisite beauties of his performances, that one passage frequently recalled to the mind "a whole history." His groupings, his processions, all his arrangements, while they were in the highest degree conducive to theatrical effect, were yet so chaste and free from glare and undue pomposness, that they appeared rather historical than dramatic, and might have been safely thrown upon the canvass by the painter, almost without alteration. As an author, Mr. Kemble produced little that is likely to add materially to his fame, but what he has written, contains satisfactory evidence of his learning and good taste.

At Hendon, *William Lewis, esq. F.R.S.* Mr. Lewis was a native of Jamaica; but, sent to England at an early age, he received the rudiments of his education at Hadley, under the father of the present Baron Garrow; and was afterwards transferred to the counting-house of his own guardian, Mr. William Bond, of Walbrook, an eminent West India merchant; where

he acquired those habits of business, and that quickness at accounts, which distinguished him through life, till nearly the close of it. Mr. Lewis was confidentially concerned in the payment of the principal prizes captured by Lord Keppel; and accordingly took an essential part in rescuing his lordship's character from the charges brought against it. His views, however, failing in a connexion with his guardian, he disengaged himself from his original pursuits, and embarked his capital in a rectifying distillery; where, a victim to the odious oppression of the excise-laws, he soon associated himself with certain others,—who, in conjunction with the malt distillers, attempted, by communications with the government, and close attendance on the Parliament, to mitigate the rigour of a system, that, combined with other circumstances, determined him in the end on quitting trade. Through his exertions on these occasions, as they occurred from time to time, as well as from the high opinion entertained of his skill and knowledge in the nicer operations of a scientific business, Mr. Lewis was generally looked up to by its principal members as a leading organ to advise with; and in that capacity fulfilled the office of honorary secretary to the Society of Rectifying Distillers for a long number of years. Mr. Lewis had studied chemistry under his friend Dr. Higgins; to whose early researches and sagacious conjectures,—as appears by a copious detail of them preserved by Mr. Lewis,—he ascribed more merit than to the positive discoveries of subsequent times; and, from being also an adept in the mechanical application of philosophical apparatus, to denote and ascertain the various processes of distillation, Mr. Lewis, when a new hydrometer was proposed for the Excise, took a warm interest in the question; and exhibited many curious experiments, to prove the superiority of Quin's instrument, before the late Mr. Cavendish, and other members of the Royal Society, who met on the occasion at Messrs. Christian and Lewis's distillery. Mr. Lewis, strongly attached to the politics of Mr. Fox, was known to be opposed to the measures of Mr. Pitt; and it was, therefore, not a little surprising that he should be chosen, but perhaps more extraordinary that he should undertake, to give effect to one of the most unpopular proceedings of that minister. When the Income-tax was introduced, Mr. Lewis was returned, with the late Sir Nathaniel Conant, by the county of Middlesex, to sit as a commercial commissioner for the city of London and its vicinity, with a select number of the Aldermen, a portion of the Bank and East India Directors, and a few other public characters, in representation of the chief bodies; and, when the nature of this arduous, responsible, and confidential,

tial appointment, is considered, it is no small credit to the memory of any individual engaged in it, particularly one of anti-ministerial politics, that he should have performed the laborious duties of the office for three years, while the Act continued, without fee or reward, on principles of pure public service. Mr. Lewis was for many years in the commission of the peace, and attended regularly at the Middlesex Sessions; but an infirmity of hearing, which grew upon him of late, precluding his interference in the judicial functions of the Bench, he confined himself principally to those pertaining to the management and discipline of the House of Correction; and especially to the regulation of the New Prison, in Clerkenwell, which was re-erected under his immediate inspection, aided by the professional judgment of his equally zealous associate in the task, Mr. Saunders the architect. Mr. Lewis was actively engaged in other commissions of the crown; was a director of different public offices, and a member of many learned and scientific societies. When the Linnean Society was incorporated, he was one of the fifteen original fellows included in the charter, and empowered to appoint the others; and amongst a large circle of philosophical acquaintance, comprising the most distinguished characters of the day, Mr. Lewis was universally esteemed as a man of very superior attainments, in almost every branch of science. On leaving business, many years before his death, he devoted himself to the seclusion of his garden, in which he chiefly delighted, as affording him the means of prosecuting his favourite study of botany; and, of remarkable accuracy in his observations, and fond of contemplating the works of nature, he made frequent use of the microscope and telescope to promote useful knowledge, and to encourage elegant amusement. In private life he was cheerful and entertaining; inquisitive himself, and communicative to others, he indulged his family and friends with conversation of the most instructive kind, seasoned on his side from a fund of anecdote, with humorous illustrations pe-

culiar to himself. Mr. Lewis was naturally of a gouty habit; and this, irritated by a formidable complaint in the bladder,—for which his friend Dr. Prout had prescribed every possible relief,—at length seized him in a vital part, and put an end to his existence; verifying the remark of Lord Bacon, “That when a learned man dies, who has been long a-making, a great deal dies with him.”

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. F. S. Trotman, B.A. to the Vicarage of Dallington, Northamptonshire, and to the Rectory of Stoke Geldington, and Gayhurst, Bucks.

Rev. Hugh Owen, LL.D. master of the Grammar School at Beccles, to the Rectory and Parish Church of Beccles.

Rev. W. W. Greenaway, to the Rectory of Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire; also to the Vicarage of Shackerstone.

Rev. Ralph Lyon, M.A. to be Head Master of the King's School, Sherborne, Dorset.

Rev. Jermyn Pratt, B.A. to the consolidated Rectories of Bintry and Themilthorpe, Norfolk.

Rev. George Lewes Benson has been elected a Vicar Choral of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. John Nelson, M.A. to the Rectory and Parish Church of Mileham, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Lempiere, to the Rectory of Newton St. Petrock, Devon.

Rev. William Acton, LL.B. to the Rectory of Ayott St. Lawrence, Herts.

Rev. J. Cape, M.A. to be Head-Master of the Artillery and Engineer Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon.

Rev. C. R. Sumner, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the King.

Rev. W. Burgess, to the consolidated Vicarage of Kirby, Warton, and Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex.

Rev. John Jenkins, to the Rectory of Knill, Herefordshire.

Rev. J. Bluck, to the Vicarage of Grays Thurrock, Essex.

Rev. J. W. Peters, to the Rectory of Quenington, Gloucestershire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A LAMENTABLE occurrence lately took place at the Newcastle theatre. A gas-light in the lower part of the Circus coming in contact with a piece of board, set fire to it; an alarm, and a general rush followed to get out of the house; in consequence, from ten to twelve persons were crushed to death, and upwards of fifty injured.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 360.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, was lately held, to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament to exempt shops and warehouses, in all cases, from the duty on inhabited houses. Resolutions and a petition to that effect were adopted unanimously.

Married. Mr. W. Lamb, of Byker-hill, to Miss J. Smith; Mr. T. Barkas, to Miss O o J. Johnston;

J. Johnston; Mr. W. Brown, to Miss S. Spoor: all of Newcastle.—Mr. G. Hall, of the Westgate, Newcastle, to Miss M. Houlst, of Houghton-le-Spring.—George Barras, esq. of Gateshead, to Miss Elizabeth Horn, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. H. Deighton, of North Shields, to Miss E. Whitehead, of Tynemouth.—Mr. J. Clough, of South Shields, to Miss A. Ayton, of Stockton.—Mr. Charles Rowe, to Miss Cooper, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. J. Dawson, jun. of Hilton Ferry, to Miss A. Brown, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Dawson, to Miss E. Mc. Lellan.—Mr. R. Fenwick, to Miss Hall, of Morpeth.—Mr. Davison, to Mrs. Mathwin, both of Wallsend.—Mr. J. Cutter, of Wallsend, to Mrs. Mann, of North Shields.—Mr. W. Cockshott, of Addingham, to Miss D. Pickergill, of Ainderby-house, Leeming-lane.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Rosemary-lane, 76, Mr. G. Burlison.—In the Minories, 70, Mrs. M. Barry.—In Forth-street, 83, Mr. W. Swaddle.—In Newgate-street, 85, Anthony Hopper, esq. of Silksworth, deservedly regretted for his benevolence, and general conduct.

At Gateshead, on the Windmill-hills, 23, Mr. H. Talbot.—Mr. E. Robson, suddenly.—At Gateshead Fell, 73, Mr. Robert Doubleday. Educated in his early years among the people called Quakers, though he did not attach himself to that profession, he maintained through life a plainness of manners and address, which appeared to be dictated by sound, good sense, and devoid of all affectation of singularity. There were, perhaps, few books or authors of eminence, in the English language particularly, with which he was unacquainted. Frank in his manners and liberal in his opinions, he was a stranger to that illiberality and cant which have so disgraced the present age, and shielded men of weak intellect from public opprobrium. He was a member of a Philosophical Society established in Newcastle some years before the Literary and Philosophical Society, and which probably gave rise to the latter institution, of which he was one of the most distinguished founders. He was one of the first secretaries, and for the last twenty-six years was annually chosen one of the vice-presidents of this society. Of all the other officers, none paid so close an attention to its affairs, and none certainly were so generously devoted to its interests; none contributed more to its prosperity, and few, perhaps, will dispute his title as the Father of this valuable institution. He was forty-six years secretary to the Dispensary of Newcastle; also to the Fever Hospital and Lying-in Charity; chairman of the committee of the Royal Jubilee School; and one of the

directors of the Saving-Bank. In the gratuitous discharge of all these offices, his leisure and punctual habits enabled, and his regard to the public good disposed, him to give the several establishments above mentioned, the benefit of his constant attendance.

At Durham, 63, Mrs. Grieveson.—23, Mr. H. Parker, of Newcastle.

At North Shields, 50, Mrs. A. Murton.—86, Mr. Henry Taylor; he projected the light in Hasbro' Gatt, and at the Goodwin and Sunk Sands.—81, Mr. H. Reed.—72, Mrs. E. Hodgson.

At South Shields, 25, Mr. J. Boulby.—66, Mr. J. Marshall.

At Sunderland, Miss Nesbitt.—Mr. E. Thompson.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. Jos. Tinkler.—At Stockton, 64, Mr. G. Atty, late of Gateshead.—At Hexham, 20, Miss J. Loraine, regretted.—At Chirton, 85, Mr. J. Anderson.—At Black Callerton, 80, Mr. T. Hindmarsh, regretted.—At Fletton, 74, Mr. T. Gilhespy.—At Benwell West Farm, 86, Mrs. J. Oliver.—At Bingfield, 82, Mr. Hepple.—At Aycliffe, 96, Mr. J. Grieveson.—86, Mr. Thomas Sowerby.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On the 12th ult. the canal from Carlisle to the West Sea was opened, with considerable ceremony. The advantages to the commercial interests from this undertaking will be immense.

A whole family, of the name of Atkinson, have lately been sent from Kendal to Appleby gaol, for opposing the collectors of assessed taxes, in their demand for a dog which they kept!

Married.] Mr. R. Bulman, to Miss M. Robson; Mr. T. Sinclair, to Miss M. Moore: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Scott, to Miss E. Ashley, both of Maryport.—Mr. T. Graham, to Miss E. Burrow, both of Penrith.—Mr. T. Wilson, to Miss Lancaster, both of Kendal.—Mr. A. Lawson, to Miss S. Bell, both of Brampton.—Mr. T. Little, of Newbiggin, to Miss A. Milbury, of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Harvey, of Routen Beck, to Miss A. Cowen, of Wigton.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Damside, English Gates, 38, Mrs. J. Little.—In Botchardgate, 77, Mr. P. Murray.—In Shadongate, 85, Mrs. C. Armstrong.—In Botchardgate, 79, Mrs. S. Irving.—Mrs. E. Blaylock.—In Rickergate, 35, Mr. P. Flaherty.—In St. Cuthbert's lane, 66, Mrs. M. Scott.—At Penrith, 35, Mr. T. Little.—76, Mrs. A. Robinson.—67, Mr. J. Bellas.

At Maryport, at an advanced age, Mr. A. Carlie.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Carrick.

At Mossband, 75, Mrs. J. Graham.—At Halburn, 86, Mrs. M. Coulthard.—At
Raison

Raison Hall, Ousley, 75, Mr. A. Little.—
At Hutton End, 81, Mr. J. Lowden.—
At Warwick, 62, Mr. J. Richardson,
regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

The York Whig-Club lately adopted a petition to Parliament, to procure the following:—1. A total repeal of the assessed taxes, as a certain relief to the trading and labouring classes. 2. A considerable reduction of the army. 3. The abolition of all sinecure places and offices, and unmerited pensions, together with a serious retrenchment in every branch of the public expenditure. 4. A reduction of the salaries, pensions, and emoluments of all necessary public functionaries, in proportion to the increase in the value of the money by the change of currency. 5. A reduction of the interest of the national debt, also in proportion to the increased value of the currency. 6. The sale of the crown lands, and an extensive reduction of the present enormous revenues of the established church in England and Ireland; the money arising therefrom, to be devoted to a further reduction of the national debt. 7. An assessment of funded property toward the maintenance of the poor, as a necessary and certain relief to the trading and landed interests. 8. A reform in the borough system of representation; and, a transfer of the elective franchise from many boroughs to large and populous towns, which at present are not represented in your honourable House.

Meetings of the lately established Literary and Philosophical Society, in Sheffield, commenced within the month; when an introductory lecture, on the Progress of Literature, from the earliest Periods to the close of the thirteenth Century, was delivered by Mr. Montgomery.

A new music-hall is about to be erected at Sheffield.

Married.] Mr. Wrigglesworth, to Miss S. Greaves; Mr. B. Hallewell, to Miss H. Noble; Mr. J. Heaton, to Miss S. Burgess; Mr. S. W. Preston, to Miss A. Strather; Mr. C. Lonsdale, to Miss M. Pickles; Mr. J. Brown, to Miss A. Fletcher: all of Leeds.—Mr. H. Hirst, of Leeds, to Miss M. Ainley, of Delph.—Mr. C. E. Edlett, of Mold Green, Huddersfield, to Miss E. Wainwright, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Sayes, of Holbeck, to Miss M. Giles, of Leeds.—Mr. Fell, to Miss M. Wilkes, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Clarkson, to Miss Clement, both of Wakefield.—Mr. W. Allison, of Wakefield, to Miss M. Carrodus, of Keighley.—Lieut. R. Leadley, R.N. of Kilham, to Mrs. Fligg, of Scarborough.—Mr. C. Ling, of Scarborough, to Miss Burton, of Holme, in Spalding Moor.—W. J. Coe, esq. of Bedale, to Miss C. Gill, of Oxford.—Mr.

James Cooper, of Aberford, to Miss Waddington, of Clifford.

Died.] At York, Mr. M. A. Robinson, regretted.—On Bishopshill, 38, Mr. W. Bellerby, greatly respected.—In Mickle-gate, 19, Miss Cath. Thackray.

At Hull, 45, Mr. G. Alcock, much respected.—29, Mr. G. Jackson.—65, Mrs. Raines.—49, Mr. J. Purden, deservedly lamented.

At Leeds, in Woodhouse-lane, 46, Mrs. M. A. Hebblethwaite, deservedly regretted.—59, Mrs. Aston.—John Carr, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Ikin, Carr, and Co.—44, Mr. R. Glédhill.—In East-parade, the Rev. W. Shipley, A.M. of Horsforth.—60, Mr. S. Atack.—60, Mr. W. Hindle.—In Park-square, Miss S. A. Atkinson.

At Wakefield, 67, Mr. James Wilby.—In St. John's-place, Mrs. Maria Harris.—67, Mr. W. Baines.

At Bradford, 51, Dr. John Stalker.

At Malton, 64, Mr. R. Rutter; Mr. James Jennings.—At Selby, 68, Captain Robert Mann, formerly of the Cambridge-shire militia.—At Dunnington, 50, the Rev. Fran. Allen, of Barlow.—At Headingley, 59, Mr. T. Lee, of Leeds.—At Killingbeck Lodge, Miss Maria Walker.—At Hunslet, 76, Mrs. Addleman.

LANCASHIRE.

A petition to the House of Commons, praying for the abolition of lotteries, on account of their demoralizing tendency, was lately agreed to at Liverpool.

A respectable, though not numerous meeting, was lately held at Liverpool, "to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to repeal the Insolvent Debtors' Act." The mayor in the chair. Mr. Rushton moved the resolutions, and a petition to be presented to each House of Parliament; which, being seconded by Mr. Robert Preston, were unanimously passed.

Married.] Mr. T. Agnew, of Market-street, to Miss J. Lockett, of Water-street; John Atkinson Ransome, to Susannah Hoyle; Mr. H. Dyche, to Miss M. Jones; Mr. James Wilkinson, to Miss M. Logan; Mr. W. M. Boyes, to Miss E. Jackson: all of Manchester.—Mr. R. Boyd, of Manchester, to Miss A. Wilson, of Salford.—Mr. D. L. Hynde, to Miss J. Irwin, of King-street; Mr. J. Spencer, to Miss Cockbane; Mr. J. Maxwell, to Miss Plumb; Mr. Joseph Rhaid, to Miss S. Broadbent, of Duncan-street East.—Mr. J. James, to Miss Brien; Mr. W. Green, to Miss A. Cooper: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Spears, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Smith, of Woolton.—Mr. W. Ditchburn, to Miss J. Taggart, both of Harrington.—Mr. G. Lewis, of Monton Green, to Miss M. Pennington, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy.—Mr. T. Winterbottom, of Shelo, to Miss M. Kerhew, of Slack.

Died.]

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Maguire, deservedly regretted.—In Brown-street, 68, Mrs. A. Gooderham.—In Deansgate, 40, Mrs. Daniels.—In Fennel-street, 80, Mrs. K. Hall.—In Parker-street, at an advanced age, Mr. James Currie.—In Brazen-nose-street, 26, Mr. Cooper.

At Liverpool, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Benson.—79, Mrs. Haighton.—In Westmoreland-place, 58, Mrs. Haworth.—In Circus-street, 69, Mr. T. Yates.—In Castle-street, Mrs. Horridge.—In Corn-wallis-street, Miss M. Grayson.—In Soho-street, 69, Mrs. Bramwell, suddenly.—34, Mr. A. Elliott.—In St. Anne's-street, 75, William Gibson, esq.—Mr. F. Duffey.—In Cooper's-row, Mr. J. Woods.—72, Mr. J. Harrocks.—70, Mrs. Corrie, widow of Edgar C. esq.

At Broughton, Mr. W. Walker, much respected.—At Summer-place, Higher Ardwick, 56, James Walley, esq.—At Ridgfield, 69, Mr. H. T. James.—At Bonsall, 33, Mr. T. Flint.

CHESHIRE.

A Choral Society has lately been established at Chester, which has already evinced considerable native ability.

Married.] Mr. Billington, to Miss Walton, both of Chester.—The Rev. Joseph Fish, of West Kirby, to Miss Hale.—At Aldford, Mr. C. Parker, to Miss Pulford; of Churton: Mr. W. Pulford, of Churton, to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. James Parry.—In Watergate-row, 64, Mrs. Leigh.—84, Mrs. E. Scott, of Handbridge.—Mr. G. Meakin.

At Knutsford, 80, Mr. Worthington Cooper, deservedly regretted.

At Tarvin, 49, Mr. J. Morris, of Firegate-street, Chester.—At Minshall, 83, Mr. J. Martin, generally regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Stevenson, to Mrs. Owen; Mr. J. Flint, to Miss E. Jones: all of Derby.—Mr. Muirhead, of Buxton, to Miss Elizabeth Dickens, of Milton-house.—Mr. H. Waters, to Miss L. Fitchett, both of Stanton by Dale.—Mr. W. Ollard, to Miss M. A. Farmer, both of Bolsover.—Mr. Dawson, of Ashby Wolds, to Miss Higgen, of Swarkestone.

Died.] At Derby, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Fletcher.—23, Miss H. Dallison.

At Stanton-by-Dale, 66, Mr. W. Bagaley.—At Melbourne, 21, Mr. W. Bates.—At Norbury, 82, Mr. T. Maskery.—At Wirksworth, Mr. E. Mather, respected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joshua, to Miss M. Heford; Mr. R. Eason, to Miss F. Polter; Mr. T. Barrington, to Miss M. Henstock; Mr. J. Bramley, to Miss A. Scattergood; Mr. J. Parker, to Miss M. Storks; Mr. B. Wright, to Miss L.

Stephenson; Mr. J. Davis, of Canal-street, to Mrs. North, of Warser-gate: all of Nottingham.—Mr. G. Finchall, to Miss M. Smith; Mr. R. Wilson, to Miss D. W. Mason; Mr. G. Metcalf, to Miss A. Stevenson; Mr. J. Holmes, to Miss M. Colbie: all of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Bellar-gate, 53, Mrs. M. Cox.—In Brewer-street, Mr. H. Southolt, late of Birmingham.—In Barker-gate, 56, Mr. J. Towle.—In Rutland-street, 54, Mrs. Dickison.—In Greyhound-street, 81, Mr. John Myers.—In Stoney-street, 83, Mr. Charles Wright.

At Newark, 67, Mr. R. Kirby.—74, Mrs. E. Handley.—61, Mrs. Tipper.—75, Mrs. J. Cheales.—Mr. T. D. Fripp; deservedly regretted.

At Lenton, 52, Mr. F. Gill, late of Nottingham.—At Southwell, 78, Mrs. Burland, widow of Robert B. esq. of Langford.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the late Lincoln assizes eight individuals received sentence of death:—four for detestable offences.

Married.] The Rev. H. Hubbard, M.A. rector of Hinton Hampner, to Miss M. Gowger, of Stamford.—At Folkingham, Mr. H. Summary, to Miss M. Pauling.—Mr. T. Bestar, of Byard's Leap, to Miss M. A. Barry, of Fulbeck.—Mr. R. Pool, of Whaplode Drove, to Miss J. Smith, of Market-Deeping.

Died.] At Stamford, 79, Mr. John Parkinson.

At Grantham, Mrs. Sandy.—77, Mrs. Rawlinson.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Hawling, wife of Thomas H. esq.—Mr. J. Barnes.—Mr. E. Smith.

At Langtoft, 48, Mr. W. Oakden.—At Holbeach, 79, Mrs. Robinson, widow of Dr. R.—At Wrawby, 81, Mrs. Holt.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The late Leicester fair commenced with a briskness beyond what has been known for the last two or three years; cattle of every description experienced a rise in price.

Married.] Mr. West, to Miss Gisborn, of Belgrave-gate, Leicester.—J. Porter, esq. of Leicester, to Miss M. Heygate, of Husbands Bosworth.—Mr. J. Porter, of Leicester, to Miss A. Mitchell, of Kibworth Beauchamp.—Mr. W. Twigg, of Broughton Astley, to Miss E. Wadds, of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, in Town-hall-lane, Mr. Jackson.—74, Mrs. Dudley, deservedly regretted.

At Loughborough, in Meadow-lane, Mrs. Smith, suddenly, regretted.—60, Mr. W. Derbyshire, regretted.

At Kegworth, 66, Mr. Barrow, deservedly respected.

At Castle Donington, 88, Mrs. Margaret Evanson, deservedly regretted.

At Hinckley, 91, Mr. W. Tyler.—At Morcott, Mrs. Pochin, wife of the Rev. Mr. P.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Charles Williams, esq. to Miss Clarke, both of Stafford.—Mr. H. Hobbins, to Miss J. Elwell, both of Walsall.—Mr. J. Weaver, of Wolverhampton, to Miss M. Henshaw, of Wednesfield.—Mr. Jones, to Miss Barlow, both of Burslem.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. M. Harrison.—Mr. Bird.

At Newcastle, 29, Mrs. Winterley.

At Rose hall, 26, Mr. G. Blagg, of Litchfield.—At Rolleston, 51, Sarah Maria, wife of the Rev. John Peploe Mosley, M.A.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. T. Wrightson, to Miss Hemming; Mr. E. James, to Miss M. A. Pedley; Mr. A. Horton, to Miss Vize, both of Livery-street; Mr. J. Kemberley, to Miss E. Johnson; all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Lankford, of Birmingham, to Mrs. E. Hunter, of Ellesmere.—Mr. Laxon, of Coventry, to Miss E. M. Barton.—Mr. C. Machin, jun. to Miss M. A. Littlehales, both of Erdington.—Mr. T. Brammich, of Edgbaston, to Miss J. Smith, of Harborne.

Died.] At Warwick, 50, Mrs. M. Pratt.

At Birmingham, in Bull-street, 33, Mr. G. Bott.—In Bartholomew-street, 77, Mr. J. Phillips.—In Coleshill-street, 29, Mrs. M. Kemberley.

At Coventry, 64, Mr. Rotherham, sen. deservedly regretted.—41, Mr. S. Packwood.

At Birches Green, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Brueton G. esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] W. Wyberg How, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Frances Jane Maynard, of Wokingham.—Mr. Roberts, to Miss Whitridge, both of Oswestry.—Mr. W. Teece, of the Farm Place, to Miss A. Horton, of Much Wenlock.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss M. Asterley.—In the Priory, Mrs. E. Povey.—In Mardol, Mr. Wilkinson, respected.

At Bridgnorth, 65, Lionel Lampet, esq.—At Newport, Mr. T. Cheadle.—78, Mr. Stanley, sen.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. M. Lloyd, suddenly.—At Neenton, 92, Mrs. Baldwyne.—At Cross-hill, 78, John Maddock, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Worcester assizes, twelve prisoners received sentence of death, two were left for execution. Two were sentenced to transportation for life. And two for seven years.

Married.] William Davis, esq. of Alfrick, to Miss Maria Ann Oliver, of Wollescot.

Died.] At Stomport, Mr. Belsham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Donne, to Mrs. J. W. Jones, both of Leominster.—Mr. J. Griffiths, of Ross, to Miss Boodle, of Pentrecoed.—John Lechmere, esq. R.N. to Miss Anne Maria Foley, of Newport-house.

Died.] At Sufton-court, James Hereford, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A meeting of the medical gentlemen of the county was lately held at Gloucester, when it was resolved to erect a monument in or near Gloucester, to the memory of the late Dr. Jenner.

At a late meeting of the master coach and harness makers of Bristol, it was agreed to petition Parliament for a repeal of the duties on carriages and horses, by which, the petitioners stated, additional employment would be afforded to thousands, and the agricultural interest materially benefited.

Married.] Mr. Copner, to Miss Williams, both of Gloucester.—Mr. G. Ashmead, of Bristol, to Miss S. Merrick, of Redcliff-hill.—George Hilhouse, esq. of Bristol, to Miss M. Chapman, of Woodford.—G. S. S. Rowles, esq. of Bristol, to Miss J. Stranbence, of Hatfield-house.—Mr. W. Williams, to Mrs. Wilson, both of Newport.—The Rev. W. Jones, to Miss Hull, both of Winterbourn.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. R. Barrett, generally respected.

At Bristol, Mrs. E. Norris.—93, James Weekes, esq.—78, Mr. J. Owen.—In College-street, 64, Mr. A. Boyne.—On Richmond-terrace, 63, George Dundridge, esq.

At Cheltenham, Miss Tickell, late of London.—63, Mrs. Scott, of Chigwell.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Sophia Brown.

At Stroud, 68, Mr. J. Parry, deservedly regretted.

At Wollashill, Mr. Crump, respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford assizes five prisoners were condemned, three transported, seven imprisoned, and eight acquitted. The capital convicts were all reprimed.

The inhabitants of Watlington lately agreed to petition Parliament for relief of the agricultural distress.

Married.] The Rev. C. Hand, M.A. of Jesus college, Oxford, to Miss M. A. Davis, of Merthyr Tydfil.—Mr. R. Baker, of Yelford, to Miss S. Townsend, of Bampton.—Mr. Jas. Upton, of Ascott-under-Wychwood, to Miss M. Galloway, of Blenheim-park.

Died.] At Oxford, in George-lane, 62, Mr. R. Capel.

At Witney, 57, Mr. W. Long, deservedly regretted.—67, Mr. T. Dailey, generally respected.

At Banbury, Mr. Caless, sen.—Mr. Jas. Staley.

At Milton, Mr. Young, regretted.—At Kirtlington, at an advanced age, Mr. Walklett, much respected.—At Burwell, Miss Staley.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

At the late assizes for Berks, held at Reading, four prisoners received sentence of death, four to be transported, fourteen to be imprisoned, and fifteen were acquitted.

Married.] Mr. T. Mills, of Old Windsor, to Miss A. Sawyer, of New Windsor.—John Terry, esq. of Warfield, to Miss Ann Terry, of Oldham.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mr. W. Gage Baxter.

At Reading, Mary, wife of Stephen Maberley, esq.—79, Richard Mant, esq.—Mrs. M'Naire, suddenly.

At Hungerford, Mr. Jas. Hall, solicitor. At the Priory, Abingdon, Thomas Prince, esq. deservedly regretted.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A petition to Parliament for reform was lately presented to the House of Commons by the county of Hertford.

At the late Bedford assizes the calendar was one of the heaviest ever known in that county; forty-one prisoners took their trials; eight were sentenced to death.

Married.] Mr. H. Franklin, to Miss S. Sanders, both of Leighton Buzzard.—Mr. T. Lancaster, to Miss M. Biggs, both of Wootton.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. R. Saville, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Royston, 87, Mr. D. Crispin.

At Linden, the Hon. F. Hentley Ongley.—At Woburn, the Rev. John Parry.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, nine prisoners received sentence of death, but were reprieved.

Married.] Mr. Ager, of Northampton, to Miss Gow, of Craven-buildings, Strand, London.

Died.] At Yarwell, 57, Mr. J. Askew.—At Milton, Mrs. S. Haslop.—At Raunds, 21, Sophia, wife of the Rev. B. Lye.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The subjects of the members' prizes for the present year are:—for the *Senior Bachelors*—

Quænam sunt Ecclesiæ Legibus stabilitæ Beneficia et qua Ratione maximè promovenda?

Middle Bachelors.—*Qui Fructus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Studiosis percipiendi sunt?*

Porson Prize.—The passage fixed upon for this year is:—Shakspeare, Henry VIII. Act 5. Scene vi. beginning with "*This Royal Infant*," &c. and ending with "*And so stand fix'd.*" The metre to be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum*.

The freeholders of Huntingdon lately

met at their Shire-hall, to petition Parliament for reform, when various resolutions were moved by Mr. Roper. They were supported by Lord Milton and Lord John Russell.—Mr. Wells proposed other resolutions, in which a reduction of the debt was called for. These were rejected, and the original ones carried almost unanimously, as well as a petition founded on them. The meeting was one of the most numerous ever collected.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Smith, to Miss S. Curtis, both of Chatteris.—G. A. Park, esq. to Miss Maria Coppard, of Gravelly.

Died.] At Cambridge, Field Dunn Barker, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Skrine, Barker, and Co. bankers, and a magistrate of that town.—In Bene't-street, 77, Mrs. Swan, much respected.—82, Mrs. E. Battyl.

At Cottenham, 72, Mr. W. Smith, deservedly respected.—At Barrington, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jane Underwood.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. G. C. Burrows, of St. Clement's, to Miss Hall, of St. Paul's; Mr. Gooch, of St. George's, Colegate, to Miss Ninham; all of Norwich.—Mr. G. Hazard, of Yarmouth, to Miss Read, of Reedham.—Mr. W. Bayes, of Lynn, to Miss M. A. Youell, of Southdown.—Mr. C. Gostling, of Diss, to Miss Potter, of Pakenham.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Dye, deservedly lamented.

At Yarmouth, 59, Mrs. R. Dove.—34, Mrs. M. Took.—66, Mrs. S. Smith.—52, Mrs. E. Key.—58, Mr. J. Barnes.—25, Mr. F. Emms.

At Lynn, 65, Mrs. R. Mann.—83, Mr. J. Oliver.

At Diss, 56, Mr. R. Newson, deservedly regretted.

At Shipdam, 67, Mrs. Chapman, widow of the Rev. Jon. Chapman, of Swaffham.

SUFFOLK.

A public meeting was lately held at Ipswich, B. Brame, esq. in the chair, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the duties on sea-borne coal. A petition was agreed upon.

Married.] Mr. Sizer, of Woodbridge, to Miss Cole, of Ramsey.—Mr. S. C. Dennant, to Miss E. F. Moore, both of Halesworth.—Mr. Rush, to Miss Roper, both of Eye.—Mr. R. Brooks, of Needham-market, to Miss Cooper, of West Creting.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mr. Steph. Kitchen, formerly of the R.N.—81, Mrs. S. Reeve.

At Woodbridge, 76, Mrs. S. Cutting.—51, Mrs. A. Pierce.—Caroline Levett, one of the Society of Friends.

At Sudbury, 77, Mr. R. Campin.

At Ixworth, 64, Mr. R. Lowe, deservedly regretted.—At Eye, 82, Mr. J. Marsh.—At West Bergholt, 78, Mrs. M. Reynolds.—At Pettaugh, 73, Mr. S. Sherman.—At Westerfield, 39, Mrs. Hitch, wife

wife of the Rev. James H.—At Brandon, Miss Lucy Burch, regretted.

ESSEX.

A requisition to the High Sheriff of Essex to convene a meeting of the county, to take into consideration the distressed state of agriculture, has recently been presented. The draft of a petition was annexed to the requisition. It asked for the entire remission of the present vexations and oppressive duties and regulations upon the manufacture of barley into malt, and urged, that the protection to British agriculture, against comparatively untaxed and untithed countries, is very imperfect and inadequate.

Married.] G. E. J. Davis, esq. R.N. to Miss Isabella Sperling, of Dymock-hall.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Hayward, wife of the Rev. Mr. H.

At Chelmsford, 92, James Burch, one of the Society of Friends.

At Harwich, Mrs. Blackel.

At Maldon, 58, William Cole, esq.

At Manningtree, 67, Mr. Jon. Webbs, respected.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. J. Cook, suddenly.—At Great Bentley, 25, Mrs. S. Skipper.—At Castle Hedingham, 77, Mr. A. Myall.

At Loughton, 68, John Briant, esq.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. T. Ridout, to Miss E. Barnes; Mr. W. Danning, to Miss E. Petman; Mr. J. Gibbons, to Miss E. Coleman: all of Canterbury.—Mr. T. Turner, to Miss M. A. Ralph, of Deal.—Mr. W. Kelly, to Miss A. Good, both of Chatham.—Mr. W. Beal, of Tonbridge Wells, to Miss E. Hall, late of Whitstable.—Mr. H. Whittingham, to Miss J. Cook, both of Folkestone.—Mr. W. Fenn, of Shepherdswell, to Miss E. Smith.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Burgate-street, Mrs. Prior, regretted.—In Northgate, 29, Mr. W. Homersham.—33, Mr. W. Sedgwick.

At Rochester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Butcher.—31, Mrs. Button, wife of Philip B. esq. of Stifford.—63, Mrs. Cornell.

At Folkestone, 74, Mrs. E. Baker.—67, Mr. T. Cock.

At Ashford, 39, Mr. R. Huckstep.—23, Miss L. Allen.—74, Mr. J. Norwood.

At Rolvenden, 79, Mr. J. Austen.—At Hawkhurst, 91, Mr. J. Blink.—At Hucking, Mrs. Green, deservedly regretted.—At Newnham-parsonage, Mrs. Crispin, justly esteemed and lamented.—At Eastwell-park, 75, George Finch Hatton, esq. lamented deservedly.

SUSSEX.

At the close of the late contest for representation of Chichester, W. S. Poyntz, esq. was elected: the numbers were—

For W. S. Poyntz, esq. 294

Sir Godfrey Webster 198

At the late election for Arundel, Mr. Kemp was chosen: the numbers being—

For Mr. Kemp 221

Mr. Parkins 194

—Mr. Parkins intends, it has been said, to petition against the return.

Married.] Mr. H. Lee, to Mrs. Reynolds, both of Brighton.—Mr. J. Snelling, of Worthing, to Miss L. Welling, of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Hurry.—53, Mrs. Ide.—In East-street, 61, Mr. J. Caffin.

At Brighton, 72, Mrs. M. Polling.—On the Grand Parade, 67, Mr. J. Kirby.—67, Mr. Carpenter, respected.

At Arundel, Mr. Baker.—John Spencer, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Smart.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Winchester assizes, there were sixty-six prisoners for trial: twelve were sentenced to death, but were respited; four to seven years' transportation; six to lesser periods of imprisonment; thirty acquitted; and the remainder discharged.

Married.] Mr. Collyer, to Miss Maria Staples, both of Southampton.—Lieut. Miall, R.N. to Mrs. Lee, of Lake-lane, Portsea.—Mr. M. Myers, to Miss L. Abrahams, of Portsea.—Mr. M. Wild, to Miss M. Hives, of Lyndhurst.

Died.] At Southampton, 68, Cornelius Trim, esq. banker, suddenly.—Capt. Eveleigh, R.A.

At Winchester, Mr. Charles Thatcher.—In the High-street, Mrs. Bere.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Barber.—Mrs. Trew.

At Portsea, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gittens.—Mrs. R. Talbot.

At Southsea, 70, Mr. H. Croasdel.—Mrs. R. Wells.

At Romsey, Mrs. Newman.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late Wilts assizes, seventeen prisoners were sentenced to death, but were reprieved; nine were sentenced to seven years' transportation. Great interest was excited by the expected trials of the persons charged with being concerned in the late sanguinary riots at Chippenham, when two persons were killed. Their trials, however, terminated very differently to the common expectation. The Grand Jury found bills against two only for the capital offence, and they were acquitted from defect of evidence.

Married.] Mr. J. W. Hobbs, to Miss M. A. Shrimpton, both of Marlborough.—Wm. Savony, esq. to Miss Pleydell, of Malmesbury.—Mr. S. Salter, jun. of Kingston Langley, to Miss S. Turner, of Bath.

Died.] At Salisbury, in Castle-street, 85, Mrs. Staples.—The very Rev. Dr. Talbot, dean of Salisbury, suddenly.

At Chippenham, 74, Mrs. E. Pitt, much respected.—38, Mrs. Calder.

At Trowbridge, 78, Mrs. S. Newth.

At Market Lavington, 35, Mr. J. Moore, deservedly regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Ripley, of Broadstreet, to Miss West, of Laura-place, both of Bath.—Mr. Ward, of New Bond-street, Bath, to Miss Sloper, of Devizes.—Mr. F. Bury, of Union-street, Bath, to Miss F. Simmons, of Bitton.—Mr. E. G. Corey, of London, to Miss F. Johnson, of Bath.—Thomas Nalder, esq. of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Marsh, of Croscombe.

Died.] At Bath, in Sydney-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. Brisbane, widow of T. B. esq. of Brisbane.—Mrs. Pottinger, widow of Thomas P. esq. of Mount Pottinger, county Down.

At Frome, 73, Mrs. E. Whitcomb.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Foxwell.—Mrs. A. Dolges.—76, Mrs. M. Shepherd.

At Williton, Mrs. E. Nation.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Abbott, of Shaftesbury, to Miss Rickward, of London.—R. A. F. Steward, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss L. H. Morgan, of Golden-grove, Flintshire.

Died.] At Weymouth, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart. of Strettington-hall, near Malton, Yorkshire, and formerly M.P. for York. His ample fortune was devoted to the patronage of the fine arts. He was in possession, for its extent, of the second collection of portraits of distinguished characters in the kingdom.

At Sherborne, 73, Mr. Longman.

At Bridport, 87, Ann, widow of Samuel Ingram, esq.

At Bourton, Mrs. Newton, late of Devizes, deservedly regretted.

DEVONSHIRE.

A requisition, signed by 400 freeholders, for a county meeting, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, was lately presented to the high sheriff, Thomas Bewes, esq. He refused concurrence.

Married.] Mr. Braund, of Exeter, to Miss J. Kelly, of Holdsworth.—Williams, M.D. to Miss Swan, both of Plymouth.—Mr. Davie, of Plympton, to Miss Archer.—At Teignmouth, James Goss, esq. to Miss Mary Pidsley, of Rydon-house.—At Chudleigh, Mr. R. Moggridge, to Miss Ann Seppings.

Died.] At Exeter, in the Cathedral-yard, 85, Mrs. A. Bryant.

At Plymouth, 25, Mrs. E. Jenkins.—In Hampton-buildings, Mrs. Colmer.—69, John Purchase, esq. of the Plymouth bank.

At Sidmouth, Mrs. Fulford, widow of Benjamin Swete F. esq.

At Topsham, 44, Nicholas Sandford Peters, esq. a deputy-lieutenant of the county.

At Buckland-house, 31, Mary, wife of W. J. Clark, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. S. Osler, of Falmouth, to Miss Read, of Hilston.—Mr. J. Dowling, to Mrs. T. Jobb, both of Penryn.—Mr. G. Clemose, to Miss T. Williams, both of St. Austle.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. J. Hamblyn.—79, Mr. Jenkin.

At Penzance, 52, Mrs. Richards.—75, Lieut. Moss, Royal Vet. Batt.

At Redruth, Mrs. Foss, regretted.

At Egloskerry, William Bradden, esq.—At Newport, 81, Mr. W. Shears, of Launceston.—At Duporth, Charles Rashleigh, esq. receiver-general of the county.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. J. Cragg, R.N. to Miss A. Rowland; Mr. Power, to Miss M. A. Andrews; John Jackson Price, esq. to Miss Margaretta Jones: all of Swansea.—Robert Bulkeley, esq. of Gronant, to Miss A. Pritchard, of Pen-y-Rhyd.—Mr. E. Hughes, of Llandilo, to Miss Humphreys, of Mydd-y-fich.

Died.] At Swansea, 40, William Jeffreys, esq. alderman.

At Milford, Miss Regaud.—61, John Williams, esq.

At Aberystwith, 64, Mrs. S. Lewis.

At Narberth, Pembrokeshire, W. Betanson Edgell, esq. late capt. of the 4th regt.—55, Owen Anthony Poole, esq. of Gorphwysta, near Bangor.—At Cross foot, Radnorshire, 79, James Beavan, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, John Stingant, esq. R.N. to Miss Isabella Watt.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Archibald Miller, esq. W.S.

At Glasgow, Capt D. Mackay, R.N.

At Friars'-hall, Roxburghshire, 41, Lord Ashburton.

IRELAND.

In the counties of Limerick, Kerry, Cork, &c. great numbers of the peasantry, and unemployed persons, have recently created considerable disquietude from their robberies by day, and burning buildings by night. The Insurrection Act was put into force, and many persons taken into custody.

Married.] Mr. G. Langdale, to Miss Wilkinson; Edward Murray, esq. to Miss E. Russell: all of Dublin.—Henry Cootley, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Aston, of Rowington-hall, Warwickshire.—Mr. T. Mines, to Miss J. Pentland, both of Belfast.

Died.] At Dublin, in Kildare-street, 45; Sir Thomas Bond, bart.—Bartholomew Warburton, esq. of Birrview, King's County.

At Kingsale, Marcus Rainsford, esq.

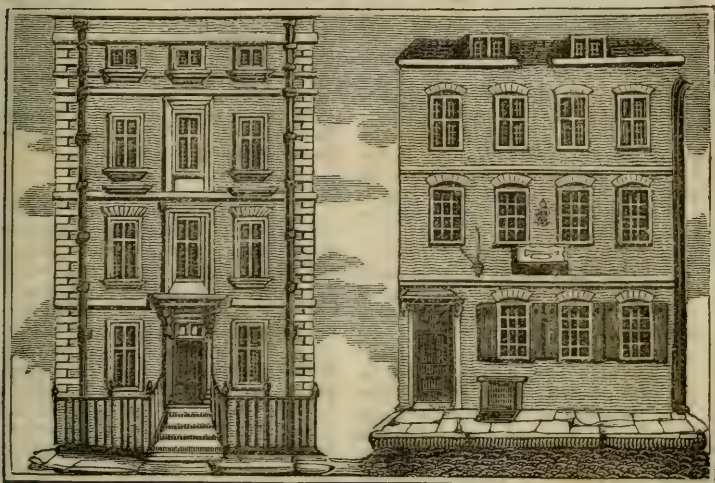
At Belan, county of Kildare, the Right Hon. John Stratford, earl of Aldborough.

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RECEIVING HOUSES OF THE SPECTATOR AND TATLER.

TRIFLES light as air, when connected with men of genius, and associated with hallowed literature, become interesting to every well-attuned mind. Hence many persons will feel gratified in having presented to them fac-similes of the premises so celebrated in the classic days of the *Spectator* and *Tatler*, when statesmen were either men of letters, or their patrons, and when nobility was dignified by the familiar association of genius. The house in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, where letters were received for the *Spectator*, at that time bore the name of *Squire's Coffee House*; and the *Trumpet*, in Shire-Lane, Temple Bar, whence the *Tatlers* were dated, still exists as the *Duke-of-York public-house*. Subjoined also is the house at SANDY END, between Chelsea and Fulham, (for which we are indebted to *Falkner's History*,) where Addison resided during the greater part of the period in which the *Spectator* was published.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*SKETCHES, ILLUSTRATIVE of the PRESENT
STATE of CHARACTERS in the ACTIVE
WORLD.

"The spectacles with which the stars
He reads, in smallest characters."—Butler.

IT is intended to give, in the successive numbers of the Monthly Magazine, sketches of the present state of the active world in the most conspicuous characters of the day: Eloquence in its different forms, —senatorial, forensic, and clerical; Personal Display, as it is found on the stage, in the orchestra, or in the dance; Painting and Sculpture, in their various styles; and Literature and Science, as found in the various classes of authors.

SKETCH 1.—*The British Senate.*

We shall give the foremost place to the House of Commons; because it contains the greater number of eminent men, is the theatre of their eloquence in the earlier and more glowing period of life, and occupies the greatest share of the public attention.

As the object of the House of Commons is not rhetorical display, but real and important business, its oratory ought not to be measured by the scholastic rules. Its members are drawn from all ranks of society, have enjoyed all the varied styles of education, from the most perfect mental culture down to almost none; many of them have their parliamentary attention occasionally, or habitually, disturbed by the exercise of laborious professions, by the superintendence of extensive and complicated business, or by the gaiety of high life; and they are not confined to any fixed rules, but allowed the utmost range, both of subject and of language. To such men, the formulæ of Cicero and Quintilian do not apply. Their preparation, their aggregation, and their labours, are all *sui-generis*; and, therefore, they ought to be judged by a standard for which there is no precedent in the annals of other nations. Their eloquence may, in the strictest sense of the term, be called British; and, as such, it requires a system, and a nomenclature, peculiar to itself.

In that which we shall adopt as the key to the tabular sketch which is given in this article, we shall study clearness and simplicity, rather than any accordance with existing systems; and, by so doing, we shall be able to throw many minor particulars under

one head, which, when we come to treat of the bar, the pulpit, and the stage, will have to be separated. Our object will be to give a summary of the powers of each speaker, and an estimate of the effect which those powers produce, both within the walls of St. Stephen's, and upon the public without; subjoining, at the same time, that species or variety of oratory, which is the distinguishing characteristic of each speaker.

The whole appearance of a senatorial orator may be described under the three general heads, of

1. Intellectual capacity.
2. External conduct.
3. Practical effect.

1. Under the first of these, may be comprehended all the original powers, and all the acquired knowledge, which a speaker brings to the management of his subject: the perception which enables him to understand the subject itself; the learning, which enables him to throw light upon it from other subjects; the abstraction and analysis, by which he clears it of darkness and difficulty; the combination, by which he makes the several parts of it to bear upon, and illustrate each other; the arrangement, by which he makes the chain of it to flow clear, smooth, and unbroken; the irony, by which he turns into ridicule that which cannot be explained or argued away; the wit, by which he dazzles his hearers, that they may not be able to see the weak parts; the acuteness, by which he anticipates and shakes the objections of his antagonist, or turns his attacks after they are made; and the vigilance and self-command, by which, amid an apparent whirlwind of passions, he preserves his equanimity and poise.

2. Under the second may be included, all the machinery and movements of language, of the eye, the body, and the limbs, by which he gives effect to his intellectual power. The whole of that strength, or weakness, of sound and of statuary, which produces an impression without regard to the matter spoken; and which increases, or diminishes, in a very wonderful degree, the impression which that matter produces. We find, for instance, that a cock of the eye, a curl of the lip, or a movement of the body, in one speaker, speaks at once powerfully, and to the soul; while the best chosen words of another fall effectless to the ground. When, for instance, the figure of Brougham

Brougham begins to coil up like a snake; when his features are puckered and corrugated into the centre of his face; when his voice at once sinks a whole octave; when his teeth are gnashed together, and his eyes look out from the folds of his brows like tigers from an Indian jungle; then, one feels as if the object at which he is to hurl his invective were writhing in all the agonies of torture and of death. The very air of the House seems to become murky; the impression is the same as during that dark and dreadful pause, when the lightning is forming in the cloud; and the *small men* crouch and tremble, uncertain where the bolt may take effect. In like manner, when Burdett pulls himself up, and curls his lip in all its pride, a feeling of inferiority shoots irresistibly through the House; and, when the wit of Canning is about to flash and sparkle, one can see every feature of his face glowing with a pointed and arrowy flame, each in the act of winging its way, to the utter confusion and discomfiture of some hapless wight.

3. Under the third may be summed up the power and impression of the whole. The power is always an exact aggregate of the capacity and display; but not so with the impression. That is also measured by real or supposed moral worth, and by influence, such as that of place, wealth, or name. Farther, it is twofold in itself; for, as the House does not purely and perfectly represent the nation, either in a political or in an intellectual sense, so that which produces a strong effect upon the House has often but a weak one upon the Nation, and *vice versa*. The internal effect, in as far as it depends upon the mere powers of the speaker, without regard to his moral worth or influence, is regulated more by the manner than by the matter; while the effect out of doors is regulated chiefly by the matter itself.

The general heads which have been enumerated, and in so far explained, may be farther subdivided thus,

Intellectual	{	Resources
		Judgment
		Logic
		Self-possession
External	{	Voice
		Language
		Style
		Manner
		Expression
Effect	{	Power
		Impression

1. *Resources*.—These are either in-

herent or acquired. The inherent are of various kinds,—as imagination, wit, intuitive perception, and that undeniable faculty called common sense. The acquired are literary, scientific, practical, common-place, mere memory, topical, and a variety of others.

2. *Judgment*.—Is that faculty by which a speaker makes a proper selection from his resources. It varies in degree more than in kind.

3. *Logic*.—Is used to denote the mode in which the matters selected by the judgment are put together. Its varieties are in kind. It may be specious, subtle, close, clear, forcible, diffuse, satisfactory, and many others, which can be understood from the bare mention of the epithet.

4. *Self-possession*.—Guards a man alike from the artillery of his antagonists, and from the recoil of his own. It varies in degree.

5. *Voice*.—This may be distinguished both according to the power and the feeling of its tones; and the extent to which voice, considered in the abstract, may heighten the whole power of a speaker, will depend upon the quality of these taken singly, and also upon their harmony in respect to each other.

6. *Language*.—Is used with reference to the mere words and phrases. It may be elegant, showy, strong, correct, plain, happy, coarse, feeble, &c.

7. *Style*.—Is applied, not to the delivery of the speech, but to the speech itself. It may be neat, simple, natural, artless, flippant, colloquial, elaborate, clear, forcible, &c.

8. *Manner*.—Is used, to denote the general bearing of the speaker,—the way in which he balances his body and delivers his words. It may be austere, mild, theatrical, gentle, conceited, artificial, familiar, unassuming, haughty, petulant, grating, reserved, &c.

9. *Expression*.—This is used to denote, as it were, the intellectuality of the manner; the spirit which breathes from the form, and utters itself in the voice. It may be open, candid, manly, sombre, diffident, sbrewd, arrogant, cool, irresolute, firm, honest, hypocritical, suspicious, &c.

10. *Power*.—This being the sum of the others, will vary in degree.

11. *Impression*.—Is a matter, not of reasoning, but of experiment, as it depends upon the extrinsic circumstances of worth and influence. We shall consider it both with reference to the House, and without.

TABULAR ESTIMATE OF SOME LEADING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAMES.	INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY.				EXTERNAL APPEARANCE.				EFFECT.		Predominating Character.	
	Resources.	Judgment.	Logic.	Self-possession.	Voice.	Language.	Style.	Manner.	Expression.	Power.		Impression.
Mr. CANNING.	<i>Inherent</i> , considerable; <i>acquired</i> , light and lively, rather than profound.	Considerable.	Specious and tolerably clear.	Considerable.	Deep.	Showy.	Elaborate.	Theatrical.	Open and manly.	Very great.	In the House great; without, considerable. Perhaps increasing in both.	Wit.
Mr. BROUGHAM.	<i>Inherent</i> , very considerable; <i>acquired</i> , various rather than profound.	Great.	Close and powerful.	Very great.	Loud & clear.	Strong.	Clear and forcible.	Austere.	Sombre, but shrewd.	Immense.	Very great, both in the House and without.	Strong invective.
Mr. F. ROBINSON.	Both <i>inherent</i> and <i>acquired</i> , very considerable.	Admirable.	Clear and satisfactory.	Doubtful.	Soft.	Correct.	Simple and natural.	Mild and prepossessing.	Candid and diffident.	Great.	Great, both in the House and without.	Reasoning.
Sir F. BURDETT.	<i>Inherent</i> , great, but not cultivated.	Dubious.	Clear, but occasionally interrupted.	Considerable.	Very soft.	Happy.	Artless, but at times involved.	Haughty and reserved.	Firm.	Great.	Great, both in the House and without.	Declamation.
Mr. HUSKISSON.	<i>Inherent</i> , very great; <i>acquired</i> , also very great, and more profound than lively.	Very great.	Perspicuous and acute.	Complete.	Wiry.	Plain.	Simple.	Unassuming, but decided.	Shrewd and firm.	Very great.	Very great, both in the House and without.	Reasoning.
Mr. RICARDO.	<i>Inherent</i> , very great; <i>acquired</i> , limited and topical.	Admirable.	Subtle.	Perfect.	Small.	Plain.	Neat.	Gentle.	Candid.	Great.	Great, both in the House and without.	Reasoning.
Mr. PEEL.	<i>Inherent</i> , not great; <i>acquired</i> , common-place.	Sometimes defective.	Confused.	Not great.	Clear.	Common.	Flippant.	Conceited.	Irresolute & suspicious.	Not very great.	Moderate, rather decreasing.	Canting.
Sir J. MACINTOSH.	<i>Inherent</i> , great; <i>acquired</i> , showy, rather than philosophic or practical.	Considerable.	Clear, but diffuse.	Considerable.	Croaking.	Showy.	Rhetorical.	Artificial.	Doubtful.	Great.	In the House great, but not lasting; without, increasing.	Declamation.

Mr. WYNNE.	<i>Inherent, limited; acquired, formal and common-place.</i>	Very deficient.	Imperfect.	Considerable.	Squeaking.	Feeble.	Confused.	Grating.	Arrogant.	Inconsiderable.	Small.	Retailing.
Mr. HUME.	<i>Inherent, considerable; acquired, details, rather than general principles.</i>	Variable.	Defective.	Complete.	Strong	Plain.	Harsh & unconnected.	Hard.	Cool.	Great.	In the House, not very great; without, very great.	Intuitive perception.
Mr. TIERNEY.	<i>Inherent, great; acquired, very limited.</i>	Considerable.	Forcible, but not always close.	Complete.	Clear.	Happy.	Colloquial, but neat.	Familiar.	Shrewd.	Very great.	In the House, considerable; without, not so great.	Irony.
Mr. HOBHOUSE.	<i>Both inherent and acquired, limited.</i>	Questionable.	Rather loose.	Considerable.	Unmusical, but harsh	Strong,	Inflated.	Forward.	Pert.	Limited.	Limited, both in the House and without.	Cavilling.
Sir R. WILSON.	<i>Both inherent and acquired, very moderate.</i>	Defective.	Vague and interrupted	Doubtful	Wiry.	Unequal.	Sketchy.	Violent.	Querulous.	Limited.	Very limited.	Asserting.
Mr. WILBERFORCE.	<i>Both inherent and acquired, considerable.</i>	Moderate.	Subtle, but often confused.	Perfect.	Silvery	Flowing.	Loosely rhetorical.	Insinuating	Smooth.	Great.	Very great, both in the House and without.	Persuasion.
Mr. J. MACDONALD.	<i>Inherent, moderate; acquired, considerable.</i>	Moderate.	Connected, but not clear.	Very considerable.	Clear.	Plain.	Natural.	Mild.	Candid.	Considerable.	Considerable, both in the House and without.	Reasoning.
Mr. ABERCROMBY.	<i>Both inherent and acquired, moderate.</i>	Very great.	Clear, but formal.	Complete.	Hard.	Simple.	Simple.	Decided.	Candid.	Considerable.	Considerable, both in the House and without.	Reasoning.
Mr. PLUNKETT.	<i>Both inherent and acquired, very considerable.</i>	Very great.	Acute, but occasionally sophistical.	Perfect.	Sharp.	Choice.	Uncommonly neat and pointed	Very decided and imposing.	Energetic.	Immense	Very great in the House; without, considerable.	Keen invective.
Sir J. COPELY.	<i>Inherent, great; acquired, considerable.</i>	Great.	Close, but partial.	Complete.	Uninflectible.	Plain.	Neat.	Forcible.	Shrewd.	Great.	Very considerable, both in the House and without.	Reasoning.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I WAS recently called upon to submit plans, and to give an estimate, for erecting works, and laying 7,500 yards of street-mains for lighting a small city in the sister kingdom, where 160 street-lamps, and 500 private lights, would be required to be supplied with gas; but, whilst I was engaged in making the necessary arrangements, &c. a doubt arose in the minds of the principal inhabitants as to whether coal-gas or oil-gas ought to be used (principally on the score of economy); and, to satisfy their minds on the subject, I made the calculations of which the following is a correct copy.

April 17, 1823; T. S. PECKSTON.
46, *Marshall-street, Westminster.*

Estimate for Coal-gas.

Expense of erecting the necessary Buildings, forming tanks, and building a boundary wall to the station: this item also includes the money required for purchasing ground to erect the works upon	£4,630
Expense of Apparatus, viz. retorts, condenser, purifiers, gas-holders, connections, valves, &c.	2,800
Expense of furnishing and laying down in the streets 7,500 yards of main-pipe, with the necessary syphons, bends, branches, &c. of filling-in the ground, and re-paving over the trenches, also fitting-up 160 public lamps, leaving the whole ready for lighting	4,070

Money required to be invested as Capital

To supply the lights already mentioned with coal-gas for one year, would require 7,022,000 cubic feet of gas to be generated, and such quantity would be procured from 790 tons of Wigan Orrol, or Newcastle coal, provided the retorts were worked at a proper temperature. The profit and loss account of such an establishment for one year would, in such case, stand as follows:—

Expenditure: this includes the salaries of officers, wages of mechanics and labourers, cost of coals and lime used, and the expense of wear and tear, all repairs, &c. £2,085 14 0

Receipts, viz —

Rental for 500 shop-lights, at 4l. each	£2000 0 0
Rental for 160 street-lights, at 2l. each	320 0 0
Value of products, viz. coke, tar, ammonia, &c.	908 6 8

3,228 6 8

Here the difference between the annual receipts and expenditure is 1,142l. 12s. 8d. or at the rate of nearly ten per cent. profit on 11,500l. (the capital invested,) after paying all the current expenses of the establishment.

To ascertain the cost price to the manufacturer of 1000 cubic feet of coal-gas, we must proceed thus:—

To the annual current expenditure	£2,085 14 0
Add the interest of money invested as capital (11,500l.) at six per cent.	690 0 0
	2,775 14 0

From which deduct the value of products, viz. coke, tar, ammonia, &c. 908 6 8

The difference is 1,867 7 4
Or the real cost of generating 7,022,000 cubic feet of coal gas; therefore, as
Cubic Feet. £ C. F. s. d.
7,022,000 : 1,867 :: 1000 : 5 3½ nearly,
which in round numbers we may call 5s. 6d.

Estimate for Oil-gas.

Expense of erecting the necessary buildings, forming a tank, and building a boundary wall to the station: this item also includes the money required for purchasing ground to erect the works upon	£2,550
Expense of Apparatus, viz. retorts, washing vessels, connections, valves, &c.	1,460
Expense of furnishing and laying down in the streets 7,500 yards of main-pipe, with the necessary bends, branches, syphons, &c. of filling-in the ground and repairing over the trenches, also of fitting-up 160 public lamps, leaving the whole ready for lighting	3,990

Money required to be invested as capital

8,000
Taking for granted that 3 cubic feet of oil-gas are equal in illuminating power to 10 of coal-gas, (the proportion named by some of the most sanguine of the oil-gas manufacturers,) there would require 2,106,600 cubic feet of oil-gas to be generated in one year to supply the lights as mentioned before; and as, from information received from an intelligent manufacturer of oil-gas, it appears that a ton of good whale oil, which can be purchased for 22l. produces 25,000 cubic feet of gas, it follows that 84½ tons would require to be used for producing 2,106,600. The profit and loss account of such an establishment for one year would, in such case, stand thus:—

Expenditure: this includes the salaries of officers, wages of mechanics and labourers, cost of oil and fuel for heating the retorts, and the expense of

wear

wear and tear, all repairs, &c.	£2,443 18 0
Receipts: rental for shop and street lights.....	2,520 0 0

Difference.. 123 18 0

—Here the annual receipts are 123*l.* 18*s.* short of the current expenses of the establishment, leaving the interest of the money invested as capital unpaid, and which at six per cent. amounts to 480*l.* per ann.

To ascertain the cost price to the manufacturer of 1000 cubic-feet of oil-gas, we must proceed thus:—

To the annual current expenditure	£2443 18 0
Add the interest of the money invested as capital (8,000 <i>l.</i>) at six per cent.....	480 0 0

The sum.....2,923 18 0

is the cost of generating 2,106,600 cubic feet

Cubic Feet. £ *s.*

of oil-gas; therefore, as 2,106,600 : 2,923 18

C. F. *s. d.*

:: 1000 : 27 9, which in round numbers we

may call 28*s.*

Comparison as to the cost of obtaining a specific quantity of light from oil-gas and from coal-gas, admitting 3,000 cubic feet of oil-gas to be equal in illuminating power to 10,000 cubic feet of coal-gas:—3,000 cubic feet of oil-gas, at 28*s.* equal to 4*l.* 4*s.* and 10,000 cubic feet of coal-gas, at 5*s.* 6*d.* equal to 2*l.* 15*s.*

But we do not allow the above comparison to be correct, having the authority of the first chemists in this country for stating the proportions by measure:—1 oil-gas equal in illuminating power to a little more than 2 coal-gas. And a series of experiments, made at Bristol, in January last, with considerable care, by Mr. William Herapath and Mr. Samuel Rootsey, both professional men, (not actuated by party feeling, but simply by a desire to ascertain the truth,) show that 1 cubic foot of oil-gas gives nearly as much light as 2½ cubic feet of coal-gas, viz. to 2.24 cubic feet. Therefore 3,000 feet of oil-gas, at 28*s.* will be 4*l.* 4*s.*; and 6,720 feet of coal-gas, at 5*s.* 6*d.*, about 1*l.* 17*s.*—We may therefore consider that a quantity of coal-gas can be manufactured for 37*l.* (coals being 1*l.* 6*s.* per ton,) which would give as much light as oil-gas, costing the manufacturer 84*l.* when oil sells at 22*l.* per ton. T. S. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL Europe has been filled with horror during the past month, by the tragical loss of a sailing packet, passing between Ireland and England, by which at least one hundred confiding and helpless passengers lost their lives. The circumstance is sufficiently afflicting to humanity in gene-

ral, but is of special importance in a public point of view, as the connection of two great countries, politically and socially united, depends on such mode of communication. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the event was occasioned by no violence of nature, and took place at no considerable distance from land, during a calm, when no chance of danger ought to have been incurred.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of our modern statutes, a new one seems necessary to protect passengers by sea and land. Whenever a public ship is lost, whatever be the circumstances, the captain is invariably tried by a court-martial. Why should not a similar provision exist in regard to private vessels? The captain should in all cases be held responsible; and he takes it on himself, by the arbitrary and uncontrolled power which he assumes over crew and passengers in every thing that relates to the management of the vessel. Where the lives of helpless persons are implicated, negligence should be held culpable; and the desertion of the vessel, till every thing possible has been done to rescue the passengers, should be held highly penal.

It is often replied, in such cases, that a captain or a coachman runs a common risk. But this is not true. Passengers often, too often, lose their lives, while the conductors escape. Seafaring men can generally swim, and coachmen are too adroit, in a moment of danger, to allow themselves to be hurt. It is true, in storms, captains are often lost; and, in some cases of casualty, coachmen suffer; but, in these cases, nature is to blame, and the conduct of neither captain nor coachman are called in question. It is in cases where nature is not in fault that the public require special legal protection.*

As I have proved on another occasion, it is the fixed parts of a vessel

out

* In a popular discussion, popular language is used, and some would, impiously, as the writer thinks, have put *providence* in place of *nature*, which latter word means merely the complication of circumstances producing an event. But, in truth, neither providence, nor that complication termed nature, are to be blamed, but man alone, who, in venturing upon the sea, or on a coach, places him out of, or above, nature, and exposes himself to a course of things, independently of himself, of which he volunteers

out of, or above, the water, which sink the parts within the water. No vessel could sink if disburthened of heavy substances, if masts were cut away, and if all its parts were brought as much as possible within the water. Were this done in all cases of bilged vessels, they would float even till their parts fell to pieces by rotting.

But, independently of this principle, taught by philosophy, the masts, yards, bowsprit, &c. &c. afford excellent ma-

volunteers the hazard; as gales of wind, rocks, fire, bad roads, animal impetuosity, bad workmanship, &c., escape from which is impossible, without precautions corresponding to the hazards, and to his unnatural situation. Providence operates by general laws, to which all nature must submit itself, or be destroyed, or run the risk of being destroyed; and, when men place themselves in situations, not in strict accordance with their relations to the rest of nature, they, in fact, challenge nature, and must guard against their own presumption, or abide the consequences without murmuring. Being free to do what they can, they venture to sea and take the chance of inevitable storms, which, for general purposes, are necessary and salutary; but the same motive which leads them to make their vessel water-tight, ought to induce them to adopt every other precaution while they thus make war on, or take the chances of, superior natural phenomena. Nine out of ten of the accidents of life are owing to the war which men thus make on the laws of nature; and then they arraign providence, or expect miracles to be wrought to counteract their own presumption. The object of this note is, however, the correction of vulgar errors in regard to Providence, and not to question the general worth of improvements on which social happiness depends. Let us continue to voyage and travel, and to direct the powers of nature to our enjoyments; but for consequences of our temerity, or want of caution, do not let us blame either nature or providence. Neither are answerable for our ignorance, our shortsightedness, or our convenient presumption. Men who walk upon the earth, within the exact scope of their natural powers, seldom meet with accidents; but, if they train a horse, ride in a carriage, build a lofty house, manufacture gunpowder, or make a voyage at sea, they expose themselves to chances of many dangers, against which they ought to guard indefinitely; but, if the victims of any oversight, the fault, when duly considered, is neither in Nature, nor in that bountiful Providence which has provided all that is strictly necessary without such risks.

materials for a raft or rafts, the construction of which is facilitated by the rigging, and numerous ropes on-board of every vessel. The weight of the masts, &c. being removed, the time of foundering would at least be postponed, and the chances of escape increased.

Nor is water the only ground of apprehension on-board of ship, for fire equally endangers those who cannot swim, if the vessel be not provided with as many boats as in case of necessity would convey ashore all the passengers which she undertakes to carry.

It appears, that this recent tragedy was caused by the packet depending on wind, the most uncertain of powers, —instead of steam, the most certain; and a lesson is hereby taught, that no person, who values his own life, or the feelings of friends, ought hereafter to trust himself in a sailing packet. But, at the same time, the legislature should direct, that even steam-packets ought to be provided with sufficient boats to guard passengers against the treble contingency of explosion, fire, and casualty of the sea. If the necessary number of boats are deemed inconvenient, then, as an alternative, every vessel conveying passengers should be provided with a full complement of Malleison's life-preservers, or any other of the cheap and simple contrivances by which persons unable to swim may be kept afloat till assistance reaches them. Till such law is passed, every passenger should not omit to provide himself with some such escape as part of his store for the voyage.

The public have the checks in their own hands; but what is the business of ail, is usually performed by none; hence the necessity of legislatures and legislation. But, while these fail, no man ought to make a voyage in any packet depending on the uncertain powers of wind, nor even in any packet propelled by steam, unless she be provided with means of escape in boats, or in a stock of life-preservers, or without taking a life-preserver for his own use in any case of emergency.

The ordinary security of the voyage, the calmness of the weather, and the sobriety of the captain and crew, are no guarantees against danger; and it therefore ought not to be incurred, when it may be as easily guarded against as neglected.

COMMON SENSE.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE CITIES, TOWNS, &c. where the ART of PRINTING was INTRODUCED in the FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Dates	PLACES.	FIRST IMPRESSIONS, with known Date.	NAMES of the FIRST PRINTERS.
1457	Mayence.	Psalmorum codex, in folio.	Joan. Fust. & Petrus Schoiffer. (Joan. Gutenberg.)
1461	Bamberg.	Recueil des fables, germanicè, folio.	Albert Pfister.
1465	Subbiaco.	Lactantii opera, 4to.	Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz.
1467	Rome.	Ciceronis epistolæ familiares, 4to.	The same.
1467	Elfeld.	Vocabularium ex quo, 4to.	Henry and Nic. Bechtermuntze, & Wigandus Splies.
1467	Cologne.	S. Augst. de Singul. clericor, 4to.	Ulricus Zel, or Zell, of Hanau
1468	Augsbourg.	Meditationes vitæ Christi, folio.	Ginther Zainer, of Reutlingen.
1469	Venice.	Ciceronis epistolæ familiares, folio.	Joannes de Spira.
1469	Milan.	Miracoli de la glor. V. Maria, 4to.	Philippus de Lavagna.
1470	Nurenberg.	Comestorium vitiorum, folio.	Joannes Sensenschmidt, (1472).
1470	Paris.	Epistolæ Gasparini Pergamensis, 4to.	Ulricus Gering, M. Crantz, and M. Friburger, of Colmar.
1470	Foligno.	Leon. Aretini de Bello Italico, folio.	Emilien de Orfinis.
1470	Treves.	Hist. de indulgentia B. Francisci, 4to.	Joan. Reynardi.
1470	Verona.	La Batracomiomachia, 4to.	Joan. de Verona (1472).
1471	Strasbourg.	Gratiani decretum, folio.	Henricus Eggstein (Johan. Mentel).
1471	Spire.	Postilla super Apocalypsim, 4to.	Petrus Drach (1477).
1471	Tréviso.	Mercurius Trimegister, 4to.	Gerardus de Lisa, of Flanders.
1471	Bologna.	Ovidii opera, folio.	Balthazar Azzoguidi.
1471	Ferrara.	Martialis epigram. 4to.	Andreas Belfortis.
1471	Naples.	Bartholi de Saxo Ferrato lectura, folio.	Sixtus Riessinger, of Strasbourg.
1471	Pavia.	Johann. Matthæi de Gradibus opera medica, folio.	Anton. de Carcano, or de Carclano (1476).
1471	Florence.	Comment. Servii in Virgil, folio.	Bernard Cennini and son.
1472	Crémone.	Angeli de Perusio lectura, folio.	Dion. de Paravisino and Steph. de Merlinis de Leucho.
1472	Fivizzano.	Virgilius, folio.	Jacobus, Baptista Sacerdos, and Alexander.
1472	Padua.	La Fiametta di Boccaccio, 4to.	Barth. de Valdezochio and Mart. de Septem Arboribus.
1472	Mantua.	Tractatus Maleficiorum, folio.	Petrus Adam de Michaelibus
1472	Montereal.	S. Antonini de instruct. confes. 4to.	Ant. Mathiæ de Antuerpiæ, and Balthasar Corderius.
1472	Jesi.	Comedia di Dante, folio.	Frideicus Veronensis.
1472	Munster.	Roderici speculum, folio.	Helias Helye, or de Louffen.
1472	Parma.	Plutarchus de liberis educandis, 4to.	Andreas Portilia.
1473	Brescia.	Statuta Brixia, folio.	Thomas Ferrandus.
1473	Messina.	Vita di S. Hieronimo, 4to.	Henricus Alding.
1473	Ulm.	Opus de Mysterio missæ, 4to.	Joan. Zainer, of Reutlingen.
1473	Buda.	Cronica Hungarorum, folio.	Andreas Hess.
1473	Laugingen.	S. Aug. de Consensu Evangelistarum, fol.	No name.
1473	Mersbourg.	S. Aug. de Quæstionibus Orosii, 4to.	Lucas Brandis.
1473	Alost.	Speculum conversionis peccator, 4to.	Theodoricus Martens.
1473	Utrecht.	Historia scholastica novi Testam. folio.	Nicolas Ketelaer, and Ger. de Leempt.
1473	Lyon.	Lotharii Diaconi cardinalis compendium breve, 4to.	Bartholomæus Buyer.
1473	St. Ursio.	J. Duns Scotus, super tertio sententiarum, folio.	Joannes de Rheno.
1474	Vicenza.	Dita mundi, folio.	Leonardus Achates, of Bâlc.

Dates	PLACES.	FIRST IMPRESSIONS, with known Date.	NAMES of the FIRST PRINTERS.
1474	Côma.	Tractatus de appellationibus, folio.	Ambrosius de Orcho, and Dionys. de Paravicino.
1474	Turin.	Breviarum romanum, 8vo.	Joh. Fabri and Joanninus de Petro.
1474	Geneva.	Summa Pisanella, folio.	Matthias Moravus and Mich de Monacho.
1474	Savona.	Boëtius de Consol. philosophiæ, 4to.	Johannes Bonnus.
1474	Eslingen.	Th. de Aquino in Job., folio.	Conradus Fyner.
1474	Basle.	Der Sassen Spiegel, folio.	Bernardus Richel (Berthol- dus Rodt).
1474	Val St. Marie.	Breviarium Moguntin. 4to.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
1474	Valence.	Trobes de la S. V. Maria, 4to.	Alonzo Fernandez de Cor- dova and L. Palmart (1478).
1474	Louvain.	Commoda ruralia, folio.	Joannes de Westphalia.
1474	Westminster.	The Game at Chess, folio.	William Caxton.
1475	Lubeck.	Rudimentum Novitiorum, folio.	Lucas Brandis, of Schass.
1475	Burgdorff.	Tractatus de apparitionibus, folio.	No name.
1475	Blauburren.	Ob ein Man sey zu nemem Weib, &c.	Conradus Manecz.
1475	Cagli.	Masei Vegii de Morte Astianactis, 4to.	Robertus de Fano and Ber- nardinus de Bergamo.
1475	Casell.	Vitæ Sanctorum, 4to.	Jean Fabri.
1475	Modena.	Virgilius, folio.	Joan. Vurster, of Campido- nia.
1475	Pérouse.	Verulami, de Arte grammatica, 4to.	Henricus Clayn, of Ulm (1476).
1475	Piève di Sacco.	Quatuor ordines, hebraicè, folio.	R. Mescullam, of Kotzi.
1475	Plaisanza.	Biblia Latina, 4to.	Joan. Petrus de Ferratis.
1475	Reggio.	R. Salomon Jarchi in Pentateuchum, folio.	Abraham Garton.
1475	Barcelona.	Valasti de Tarenta, de Epidemia, 4to.	Nicolaus Spindeler (1478).
1475	Saragossa.	Manipulus Curatorum, folio.	Matthæus Flandrus.
1476	Antwerp.	Thesaurus pauperum, folio.	Theodoricus Martens, of Alost.
1476	Bruges.	Bocace, du déchiect des nobles, &c. folio.	Colard Mansion.
1476	Brussels.	Gnotosolitis, folio.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
1476	Nova Plzna.	Statuta synodalia Pragensia, 4to.	No name.
1476	Rostock.	Lactantii opera, folio.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
1476	Polliano.	Petrarca, degli huomini famosi, 4to.	Innocentius Zicetus, and Felix Antiquarius.
1476	Trent.	De obitu pueri Simonis, 4to.	Hermannus Schindeleyp.
1477	Delft.	Biblia, belgice, folio.	Jacob Jacobs, and Maurice Yemants.
1477	Deventer.	Reductorium Bibliæ, folio.	Richard Passroet.
1477	Gouda.	Epistelen en evangelien, folio.	Gerard Leeu, or Leew.
1477	Angers.	Manipulus curatorum, folio.	Joan. de Turre, and Joan. Morelli.
1477	Palermo.	Consuetudines Panormi, 4to.	Andreas de Wormatia.
1477	Ascoli.	Cronica de S. Isidoro Menore, 4to.	Guillelmus de Linis.
1477	Lucca.	Les triumphes de Petrarque, folio.	Barthol. de Civitali.
1477	Seville.	Sacramentale, 4to.	A. M. de la Talla, B. Se- gura, and Alonso dei Puerto.
1478	Cosenza.	Dell' immortalità dell' anima, 4to.	Octavianus Salomonius, of Mantfredonia.
1478	Colle.	Dioscorides, latinè, folio.	Joannes Alemanus, of Me- demblick.
1478	Chablis.	Des bonnes mœurs, folio.	Pierre le Rouge.
1478	Geneva.	Le livre des Saintes Auges, folio.	Adam Steynschawer, of Schuinfordia (1480).
1478	Oxford.	Expositio in symbolum, 4to.	Theodore Rood (1481).
1478	Prague.	Statum utraquisticorum articuli, folio.	No name.
1478	Monast. Sorten.	Leonardi Aretini comœdia, &c. folio.	No name.
1478	Eichstett.	Summa hostiensis, folio.	Michel Reyser.
1479	Wurtzburg.	Breviarium herbipolense, folio.	Stephanus Dold, Jeorius Ryser, & Joan. Bekenhub.

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1479	Zwoll.	Summæ Petri Hispani, folio.	Joannes de Vollehoë.
1479	Nimèguen.	Epistola de privilegiis Ord. Mendicant. 4to.	No name.
1479	Pignerol.	Boëtius, de Consol. philosophiæ, folio.	Jacobus de Rubeis.
1479	Tusculano.	Æsopi fabulæ, 4to.	Gabriel Petri.
1479	Tolosa.	Tractatus de Jure emphiteotico, folio.	Joannes Teutonicus.
1479	Poitiers.	Breviarium historiale, 4to.	Joan. Bouyer, and Guil- laume Bouchet (1499).
1479	Lerida.	Breviarium Illerdense, folio.	Henricus Botel.
1480	Oudenarde.	Herm. de Petra Sermones, folio.	Arnoldus Cæsaris.
1480	Hasselt.	Epistelen en Evangelien, 4to.	No name.
1480	Nonantola.	Breviarium romanum, 4to.	Georgius, and Anselmus de Mischinis.
1480	Reggio.	Nic. Perotti Rudim. gram., 4to.	Barthol. and Laurentius de Bruschis.
1480	Friuli.	Platina de honesta voluptate, 4to.	Gerardus de Flandria.
1480	Caen.	Horatii epistolæ, 4to.	Jac. Durandus, and Egidius Quijoue.
1480	St. Alban's.	Laur. Guil. de Saona, Rhetorica nova, 4to.	No name.
1481	Salamanca.	Nebrixa, introductiones latinæ, folio.	Leo Alemanus, and Lupus Sanz (1496).
1481	Leipsic.	Glosa super apocalipsim, 4to.	Marcus Brand (1484).
1481	Casal.	Ovidii Epist. heroides, folio.	Guill. de Canepa Nova, of Campanilibus.
1481	Urbino.	Marii Philæphi Epistolarium, 4to.	Henricus de Colonia (1493).
1481	Vienne, France.	Nic. de Clemangis de Lapsu Justitiæ, 4to.	Pierre Schenck.
1481	Aurach.	Leben der Heiligen, folio.	Conradus Fyner.
1482	Zamora.	Mendoza, vita Christi, folio.	Antonius Centenera.
1482	Aquila.	Vite de Plutarcho, folio.	Adam Rotwil, Alemannus.
1482	Erfort.	Quæstiones in libros Arist. de anima, 4to.	Paulus Wider de Hornbach.
1482	Memmingen.	Fasciculus temporum, folio.	Albertus Kunne.
1482	Passau.	Epistola de Morte S. Hieronimi, 4to.	Conradus Stahel, and Bened. Mayr.
1482	Reutlingen.	Summa Pisani, folio.	Johan. Ottmar.
1482	Vienna, Austria.	Manipulus Curatorum, 4to.	Joh. Winterburg (1492).
1482	Promentour.	Doctrinal de Sapience, folio.	Louis Guerin.
1483	Magdeburg.	Officium Missæ, 4to.	Albertus Rauenstein and Joachimus Westval.
1483	Stockholm.	Dialogus creaturarum, 4to.	Joh. Snell.
1483	Ghent.	Guil. Rhetorica divina, 4to.	Arnoldus Cæsaris.
1483	Troyes.	Breviarium Trecentæ, 8vo.	Guil. le Rouge (1492).
1483	Schiedam.	Le Chevalier Delibere, 4to.	No name.
1483	Haarlem.	Formulæ Novitiorum, 4to.	Joh. Andriesson.
1483	Culembourg.	Speculum human. salv. belgiæ, 4to.	Jean Veldener.
1483	Leyden.	De Cronike van Holland, &c. 4to.	Heynricus Heynrici.
1483	Pisa.	Franc. de Accoltis consilia, folio.	Laurentius and Angelus Florentini (1484).
1483	Gironne.	Memorial del pecador, folio.	Mathieu Vendrell.
1484	Bois-le-Duc.	Tondalus Vysioen, 4to.	Ger. Leempt, of Novimagio.
1484	Winterperg.	Albertus Magnus de Eucharistia.	Joannes Alacraw.
1484	Chamberri.	Baudoyne, comte de Flandres, folio.	Antonius Neyret.
1484	Breand-Loudé- hac.	Le Songe de la Pucelle, 4to.	Robin Foucquet.
1484	Rennes.	Coustumes de Brétagne, 12mo.	Pierre Belleesculce and Josse.
1484	Sienna.	Paul. de Castro, lectura, folio.	Henri de Colonia.
1484	Soncino.	Delectus Margaritarum, hebraicè, 4to.	Josias Salomon and asso- ciates.
1484	Novi.	Summa Baptistiniana, 4to.	Nicol Girardengus.
1485	Heidelberg.	Hugonis Sermones, folio.	Fridericus Misch (1488).
1485	Ratisbon.	Liber Missalis Ratisbonnensis, folio.	Joan. Sensenschmidt and Beckenhaub.
1485	Vercell.	Nic. de Auximo suppl. sum. Pisan., 8vo.	Jacobinus Suigus, of St. Germano.
1485	Peschia.	La Confessione de S. Bern. da Sienna, 4to.	Franc. Cenni.

300 *Table of the Cities, &c. where Printing was introduced.* [May 1,

Dates	PLACES.	FIRST IMPRESSIONS, with known Date.	NAMES of the FIRST PRINTERS.
1485	Udina.	Nic. Perotti Rudim. grammat. 4to.	Gerardus de Flandria.
1485	Burgos.	And. Guterii opus Grammatic. folio.	Fridericus de Basilea.
1485	Iscar (Ixar).	Jacobi ben Ascher, liber semitæ vitæ, hebraicè, folio.	No name.
1486	Abbeville.	La Cité de Dieu de S. Aug., folio.	Jean Dupré and Pierre Gérard.
1486	Brinn.	Agenda Chori Olomucensis, 4to.	Conradus Stahel and Mat- theus Preinlein (1491).
1486	Munster.	Rudolphi Langi Carmina, 4to.	Joannes Limburgus.
1486	Sleswick.	Missale Sleswicence, folio.	Stephanus Arndes.
1486	Casal-Maggiore.	Máchasor hebraicè, 4to.	No name.
1486	Chivasso.	Angeli de Clavasio summa, 4to.	Jacobinus Suigus.
1486	Voghera.	Alex. de Immola postillæ, folio.	Jacobus de Sancto-Nazario.
1486	Toledo.	Petri Ximenez confutatorium, 4to.	Joannes Vasqui (Vasquez).
1487	Besançon.	Liber de Pestilentia, 4to.	Jean Comtet.
1487	Gaiete.	Formulario epistolare, 4to.	A. F. (Andreas Fritag).
1487	Murcia.	El Valerio de las Hist. de España, fol.	Lope de Roca.
1487	Rouen.	Croniques de Normandie, folio.	Guillaume le Talleur.
1488	Viterbo.	Servii Honorati de Metrorum Gener., 8vo.	No name.
1489	Hagenau.	Cornutus Joan. Garlandia, 4to.	Henricus Gran.
1489	Kuttenberg.	Biblia, Bohemicè, folio.	Martin Van Tischniowa.
1489	S. Cucufate.	El Abad Isach de Religione, 4to.	No name.
1489	Lisbon.	Rabbi M. Nachmanidis in Pent., folio.	Samuel Zorba and Raban Eliezer.
1490	Orleans.	Manipulus curatorum, 4to.	Matthieu Vivian.
1490	Ingolstadt.	Rosarium celestis curiæ, folio.	Joan. Kachelofen.
1490	Oporto.	Statuta commun. Ripperia, folio.	Barthol. Zanni.
1491	Dijon.	Cisterc. ord. privilegia, 4to.	Petrus Metlinger.
1491	Angoulême.	Auctores VIII. Cato, Facetus, &c. 4to.	No name.
1491	Hamburg.	Laudes B. M. Virg. folio.	Joh. and Thomas Borchard.
1491	Nozani.	P. Turretini disputatio Juris, folio.	Henri de Colonia and Henri d'Harlem.
1492	Dôle.	Joan. Heberling de Epidemia, 4to.	No name.
1492	Leiria.	Proverbia Salom., hebraicè, folio.	Abraham Dortas.
1492	Tzenna.	Psalterium B. M. V. 4to.	No name.
1493	Alba.	Alex. de Villa doctrinale, folio.	No name.
1493	Clugni.	Missale Cluniacense, folio.	Michael Wenzler.
1493	Fribourg.	S. Bonav. in IV. sentent. folio.	Kilianus Piscator.
1493	Lunebourg.	Th. à Kempis, de Imit. Christi, 8vo.	Joan. Luce.
1493	Nantes.	Les Lunettes des princes, 8vo.	Etienne Larcher.
1493	Copenhagen.	Regulæ de fig. construc. grammat., 4to.	Gothofricus de Ghemen.
1493	Valladolid.	Notas del Relator, folio.	Johannes de Francour.
1494	Monterey.	Missale, folio.	Gundilsvlns Rod. de la Pasera, and J. de Porres.
1494	Brague.	Breviarium, folio.	Johannes Gherline.
1494	Oppenheim.	Wigandi Wirt Dialogus apolog. &c. 4to.	No name.
1495	Forli.	Nic. Ferretti de Eleg. ling. lat. servanda, 4to.	Hieronymus Medesanus.
1495	Freisingen.	Compendiosa mat. pro Juven. inform., 4to.	Joan. Schaeffler.
1495	Limoges.	Breviarium Lemovicence, 8vo.	Joan. Berton.
1495	Scandiano.	Appianus, folio.	Peregrinus de Pasqualibus.
1495	Pampeluna.	Epilogo en medicina, folio.	Arnaldus Guil. de Brocario.
1495	Schoenhoven.	Breviarium Trajectense, folio.	No name.
1496	Barco.	Selicoth, hebraicè, folio.	Gerson Mentzlen.
1496	Offenbourg.	Quadragesimale de Litio, 4to.	No name.
1496	Provins.	La Règle des Marchands, 4to.	Guill. Tavernier.
1496	Tours.	La Vie de St. Martin., folio.	Matthieu Lateron.
1496	Grenada.	Franc. Ximenes de Vita Christ. folio.	Menardus Ungut.
1497	Avignon.	Luciani Palinurus, &c. 4to.	Nicol. Lepe.
1497	Carmagnola.	Facini Tibergæ in Alex. de villa, &c.	No name.
1498	Tubingen.	Pauli lectura in primum Senten. folio.	Joan. Ottmar.
1499	Treguier.	Le Catholicon, folio.	No name.
1499	Montserrat.	Missale Benedictinum, folio.	Joan. Luchner Alemannus.
1499	Tarragona.	Missale Tarracouense, folio.	Joh. de Rosembach.

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1500	Cracovia.	Ciceronis rhetor. libri IV. 4to.	(Joannes Haller).
1500	Munich.	Ang. Mundii Oratio. 4to.	Joannes Schobser.
1500	Olmutz.	Aug. de Olomvoz contra Waldenses, 4to.	Conradus Bomgathem.
1500	Pfortzheim.	Joan. Altenstaig vocabularius.	Thomas Anselmus Badensis.
1500	Perpignan.	Breviarium Elnense, 8vo.	J. Rosembach de Heidel- berg.
1500	Jaen.	Petri Dagui, tractatus de differentiis.	No name.
1475	Savillano.	Manipulus curatorum, folio.	Christoph. Beggiamo and J. Glim.
1500	Albi.	Eneæ Sylvii de amoris remedio, 4to.	No name.
1500	Rhenen.	Dat leeven van H. maget S. Kunera.	No name.
1500	Amsterdam.	Dionysius de conversione peccatoris, 8vo.	D. Pietersoen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST crave room to add to Mr. Luckcock's sensible remarks on the proportions of nutrition in various kinds of food. In reference to the culture of the potato, and in ascertaining its esculent properties, I have had some experience, especially during the past forty years; and, at this date, have again sown seeds of the *apple*, with intent to obtain new, and perhaps better, varieties than any yet produced. The best species I ever obtained consisted of twenty-eight* parts per hundred farina in a perfectly dry form, the which is always specifically heavier than the finest wheaten flour, and (as you see) exceeds the proportion given by Messrs. Percy and Vauquelin; and I dare venture to assume that, in nutritious effect, it greatly exceeds any given measure of the best wheaten flour.

In like manner, I assume that such farina is equal in effect to the farina of the arum-root, so plentifully imported from the islands in the West Indies of late years, and sold in the retail shops from two or three to six shillings per pound; but I am willing to contend that the extract from the potato is equal to arum, real or pretended.

The nations of the Peninsula are comparatively abstemious in animal food; and, as their rich soil is about to be polluted by the most nefarious aggression, (now for the second time, within a very short period,) I trust they will instantly begin to plant many thousand tons of the potato, with continuation to the middle of June, for general consumption, and, if need re-

* The seventy-two parts remaining consisted of water and fibre.

quire, for supply of their strong places on the frontiers.* The Irish, Scotch, and English, already amongst them, are as expert as any in the cultivation of the potato.†

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

*Cathay, Bristol; March 13.**For the Monthly Magazine.*LETTERS ON THE
MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.

LETTER I.

To Frederick William Maitland, esq.
Trinity College, Oxford.

DEAR SIR,

WELL, here am I, at last, fairly and safely settled in the Great City; whither my good, but somewhat eccentric, uncle has thought proper to transport me, to perfect (as he says) that professional education, which a three years' hard *grinding* at Edinburgh, and something more than a twelvemonth's residence at Paris, had, in my humble estimation, already rendered as complete as was at all necessary. But my uncle, whose affectionate solicitude for his orphan nephew claims at least my unhesitating acquiescence, wishes that I should attend the classes here for another year; when I shall,—even in *his* estimation,—be fully competent to commence my career as a disciple of the divine Esculapius. Well; I shall not be sorry when I have *passed* the College—the Royal College of Surgeons of course,—

* Potato-flour I have had in my keeping for nearly twenty years, perfectly sound at the last.

† The Tullian method of culture (with wide intervals and single rows,) is preferable to any other. Upward of twenty tons per English acre are frequently obtained by a correct attention to Tull's method,

and obtained my diploma; although I have but little anxiety as to the result of the ordeal: for I gained at Edinburgh a tolerable knowledge of anatomy, (so at least my worthy preceptor Dr. Barclay was pleased to say,) and Paris afforded me several excellent opportunities of witnessing the perfection of modern surgery; so that, although I do not intend to be idle,—for it is not, you know, in my nature to be so,—I shall not pay that exclusive attention to my studies which would be requisite in a novice.

You have often told me, Frederick, that you would not, upon any consideration, be a medical man; and you have urged as your objections, first, the necessary loathsome nature of the preliminary studies; and, secondly, the excessive toil and provoking uncertainty of the practice itself. All this is very well for a nervous, sensitive youth like my good friend; whom Fortune has placed beyond the necessity of exertion, and who can sit at home by his fire-side; and gaze with a careless eye upon the toil and bustle around him. But to one, who is to gain his bread by the sweat of his brow, all these discouraging difficulties become gradually less conspicuous and formidable, till he finds that those very obstacles, which were once so obvious and disheartening, are only so many “exciting causes” to exertion and perseverance. Thus have I found it; and it shall not be my fault if I do not gain a very comfortable competency by the exercise of that profession to which I am every day becoming more enthusiastically attached.

As to the loathsome nature of our studies,—at least of our anatomical studies, (and anatomy is the key-stone of the profession,)—I would engage to inspire you with not only a reverence for the study, but with a decided and passionate predilection for it. Your benevolent and well-cultivated mind, —I prithee blush not at such fine phrases,—could never behold, without the most fervent admiration, the wonderful and most beautiful organization of the human body. The very evidence of design and contrivance, and of the most admirable adaptation of means to ends, would impress you with a powerful conviction of the mercy and omnipotency of Him who fashioned us. Yet there are some who presume to find fault with the mechanism of the human skeleton. An excellent ana-

tomist once said, there was not a well-made joint in the whole body; but he was then talking like a carpenter,—like one who had no means of judging of the works of Nature, but by comparing them with our own limited designs and performances. It was, however, a comparison of the mechanism of the leg and foot that led Galen (who, they say, was a sceptic in his youth,) to the public declaration of his opinion, that intelligence must have operated in ordaining the laws by which living beings are constructed. That Galen was a man of very superior intellect could be readily proved, were it necessary. I have often known the passage I allude to made a subject of reference, but not of quotation, among my fellow-students; and I make no apology for reciting it now, although it may happen that it is already known to you. “In explaining these things, (he says,) I consider myself as composing a solemn hymn to the Great Architect of our bodily frame; in which, I think, there is more true piety than in sacrificing hecatombs of oxen, or in burning the most costly perfumes: for I first endeavour, from his works, to know myself, and afterwards, by the same means, to show him to others, to inform them how great is His wisdom, His goodness, His power.”

There are, however, other structures in the body, besides the frame-work, which are all wonderfully beautiful. Dr. Hunter could never demonstrate the back-part of the human throat, the passages by which we swallow and respire, and the mechanism by which the extremely diversified intonations of the human voice are produced, without enthusiasm. I have heard, that it was really delightful to see this venerable old man expatiating, with all the raptures of a poet, upon the exquisite structure of the *larynx*, *pharynx*, and the organs attached to them. Who, also, can examine the lacrymal parts of the human eye, or the wonderful mechanism of the ear,—to say nothing of the structure and functions of the viscera,—without the most unfeigned admiration. But why do we admire these things? Is it not because we understand them? We see the necessity for contrivances, and we find them constructed beyond our highest expectations, and perfectly adequate to effect the purposes for which we believe them designed. The same

same conclusions must, therefore, in reason, be drawn from the examination of the structures we meet with in living beings, as those which have been deduced from the consideration of the works of Nature in general, by the most intelligent and best informed men. That which we understand seems excellent, in a degree far exceeding our ordinary conceptions, yet appearing more and more so in proportion as it is minutely examined, and attentively considered; and that we understand so much of the works of Nature, as to warrant us in concluding, that we can only cease to admire when we fail to understand.

The mere art of anatomy, however, abstractedly considered, is exceedingly fatiguing and uninteresting: it is tiresome beyond measure, excessively provoking, and at first perfectly disagreeable and disgusting. But it is not, perhaps, possible to consider it altogether abstractedly. He must have a dull heart, indeed, who can behold with unconcern or apathy the multitudinous mass of wonderful and even of beautiful facts, which he encounters in studying anatomy; for, if a man possesses the smallest portion of fine feeling, he will be astonished and delighted at the development of the complete and complicated machine whose structure he is analysing; and he will be powerfully interested by the multiplicity of the organs of the human frame, each performing its peculiar function with the utmost regularity and perfection, and each forming a contingent part of one beautiful and stupendous construction. It may happen, that he will at first anxiously wonder how life can exist for any length of time, when so many, and such trifling, accidents can derange the movements of this most elaborate machine. But his anxiety will subside when he observes how securely the most important organs are defended by others of comparatively less importance; and when he discovers that, however intricately blended the various organs may be one with another, there are always means in reserve to supply the place of any which may have sustained an injury, or even become unable to perform their function again.

Thus the beautiful distribution of the blood-vessels, with their peculiar fitness as essential parts of the vast machine, will powerfully engage his

attention: but it is their situation, and their defence from injury, which strikes us as the most interesting circumstance of all. We find that the principal trunks, carrying an immense and continual column of blood, run in such parts of the body as are least exposed to external injury, deriving support and protection from the bones along which they pass, or from the large masses of muscle which cover them. They pursue their course more or less in a serpentine direction, which diminishes the force of the blood, and prevents the vessels from being strained by the motion of the parts to which they appertain; and it is particularly observable in those arteries which enter very strong and constantly-used muscles, that they are protected from compression by a firm tendinous sheath. The two arteries which ascend from the spine towards the head (*arterie vertebrales*), are beautifully defended from the inconvenience and danger which would ensue upon their being compressed by the bending of the neck: they run through small holes in the bones of the neck, and thus their circulation continues unimpeded and uninjured, however frequent, and in whatever direction, that part of the body be moved. In the back,—which is, of all others, perhaps the part most destitute of defence in the whole body,—there is not one important vessel, its large and strong muscles being nourished entirely by very small arteries, ramifying in the most beautiful manner and extent.

Another remarkable provision in the animal economy, is what is termed the *anastomosis*, or *inoseulation*, of arteries; that is, the minute communication of one artery with another by means of anastomotic or inoseulating branches, for the purpose, doubtless, of continuing the circulation in case the principal trunk should sustain any injury. If a ligature be tied on the trunk of any of the large arteries, the cavity of the vessel must necessarily be obliterated in that particular part; but the circulation is continued by means of the inoseulating branches above the ligature, communicating with those below it; and these branches, which are naturally very small, become considerably augmented, for the purpose of performing the functions of their new office. I could give you many other illustrations of this nature; but those which I have mentioned are quite

quite sufficient to afford you some idea of the beautiful contrivance manifested in the elaborate mechanism of man.

The late Dr. Lettsom, who was, without exception, one of the most benevolent and useful men that ever existed, experienced most sensitively the beatific pleasure of doing good. "I never witness (used this good man to say,) the recovery of a patient from any very severe illness without feeling a proud gratification at the event: nor do I forget to thank God for the means with which he has endowed me thus to relieve and benefit my fellow-creatures."

When all these things are considered, it is not to be wondered at that the physician has always been regarded as the friend and benefactor of his kind; nor must we be surprised at the impressive eulogium which the Roman orator bestowed upon the science of medicine, in his famous oration for Quintus Ligurius:—"Nihil est, (he enthusiastically exclaims,) *tam populare quam veritas; nulla de virtutibus plurimis nec gratior, nec admirabilior miseracordia est; homines enim ad Deos nulla ne propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando.*"

But I must conclude; for fear my enthusiasm may grow tiresome. In my next I shall give you some account of the school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and its professors; having myself entered as a pupil under Mr. Abernethy, who is, without doubt, the first anatomical teacher in London,—I may say in the world. I shall afterwards proceed to describe the other professors; for, as I do not mean to sag very hard, I shall make a point of collecting all the information I can for you, that you may become (in these matters, at least,) as wise as myself.

Remember me kindly to Jones, Benson, and Porter; whose politeness to me, during my last visit to you, I shall not readily forget. Does Benson poetize as much as usual?

Yours ever,

HENRY OAKLEY.

Charter-house square;

Oct. 6, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS there is no species of recreation which creates so many delightful associations in the mind, or produces such a gush of refreshing consecrated feeling,—one which so

purely refines the grossness of our natures, and our yearnings for mean predilections, and which operates so genially, or with such bright and vivifying ascendancy over our faculties,—as a visit to the spot which some departed genius hath rendered sanctified by the superiority of his mental cogitations in any department of science and literature.

As I surveyed the humble abode where the first artist of genuine satire which the world ever produced once resided, I could not help breaking out, in an apostrophe of wonder and extacy. O Hogarth! (I exclaimed,) thou incomparable delineator of humour, and the natural social manners of life; thou Cervantes and Rabelais of the British school of painting, who copied Nature in all her blithe attitudes, or exposed her with equal felicity when she was detected by thy intuitive eye acting unworthy of herself in the great drama of human society and action: thou whose performances constitute an ever enduring panorama, alike for mirth to extract tears of laughter from, or for morality to deduce her sober axioms, gleaned from thy exposure of folly, proud of his brazen acquirements, or vice laughing beneath the lash thou didst constantly exhibit as an appendage to his final career. Inimitable artist! is it possible I am now sitting in the very house where thou didst first commence that march of intellectual self-shooting vigour! is it here that I behold thy first essay towards that after-perfect embodying of human fallibilities, in whatever shape of circumstances thou didst behold them: compared to whose almost-breathing personifications of human character, as they formerly did, and at the present juncture do, exist, how insipid, how vapoury, appears "the Blind Man's Buff" of a Wilkie, "the Smoaking Club" of a Bunbury, and the ingenious unfinished drawings of a Gillray or a Rowlandson!

Yes, gentle reader, to keep thee no longer in suspense, if thou wilt visit the house where I am now partaking of a pint of what Burns denominates "Home-brew'd John Barley-Corn," and which is known by the sign of the *Elephant*, in Fenchurch-street, thou may'st behold, in a small old-fashioned tap-room, the original of that groupe of festive exhalation and confusion, known by the name of "the Modern Midnight Conversation," done by Hogarth,

Hogarth before he reached that pinnacle of renown which has endeared his memory to his admiring countrymen; on the other side, enveloped in the fumes of tobacco, and shrouded in darkness, there is another sketch of his pallet, entitled, "the Hudson's Bay Porters."

It appears that Hogarth lodged in this house in his days of obscurity, and painted almost every pannel in it, which, the present landlord informs me, were removed long before he entered upon the premises.

Cullum-street. ENORT SMITH.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ITALY; from the JOURNAL of a recent TRAVELLER.

(Concluded from page 16.)

WE now pursued our journey through the delicious plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, productive of all that nature can pour out, along a beautiful level road, the continuation, as it may be called, of Napoleon's grand work of the Simplon, to the Lago Maggiore, the delightful scenery of which enchants the spectator. We slept at Sesto, on the opposite bank of the Ticino; whence, journeying through the lovely plain, we arrived at Milan on the 25th of September. My mind was now enraptured with the prospect of all that is magnificent in nature and art, and which I was about to re-contemplate, when, turning towards my friend and companion, I felt an irresistible propensity to divulge to him some few scattered ideas upon the manners and political situation of the country we had now entered.

Travel was ever my favourite topic. The concatenation of associations, invariably linked with the indulgence of a favourite passion, had in England produced wonders in my economical arrangements; and, ere ten days had elapsed, since the first communication of my decision to my friend, I found myself in a disposition to return for several years to my second home, (for such I had always considered Italy,) full of projects in my own imagination, formed, as I conceived, for the benefit of myself, and differing only in the various methods I intended to pursue for their execution.

But my friend was a novice in travel. Fostered in prejudice, he had still the advantages of a liberal educa-

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tion; but, beyond the food of novelty, he could see but a scanty banquet in the improvement afforded by it. His mind had not been sufficiently awakened to the merits of the various states of Europe, by learning not to place in unequal counterpoise the demerits they may possess. He could not devote an attention to the many little unassuming obligations of civility which foreigners would subject us to, in return for a little condescension so grateful to them on our part. And yet, by observance of these little niceties of intercourse, how agreeable becomes travel!

Among the impressions I was anxious to inculcate upon the mind of my companion, as a guide to his general observations upon intercourse with the Italians in particular, was one, that the English are wont to boast too much of their own character among this unfortunate people, and to deem it, in their own minds, a sufficient reason not only tacitly to despise, but to evince, in their conduct, an open disregard for them; which opinion, by the more ignorant of our wealthy, is confirmed by the supposition, that their purses alone are to create submission from the people of the Continent. The native boisterousness and impatience of the Englishman are never laid aside on these occasions, which produce in the minds of the Italians an unwelcome feeling of repugnance. That English travellers, following pursuits abroad, which do not bring them in immediate collision with the inhabitants, should not choose to mix in society with a people, among whom character, honour, and virtue, are, from established maxims, not perhaps so punctiliously attended to as with ourselves, may be consistent indeed with our austere and proper notions of morality; but even this often originates from exaggerated prejudice, which may be greatly removed by intercourse and better information. The English, on the other hand, know they are amongst a people who will not fail to take advantage of them in spite of every precaution and foresight; and, in this respect indeed, the Italians have somewhat attracted to themselves the rude conduct of the English, who again pay no regard to that apparent affability and courteousness which the Italians are willing to shew them; because they conceive,

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and in part justly, that under such impressions are hidden both profligacy and imposture.

Among many unfounded prejudices, however, which we are so willing to entertain against a courteous, a polite, and an elegant, people, is the charge of inhospitality. I shall not attempt to enter into a discussion in what manner, the various nations of Europe are pleased to practise this virtue best; but whoever has enjoyed, in familiarity with the natives, the opportunity of passing the delightful months of the *villeggiature* in Italy, will fully exculpate them from this illiberal imputation. At this season of the year, the houses are thrown open to a general invitation; and the villas become the *rendezvous* of the nobleman, the courtier, the poet, the sculptor, the painter, and historian: music and hilarity diffuse a charm over the ebullitions of polished remark, of ready genius, of elegant taste, and profound erudition; an easy social equality, refined by good breeding, gives to all classes a comfort of feeling, and produces a harmony in concert with the cloudless atmosphere which fosters it.

I am far from wishing to adduce exclusive instances applicable alone to the advantages enjoyed by a single individual; but, whilst vindicating the Italians from the unjust charge of inhospitality, too often thundered against them by the undiscerning ignorant, I cannot avoid recalling to my recollection the frank and unreserved hospitality of the Marquis Leopoldo Feroni in particular. Really, at the elegant villa of this nobleman, in the *Pian di Ripoli* of Tuscany, his guests (although many of them dependants upon his bounty,) appeared more the favourers than the favoured. The situation of his villa on the most highly cultivated spot of the cultivated plain of Tuscany, the orange and citron groves, the floors of marble and mosaic, or designed in imitation of them, the picturesque view of the amphitheatre of hills on the opposite side of the Arno, with its vineyards, olive-groves, and villas, the *tout ensemble*, pronounce the marquis's seat one of the most elegant and inviting abodes in Tuscany. Nature is here enjoyed in all her most voluptuous and alluring charms; and, viewing the high degree of cultivation, which suffers no inch of ground to be unproductive,—forming, as it were, of the whole country one immense and end-

less kitchen-garden,—I ceased to sigh for a while for the parks, the groves, and lawns, of my native land, since the view of this unrivalled and general cultivation was so highly gratifying.

Nor was the elegance of this gentleman less conspicuous than the splendor of his mansion: no individual, however humble, ever entered it without the most cheerful and unreserved welcome, none ever left it without feeling a poignant regret at the arrival of the hour of departure; it was equally the abode of the Muses, as the refined urbanity and condescension of its owner rendered it that of the man of feeling. These examples, too, at the present day are not unfrequent in Italy: an acquaintance, indeed, with the fine arts facilitates the access to them; a natural talent for poetry may somewhat influence a predisposed reception; but a good-will generally towards strangers predominates in a country free from the shackles of social, or rather unsocial, prejudice; a good-will which can be highly improved: not by a graceful exterior alone, or the simple elegance of externals, but by attention to good-manners, and a correspondent feeling with the inclination of the polished inhabitants with whom we may associate. "Oh! but they give no dinners," cried a voracious John Bull to me one day; "and there is no society without eating," cried another, fresh imported from the invigorating stews of calypash; "Italy has fine statues, highly-coloured paintings, superb domes, and matchless specimens of architecture, (the merits of none of which, however, he was able to appreciate;) but who were Bramante and Palladio, now that they can do no more, in comparison with our many living artists of the stomach, who still can do so much?"

True, my friend, you had better return to the land from which you came; table-luxury, considered abstractedly as the mere haunts of feasting, is no part of Italian luxury, or will not be expressly formed in reply to the introduction of a letter, or to gratify the idle curiosity of those who will not read and learn. Upon a slight intercourse even, on the other hand, the houses of the first people in the country are always open to the visits of the stranger, and a natural ease of reception invites him to the return. That careless ingress and egress, which constitutes the charm of social life, and which

which our Chesterfield has so admirably recommended, is encouraged by easy politeness and unaffected compliment. Stay in the country, my friend, await the periodical joys of Italian kindness, and you will be even surfeited with a superabundance of that sensuality, of the want of which at present you so much complain. Around you you will see collected, in these genial hours of unbiassed hilarity, a variety, a fecundity, of natural intellect, even admirable when unimproved by the instructor's care; you will see that the animated vivacity of the Italians, the constant succession of objects, although trifling, which present themselves to their ever-moving imaginations, (however they may prevent deep sensibility from taking root in their minds, and accord but little with the sedate and pathetic disposition of the Englishman,) are still the effusions from that parent stock of illumined, as well as of natural, talent, which breathe around us so many charms in the playful and fertile productions of an Ariosto.

It must be confessed, indeed, that the heart of the Englishman, however constant and excellent, for the most part harbours melancholy and reflection; and that his pensive habits are but little calculated to keep pace with the thoughtless bustle of an Italian head. All is rapid, vehement, and momentary in Italy; their anger, though excessive while it lasts, is never followed, as in England often, by a perseverance in sulkiness and gloom; it arose at the sudden impulse of an offending thought or object, and dies with the first pleasing allurements which meets the eye or imagination. There are, however, numerous instances of long-protracted attachments in the illicit custom of *cicisbeism*; but those attachments appeared to be prolonged more from habit and desire of appearance or ambition, than from solid merit or affection which the parties discover in each other: when broken off, they are rarely or never followed by that pathetic sentimental remembrance which afflicts the natives of the countries of the north, and which becomes often so fatal to their future tranquillity. Oh that Italy could wean herself from this most unnatural of all customs! that a more noble example in the illustrious heads of a Peninsula teeming with all that nature can delight us with, with all the

proud achievements of art, would give her that decided abhorrence of what is almost as barbarous as indecorous; and which, to the disgrace of humanity, inclination appears to have sanctioned into a law! It is in vain to adduce climate in excuse for immorality; it outrages the best feelings of civilization to draw into the comparison the habits of less refined nations: Italy has been great, and may be great again; she is even at this moment splendid in her ruins, and awaits, politically speaking, only the call of influence and preponderating command to obey every noble dictate of reason, which slumbers indeed in her bosom, but is not extinguished.

And here I would fain give vent to the feelings which the present governments of Italy call forth, would contrast the northern with the southern, and eulogise her middle states, were not the subject treated by abler pens; and the happier effusions of the patriot, the man of feeling, and the classic scholar, been so often panegyrized by the best of qualifications. Thus much, however, may be added to the subject: throughout her states there is but one uniformity of feeling. However the ardent Neapolitan may evaporate only in idle vaunt,—the Roman, full of slothful indifference, express his wishes with a torpid expectancy,—the Tuscan affect to feel a placid composure amidst a constitution which is somewhat sanctioned by time, and which, however imperfect, Austrian domination has rendered less grievous to him than his less fortunate brethren,—however the minor states of oppressed and suffering Italy dare not raise a look, or utter a voice, in favour of groaning humanity,—they all bear one common sentiment with the more vigorous and energetic Italian of the north, with the hardy Piedmontese, and the planning Lombard. “What am I?” said an Italian one day to me: “tell me I am a Russian, or a Swede, that I am a native even of the hardy mountains where the rein-deer constitutes the happiness of man’s pursuit, I should still be something; but what is an Italian? In what corner of Europe has my name an influence? Where can I, whose forefathers once governed the world,—I, who have spread my laws, my arts, and my institutions, throughout a civilized creation,—where can I assert a political existence?” These expressions were given

given with a feeling so energetic, with such an inward consciousness of undeserved humiliation, that it has ever since warmed my heart with the most liberal indulgence of opinion towards a spirited, a brave, and a gallant, people.

Italy, indeed, has trusted to the lion's generosity, and been treated with the serpent's treachery. A period there was, and I well remember it, when the general association of her common feelings, supported by apparently disinterested offerings, promised to her and to Europe the happiest results. But the reflection appals me: I have not to answer for it except as one of a guilty whole; and I willingly turn the eye from a scene which sickens, from a theatre which displays the noblest feelings of our nature sacrificed to sordid interest. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE felt pleasure in perusing the letter of your very sensible and benevolent correspondent, Mr. Luckcock, in page 134, because I concur generally in his observations; but perceiving that, in page 136, he has very greatly under-rated the daily consumption of food by a cow in full milk, consisting of "greens or succulent vegetables," and on these mistaken data has attempted to found an argument against the correctness of the seventh line in the table in page 134, which allows only 8-100ths by weight of solid nutritious substance, to be contained in greens and turnips; I am desirous of correcting this mistake; which I shall do by calling the attention of Mr. L. and your readers to the thirtieth volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," wherein John C. Curwen, esq. has recorded the food consumed daily by a large dairy of cows, milked for the supply of Workington; which cows gave, for about 267 days,* each fourteen quarts of milk daily, on the average; their average daily consumption of food being, at the time, 112 lbs. of turnips, 28 lbs. of steamed husks or chaff of wheat, and 4 lbs. of oil-cake to each cow: which

are quantities so out of all proportion to the 24 lbs. of greens or succulent vegetables, assumed by Mr. L. for the production of nearly similar quantities of milk, as entirely to invalidate all which follows thereon in page 136: at the same time I cordially join Mr. L. in wishing for more information to be given as to the data and the principles on which Messrs. Percy and Vauquelin proceeded in constructing their comparative table of nutritious matter: as also relative to the proportion in which substances, considered as devoid of nutriment, are necessary, or can be permitted to be mixed with nutritious matter for sustaining men and animals in full health.

It will be seen, on comparing your last Supplement with pp. 132 and 133 of No. 379, that all the numbers of popular votes, mentioned by your correspondent Britannicus, apply to fifty-five Parliamentary questions, instead of fifty, as is mentioned, apparently through the mistake of omitting to include those four questions designated A, L, R, and M, in page 642, relative to the importation of foreign corn, and that on the currency denoted by W, in page 643.

Respecting which corn-questions, I beg here to observe, that, however popular in the towns the votes alluded to above may be considered, they must, I contend, be regarded as votes unjustly adverse to the interests of that more numerous and important part of the community, dependant on agricultural labours; and it has therefore been with concern I have lately observed seven of the names, justly on other accounts distinguished in the first column of your 132d page, amongst those who now are for reducing the protection of our own cultivators to sixty shillings for wheat, which it has been proved they cannot grow under eighty shillings without risk of loss; but which the slave-owners of Poland and some other countries are mostly ready to ship at one-third of that price. I am by no means the advocate of monopoly, or of restrictions on commerce generally; but, such being our existing system, it must, on enlarged and equitable principles, be reformed throughout at the same time, and not one class be ruined, by removing their protection, in favour of the other classes.

JOHN FAREY.

London; March 4, 1823.

* This allows fourteen weeks for the cows being dry before calving annually, and afterwards for fattening their calves. See my Derbyshire Report, vol. iii. p. 41, and the notes in pp. 23 and 32, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is a wide difference between the title lady, and a lady in her person: the one descends in lineal right of succession, or is inherited by matrimonial alliance; the other is gained by the softer excellencies, and shown through the medium of amiable and truly valuable qualities.

Nothing is more common, or more abused, than the appellative Lady. The adjectives young and old, fine and rich, pretty and good, alike in turn convey opinion, or rather custom, of the diversified classes and condition of the fair sex. When taken plurally, and used collectively, as *the ladies*, every masculine breast glows with ardour, with natural attachment and pride, and assumes at once the chivalrous heroism of knighthood for their welfare and security. But definitively speaking, then the test is tried either by truth or courtesy. Does one presume that any of the heroines in sacred or prophane history, in the Augustan or archive eras, were equal to the beautiful ladies of our happy time? This is courtesy. We have only read of those ladies who rode their milk-white steeds, and teased their lords from their high watch-towers and fascinated dwellings.

The past is not equal to the present. We see our ladies breathe in loveliness, and witness their captivation to our hearts' endearments. Negatively, a lady by title may visit *rouge et noir*, and prove herself to have a title without being strictly a lady. She may ride in an equipage at her tradesman's expense; and they, in exchange, may walk into a prison at her's.

A young *lady* is a term nearly as much abused as it is used: I often hear of young ladies at fifty. I speak of the inapplicability of the term, not imputable to either class as disrespectfully. A young *lady* conveys at once a sense of respectable import; hence its application so indiscriminately from the greengrocer's hoyden to the baronet's mincing heiress. An old lady is more easily definable: her dress bespeaks her to have been once in fashion's favour, and her habits prove her now to be in comfortable circumstances. There are very few places, perhaps, without Lady Townleys, Teazels, and Malaprops; but Ladies

Russell, of many shades, are residents in them likewise. A truly rich lady is not the ostentatious woman, given to flirtation, whose chariot-wheels rattle through spacious squares; not the present favourite child of capricious fortune, that denominates her such in the usual consideration of the money-loving and selfish world. I conceive a rich lady is a woman that is precious in virtue: a pattern of all ages, and for all time. It is the good doing and done to her inferiors and equals, which constitutes the bright essence of a rich lady. Her precepts form her morals; her morals her manners: her manners give her amusements graceful and profitable example. A susceptible heart, whose sluices are opened to the voice of pity;—a consistent deportment, that is regulated by active discernment and practical utility;—a personal interest in the happiness of mankind;—prompt in emergency, exhibiting energy and fortitude, yet applying the balsam of affection to the wounded and broken spirit;—strongly impressed with a sense of duty when suppliants call;—devoutly duteous, she strews her cultivated blossoms in her sphere with the hand of genius and beneficence, and sheds a sunshine to light the gloom of care, and calm life's disastrous voyage; to her own final resting-place, with the breath of mercy in the spirit of love.

Islington.

J. R. PRIOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE general interest created by the late trial in the west,* growing out of that belief in witchcraft which is still entertained by the mass of uneducated people, will perhaps render acceptable a few observations on the equally absurd faith of the educated, or of the classes among us undeservedly called enlightened.

Every one who ascribes a cause to an effect which has not commensurate or analogous power to produce it,—every one who believes that a body can act where it is not,—every one who considers that a material phenomenon can take place without a material cause, or combination of material causes,—every one who considers that any force or power exists which is not essentially the multiple of some matter

* See our Somersetshire News.

into some motion,—is actually as firm a believer in the *principle* of witchcraft as the woman and her daughters who assaulted the supposed witch at Wivilscomb.

These are universal propositions, which admit of no exceptions in the whole range of human observation and science. Every one who should attempt to prove an exception to them would evince a mind not thoroughly practised in the art of reasoning, and capable of admitting by analogy the *principle* of witchcraft.

Witchery is merely the assumption of a power which has no material or mechanical connexion with the alleged effect; and, if the belief in it is one of the first of the family of superstitions which the educated have agreed to expel, their faith in other branches of the same family proves that they are more offended by its vulgarity and grossness than by its opposition to first principles of philosophical truth.

In the politest circles we hear every moment of *luck* and *ill-luck* at cards and dice; and of *good* and *ill fortune* in all the affairs of life, as points of faith governing constant practice; yet all those who talk of and believe in such operative agencies are palpably as complete dupes of the *principle* of witchcraft as the good women of Wivilscomb.

By the most splendid fire-sides we hear the gravest parties speaking of their *dreams* (which often, however, are *their* best thoughts,) as affording anticipations of good or evil; and all believers in such circumstances, utterly unconnected as cause and effect, are of course radical believers, though in another form, in the *principle* of witchcraft.

In our Universities, in our royal and other learned Societies, we hear the most sapient professors and most dazzling lecturers treating gravely and eloquently of the mutual and innate attractions and repulsions of *inert* and *senseless* masses of matter; of innate powers of *universal* gravitation acting between planets through an infinite vacuum, and counteracted by projectile forces; of affinities, single, double, and compound; and of innate principles of operation out of number: plain as it is, that no such causes can have any connexion with the effects; and yet most of your readers, enlightened as they may fancy themselves; will

startle on discovering that belief in any such innate causes or principles is closely allied to belief in the gross and vulgar *principle* of witchcraft.

It is to be feared that human nature is too radically infected with superstition, or with a disposition to ascribe effects to inadequate and irrelevant causes, or to principles which cannot be causes at all, for it to be expected that such errors will speedily be weeded from the mind. The learned, as they call themselves, who laugh at certain extravagancies of the less assuming classes, should however take the beam out of their own eyes before they can with effect remove the mote from the eyes of others. For their strong powers of reasoning by analogy will continue to mislead the Unlettered as long as those who are miscalled philosophers continue to teach, that some incomprehensible power in the earth acts on the opposite side of a stone, and occasions it to fall to the earth;—that a cork is drawn to a bung floating on the water by mutual forces, which drive them by acting on their opposite sides;—that the moon raises the water by pushing it upward from the bottom of the sea;*—as long as chemists talk so slipshodly of their attractions, repulsions, affinities, matter of caloric, and as many other gratuitous powers as would furnish another thousand-and-one nights;—as long as medical colleges teach that reptiles or plants are endowed with a principle of life distinct from the capabilities of their organization to appropriate the powers by which they are surrounded;—as long as waking dreamers discuss their half-sleeping thoughts as portentous of unconnected events;—and as long as princes and lordlings of the earth are governed by feelings about luck and ill luck, good or bad fortune, and principles of absurd fatalism in

* As men have not time to examine two out of every three propositions submitted to them, so thousands never have considered that all motion is produced by a force in the direction of the motion; consequently, that if the moon attracts or draws the waters in a direction *towards itself*, the moon must push them upward from the bottom of the sea! So it is with all pretended attractions; yet such is the precious stuff taught to the youth of Europe in every university and every seminary of education as veritable philosophy!

regard to results governed by the chances of cards and dice!

COMMON SENSE.

N.B.—Though the *witchcraft* of that miserable philosophy, which is still taught in our universities, and honoured in our scientific institutions, tends to confirm the faith of the educated in causation, contrary to reason and the laws of mechanics; yet the credulity of human nature in general is fostered by the transforming powers of harlequin's wand, and the other fascinating food of superstition, introduced on the stage. Even the idioms of our language, and half our common-place phraseology, are debased by admitted miracles, all in the *spirit* of witchcraft, and introduced into it in the age of Shakspeare and Newton, when witchcraft and conjuration were identified with religion itself, admitted by law, and questioned by no one. Yet the time must come when, as a consequence of these false admissions, the books and compositions of the age of the first four Georges must become even more obsolete than the quaint wit of the age of Elizabeth and the early Stuarts.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THERE is much truth in the remarks of your correspondent C. in the last Number; though I think he is somewhat in error when he takes seven shillings per bottle as the average price charged by innkeepers, &c. for port-wine: I believe it will be found that the majority of them only charge six shillings; which, even for a good article, is certainly a high price. But I think the most crying sin of the innkeeper is the giving a bad article, a mere poisonous compound often, highly deleterious and injurious to the health and constitution of those who *dare* to drink it. If it were possible to get genuine *old* port-wine, I do not think six shillings per bottle, if the measure was tolerable, too much for them to charge: for, if it has been several years in bottle, whether in their own cellars or those of the wine-merchant, interest for capital must be laid on; and it must be recollected, that the number of innkeepers and publicans who lay wine in by the pipe are very few in comparison of those who purchase it by the dozen, and take a considerable credit: in which case they will not get good aged port-wine under about fifty-four shillings, if for that; and then six shillings per bottle is not too much for the various accommodations necessarily afforded by the inn-

keeper. But, as I have before said, the difficulty is to get it good, which I have so constantly found nearly impossible in a long journey, that in despair I have constantly ordered sherry, as the least harmless of the two; and in this article, I must say, (with all my wish that innkeepers should be paid, and well paid, for the accommodations given,) the imposition is infinitely greater than in port; for their sherry is generally charged seven shillings, and is almost invariably half Cape: but whether the innkeeper or the wine-merchant is most to blame for this, I cannot tell; but such is undoubtedly the fact.

C. states that the innkeeper, who had charged him so highly for his wine, "broke forth with volubility upon the enormous expenses to which he was subject,—rent, taxes, &c." Be it remembered, these are no trifles; and they should really form some excuse for a little apparent overcharge: for it has been said, many years back, that man meets with his

"Warmest welcome at an inn."

For the last twelve months, there is no doubt but the innkeeper's greatest profit has been on eatable articles, and not drinkable. From three to four shillings is a very general charge for a common hasty stage-coach dinner, independent of beer, wine, or waiters; and this dinner consisting probably of a couple of joints, and a pudding or tart: of which he must be a good trencher-man who could consume, in the short space of time allowed, more than a shilling's worth; and, as to the poor ladies, who have picked two or three mouthfuls, and are charged the same, I have really often pitied them, or those who paid for them: for, whether treated or not, it is the same thing to the innkeeper.

About the latter end of last summer, I remember taking a stage-coach dinner at an inn in Suffolk: the number which sat down was eight. It was what is called a cheap house, and we had consequently a plain dinner; as follows:—A delicious light and genuine Suffolk pudding, served up first, with the gravy of the meat; a roast leg of mutton of about ten pounds, with potatoes, greens, bread, and cheese; and we hugged ourselves at the cheapness of the repast, viz. half-a-crown a-head, and sixpence for ale, of which, upon the average, we did not drink above a pint a-piece. Leaving

ing the great profit upon the ale (much greater than any upon wine,) out of the question, how did the account stand? Why thus, or thereabouts:—

Eight persons for dinner at 2s. 6d.

a-head £1 0 0

Cost of dinner to the publican,
leaving out of the account the
fragments left:—

Leg of Mutton, 10 lbs. at s. d.

4½d. 3 9

Pudding, not more than .. 0 9

Bread, Vegetables, &c. 1 0

— 0 5 6

Profit to innkeeper.... 0 14 6

What profit upon wine or spirits can be equal to this? It is very true that provisions are now dearer than at the time I speak of; but still not at all equal to the scandalous charges that are made both at country inns, and at our metropolitan taverns, where the calculation for eating at a common charity-anniversary dinner, with nothing out of the usual way, is about 7s. 6d. Where is the alderman who could get it down?

Another, and almost a greater, evil at inns, is the expected *douceurs* to the waiters, the ostlers, the chambermaids, the boots, the helpers without end. It is quite a regular thing for the waiter to get ten per cent. and from thoughtless people often twenty per cent. on his master's bill: as for the chambermaid, she always gets fifty per cent. and sometimes the Lord knows how much more, upon the charges for beds. It cannot therefore be a matter of wonder, that waiters, ostlers, and chambermaids, should, instead of receiving wages at the great inns, pay from twenty to fifty pounds a year for their places: which is a well-known fact. Some stop should be put to this; as was the case, many years ago, with regard to *vails* given at the houses of the great, where the servants made a point of getting possession of every possible article of your exterior dress; such as hat, great-coat, cane, and gloves; expecting, nay demanding, a shilling for each: till it became rather an *expensive thing*, to a man of moderate income, to be invited out to dinner. It was, I think, the late Jonas Hanway who told a nobleman, when asked to dine with him, that he *could not afford it*. This led to an explanation, and to a considerable alteration in the matter of *vails*.

J. M. LACY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXX.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 75.

THE title of this northern periodical publication is a misnomer: it is not a *Review*, but a collection of "Essays on various subjects," to which the names of different new books are, often very inappropriately, prefixed as mottoes. In numerous instances, the work, thus chosen as a text, is never once alluded to in the discourse which follows; but this discourse, proceeding from an association of philosophers, infallible in wisdom, incapable of prejudice, and inaccessible to the influence of party or of power, is put forth to the world as containing all the information that can be acquired on the subject of which it condescends to treat. Exceptions may be produced to the description here given; but, we believe, few will deny that this is the characteristic feature of the work.

The preceding observations have, doubtless, long ago suggested themselves to many of the readers of the *Edinburgh Review*; but the manner in which the first article of the Number before us is introduced, most forcibly recalled the idea to our memory. The text-book is entitled, *Reflections on the State of Ireland in the Nineteenth Century, the progressive Causes which have produced it, and the measures best calculated to remove some and mitigate others of them*. But the essay-writer, as if there was no cause of grievance in Ireland except tithes, and no country in the world whose example should be followed but his own, proceeds to give us twenty-six prosing pages concerning the "History and Settlement of Tithes in Scotland," and finishes without saying a single word of the book, for the review of which he is alone entitled to his hire. An account of the final settlement of the tithes in Scotland, and the principle on which the present clergy are paid, is by no means uninteresting; and this might have been dispatched in a single page: but the history of the causes which led to this settlement can be of no value; because, it is to be hoped, they furnish no example: for they arose necessarily out of the disputes between the crown and some powerful barons, relative to the spoliation of the church revenues;

revenues, during the stormy periods of the Reformation, and the subsequent contending rivalships of Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. In the scramble for possession of the tithes between the lay-impropriators and the crown, the church,—who claimed all, and possessed none,—was neglected. In the time of Charles the First a general adjustment was made, and rendered more effectual by subsequent enactments. The tithes were all valued at a fifth part of the rental of the estate, and sold to the proprietors of the land at nine (afterwards six) years' purchase. If not purchased, a fifth of the rent was the commutation. In addition to this, the landholders still remained liable to the maintenance of the parochial clergy, in such sum as should be modified by the Commissioners of Funds appointed for that purpose. The stipends of the clergy, at first small, are augmented from time to time, according to the will of these commissioners, never to exceed a fifth of the rent; and these "processes of augmentation," as they are called, produce continual heart-burnings between the minister and the heritors of his parish, with which the farmer, always holding at rack-rent, has nothing to do. The chief objection to tithes is the vexatious mode of exaction when levied in kind; and the uncertain duration of any commutation, in consequence of the livings not being hereditary. On the Scotch system the stipend of the clergyman is no grievance to the lessee; because, if he pay it in the first instance, it is always deducted from his rent.

Moore's *Loves of the Angels*, and Byron's *Heaven and Earth*, form the subject of the second article; which, we acknowledge, is a *bona fide* review. The contrasted comparison and distinctive description of the *mannerism* of these favourite poets, will be read with pleasure by every admirer of sound criticism and fine writing; notwithstanding a few dashing metaphors, that remind us of faults which the critic himself condemns. To say that Mr. Moore may "shine on, and fear no envious eclipse, unless it be from an excess of his own light," is an *inconceivable* conceit worthy of an Irish poet; but the following paragraph, extracted from several pages, possessing in an equal degree the same rare combination of felicitous and florid

discrimination, demonstrates that the criticism has been drawn up by the hand of a master.

We do not believe Mr. Moore ever writes a line, that in itself would not pass for poetry, that is not at least a vivid or harmonious common-place. Lord Byron writes whole pages of sullen, crabbed prose, like a long dreary road, that, however, leads to doleful shades, or palaces of the blest. In short, Mr. Moore's Parnassus is a blooming Eden; Lord Byron's is a rugged wilderness of shame and sorrow. On the tree of knowledge of the first, you can see nothing but perpetual flowers and verdure; in the last, you see the naked stem and rough bark; but it heaves at intervals with inarticulate throes, and you hear the shrieks of a human voice within.

The publication of the *Speeches of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan*, has brought forth nearly forty pages of fulsome panegyric upon the public conduct and the eloquence of that gentleman. After wading, with praiseworthy patience, through this wearisome mass of words and sentences, we confess that the writer has failed, with all his talents, in convincing us, (as he really strives to do,) either that Mr. Grattan's eloquence was equal to that of Demosthenes, or that his patriotism was more enlightened than that of a modern Whig. In the former, the few extracts given in this Review give evidence of his inferiority; and, in the latter, it is sufficient to state, that he was always found by the side of the ministry when there was a question of waging war against the liberties of France.

The fourth is a well-written article upon Botany Bay, consisting, chiefly, of Remarks on the "*Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry into the State of the Colony of New South Wales.*" Mr. Bigge, the author of that Report, was sent to that colony, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of Governor Macquarrie, who, it would seem, was more foolish than wicked. One of the strongest charges against the governor, was that of advancing convicts to the dignity of magistrates; and, on the probable necessity, and even utility, of doing so, in such a colony, the Reviewer makes many very sensible remarks. "Men," says he, "are governed by words; and, under the infamous term *convict*, are comprehended crimes of the most different degrees and species of guilt: therefore, to say that a man must be placed in no situation of trust or eleva-

tion, as a magistrate, merely because he is a *convict*, is to govern mankind with a dictionary, and to surrender sense and usefulness to sound." The Code Napoleon contains a chapter, the humanity of which is often boasted of by the French. When a criminal has expiated his crime by undergoing the punishment awarded by the law, (for that of death is far less usual than with us,) however infamous it be, he may, after five years' residence in one commune, and on receiving a certificate of his good conduct from the municipality, procure his *Rehabilitation*, which re-instates him into all his former rights of citizenship.

At a public dinner in Edinburgh, in January last, Mr. Jeffrey made his *Recantation* of the casuistical doctrine of Virtual Representation, by which he had been so long deluded, and declared his determination to join the standard of parliamentary reform. This is the first number of his Review which has appeared since that memorable declaration; and, accordingly, the editor, to evince his sincerity and his readiness to coalesce with the radicals, has devoted his fifth article, consisting of above twenty pages, to a laudatory notice of Cobbett's *Cottage Economy*. It is not our present duty to enter into the merits or defects of this little work. We are not animadverting on Mr. Cobbet, but reviewing his reviewer. The mild and conciliating spirit of the latter gentleman is glaringly apparent, and we trust the former will appreciate this condescension as he ought. In the same manner, however, as in cases of ordinary warfare, the yielding party has proposed terms of capitulation. Mr. Cobbett is requested to increase the usefulness of his books, by *leaving out his flings at Methodists*; and, more particularly, "his invectives against Mr. Malthus, founded entirely upon the misunderstanding of that *virtuous and enlightened* man's principles." We must here enter our serious protest against this Jesuitical attempt to conjoin *virtue and knowledge* as necessarily connected; for, in the ordinary acceptation of the terms, a man may be honourable in his conduct, and benevolent in his intentions, without possessing the genius of a Newton, or the wisdom of a Socrates.

An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture, by George, Earl of Aberdeen, is the text of the sixth article, and furnishes an

opportunity of publishing the reasons which have induced the committee of subscribers to the national monument of Scotland, to recommend the "Restoration of the Parthenon of Athens" on the Calton Hill of Edinburgh. It is well known that this still existing temple of Minerva is simply a roof supported on pillars; and, it seems, there is a party of the subscribers, among whom is the Earl of Aberdeen, who recommend a building in the Gothic style, with convenient halls and apartments for shelter; and, therefore, apparently more congenial to the climate of Caledonia. It is acknowledged, in reply, that the Grecian temple admits of no habitable interior; but this, they say, is not its destination. "It is a monument which we are to contemplate from without, and which appears in its pride when considered as part of the surrounding landscape. The following observation is curious, and would provoke a smile, if read to an inhabitant of the south of Europe:

The belief that a Grecian temple cannot look beautiful, but in the climate and under the sun of Attica, is a total mistake. The clear atmosphere which prevails during the frosts of winter, or in the autumnal months, in Scotland, is as favourable to the display of architectural splendour, as the warm atmosphere of Greece. The Melville monument, in St. Andrew's-square, appears no-ways inferior to the original in the Roman capital."

The materials, too, are objected to; but, it is here asserted, that "the freestone, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, is equal, in texture and durability, to the marble of Pentelicus, of which the Parthenon was formed." *Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.*

We have next a Dissertation on Church Establishments, which seems to be a continuation of that on Tithes already mentioned. The Essay had probably been too long for a single article; and was, therefore, split into two. The pamphlets to which this latter half is attached, are the well known *Remarks on the Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy of every Christian Nation*, and *The Rights of the English Clergy asserted*, being an answer to the preceding. The few remarks upon these pamphlets appear to be just and pertinent; but the principal object of the Review, is to give a History and Application of the "First Fruits" and "Tithes" in the Churches of England and Ireland, since they were appropriated by the crown. This

This history is by no means uninteresting, and presents us with a picture of the rapacity of the higher orders of the clergy in the means by which they contrived to frustrate the bounty of Queen Anne. When our church was Roman Catholic, the first year's revenue of every spiritual preferment was claimed by the pope, under the denomination of "First Fruits;" and, besides these, this head of the church had a right to a tenth of all ecclesiastical emoluments whatever, payable every year at Christmas, and called "Tenths." At the period of the reformation, the first fruits and tenths were given to the king. These were valued, and the valuation became in time very disproportionate to the real revenues. The whole of these first fruits and tenths were given, in 1704, to a corporation which was to be erected for the purpose of augmenting small livings; and this is what is called Queen Anne's Bounty. There is much curious information relative to the distribution of this bounty; and the quirks and quibbles by which the higher dignitaries have succeeded in shaking off from their own shoulders the burden of providing for the poor clergy; but, for this, we must refer to the Review itself, which is well worthy of perusal.

We now come to a short treatise on *Negro Slavery*, which is written in a spirit of serious philanthropy. The pamphlet on which the reviewer builds his remarks, is entitled, *Negro Slavery, or a Creed of some of the many prominent features of that State of Society, as it exists in the United States and the West Indies*; and the extracts given, demonstrate that the abolition of the trade has done little to ameliorate the hardships of the slaves. The reviewer, as well as the pamphlet, pleads for emancipation; and this upon a principle of so broad a basis, that there was a time when such language would not have been admitted into the *Edinburgh Review*.

"We hold it altogether impossible," says the reviewer, "for any rational being to maintain the abstract right of one class of men to keep another in the state of slavery. Upon this point, it is most material to state, that no doubt whatever can exist. If one man, or a class of men, pretend to absolute dominion over the mass of their fellow-creatures, although what is called political power alone be in question, and no attempt made to exercise a mastery over the persons of individuals, it is

quite manifest that the people are fully justified in rising up and overthrowing their oppressors; and, if it be needful, in utterly destroying them."

The ninth article, on *English Tragedy*, is very long; but, notwithstanding, does not, in our opinion, claim much of our attention. The History of our Drama, from the earliest times, to those of Moore and Southern, occupies twenty-seven pages, with matter which, perhaps from our want of taste for such disquisitions, is to us very uninteresting. From the judgment of the critic we are, in many places, inclined to differ; and, even when we agree, we find little of amusement, and less of instruction. After this long tirade on the merits of our early dramatists, four or five pages are bestowed upon Knowles's *Virginus*, and Beddoes's *Bride's Tragedy*; "the two pieces which stand at the head of the article." These pages are chiefly extracts; and the authors need neither be thankful for praise, nor indignant at censure.

The next article, on *East and West India Sugar*, is obviously written by a thorough-bred political economist, who talks of the profit on capital, of abandoning the cultivation of poor soils, and of adjusting the supply to the effective demand, &c. as if all these things could be done in an evening, as he writes his pages. The writer is obviously a partizan. The duties on East and West India sugar must be equalized, otherwise we are sacrificing the commerce of Hindostan for the sake of Jamaica, and encouraging the trade in slaves. Such sweeping assertions savour of something different from sober reason. Although the duty on East-India sugar were continued, it is doubtful whether the commerce of Hindostan would be sacrificed; and, though the extra-duty were abandoned, it is not very certain that the slave-trade would cease to exist. We neither believe, nor wish, that this contest of rival interests should be hastily and heedlessly settled. The matter requires consideration; and the readers of the *Edinburgh Review*, who feel an interest in the dispute, might better understand both sides of the question if they would read what Mr. Cobbett has lately written on the subject.

The *Nomination of Scottish Juries* is a short, but well-written, article. Its text is, *A Letter to Mr. Peele, on the Courts of Law in Scotland*; which, we are simply told, is a smart pamphlet.

It will probably gratify some of our English readers, to learn the present mode of choosing a Scotch jury in criminal cases:—In trials at Edinburgh, where the high Court of Justiciary resides, the sheriff of the county summons forty-five jurymen, chosen by him from his list of those liable to serve. At the circuit courts, which usually include three or four counties, the sheriffs of the several counties in the district send fifteen jurymen each. From the whole number in either case, (forty-five or sixty, as the case may happen,) the judges select fifteen for the petit-jury; and, of these, the prosecutor and the prisoner, may each challenge five *peremptorily*, that is, without assigning any cause, and the panel must then be filled up from the other jurors. Now the improvements proposed by the reviewer, are, in the first place, that the sheriff shall be *obliged* to return his jurymen from his list *by rotation*, which he is now only *recommended* to do; and, secondly, that the fifteen jurors, presented to the court, shall not be *picked* from the forty-five at the discretion of the judge, but *drawn by lot*. When the fifteen jurymen are impanelled, they decide by majority; and eight to seven is sufficient to condemn or acquit the prisoner. It may seem hard to an Englishman that a man should be hanged when seven of the jury wish to save his life; but a Scotchman is still more astonished to hear, (as is generally believed,) that our law produces unanimity by the threat of starvation!

The Builder's Guide, on which not a single word is bestowed, gives occasion for remarks on the *Duty on Slate and Stone carried Coastwise*. These duties in the average of seven years, from 1815 to 1821 inclusive, have not amounted to 50,000*l.* per annum, because, in most cases, 26 per cent. of the value amounts to a prohibition. In the mode of exaction, too, there are absurdities of a glaring kind; such as, if carried by hand, they pay no duty, so that a bridge saves the whole; and such are the Custom-house regulations, that, although shipped, they may at some places be sent forty or fifty miles without paying any thing; while, in others, a single mile makes them liable in the duty: and all this may occur at the same quarry.

The 13th and last article, is entitled, *The Holy Alliance versus Spain*; and purports to be "a statement of such

facts and arguments as may enable us to estimate the justness of the war now threatened by the ultra-royalists of France against Spain." Since this article was written, *threatened war* has actually begun; and this, together with the documents laid before the House, have so changed the view of the question, that any observations upon the reviewer's statement would be perfectly nugatory.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to express my hearty good wishes for the success of the plan alluded to in your last number by Mr. Tatem, of establishing a Meteorological Society. It is, indeed, matter of surprise, sir, that such a design should not have been carried into effect long ago. Many branches of knowledge, for the promotion of which societies have been instituted, are of doubtful, and some of at least remote utility, compared with meteorology, which in this country comes home to the feelings and fire-sides of all, for it touches the comfort and the health of all.

It would be easy to enlarge on the proverbially fluctuating nature of our climate; the continual efforts we are compelled to exert in order to guard against its effects; and, in despite of all that can be done, the many baneful diseases to which they give rise. But such a task would be superfluous on a subject so generally admitted and understood. Besides, each of these, or even a part of these, topics, were it properly discussed, would of itself afford scope for a separate treatise.

It may be remarked, however, that the subject of climate, or what may be called its *Economics*, is one that has not received the philosophical consideration, even from medical writers, which it ought to have received. Undoubtedly, there are to be met with in many of the journals, valuable notices and registers of the weather, &c. but they are so scattered through a thousand volumes, and are in themselves so isolated, that few useful deductions can be obtained from them.

It is likewise true, that the subject of atmospherical phenomena has undergone much able investigation in some individual works. But then the views have been too general. Climate has been discussed upon the great scale, while its localities have been but slenderly

slenderly touched: Yet these are, in fact, the principal points, because it is over these that man can exercise some control. A climate, in itself generally good, or the contrary, may, by the influence of localities, and artificial circumstances, have its character totally changed, or greatly modified. The town of Calcutta in the East Indies, the draining of the fenny districts in this country, and the enclosing of commons, furnish familiar instances of this.*

But, sir, independently of the positive good effects to be expected from the labours of such a society, the whole subject itself is one of universal interest, upon which every person is more or less competent to say something; for one of its primary and professed objects is to treat of that which is the first and the last word in every one's mouth, viz. *the weather*. Besides, it embraces a vast diversity of important objects. The seasons, the incessant vicissitudes of climate, vegetation, many points connected with natural history, astronomical phenomena, medical statistics, &c. and, in fact, there is hardly any part of natural knowledge that may not be made to bear upon it. In order, however, to concentrate information, and render it available for the purposes of life, something more is necessary than detached notes in periodical works. I should hope, then, sir, that the proposal of your correspondent will be acted on by those who are best able to give it the requisite support and efficiency, and that we shall soon congratulate you on having been instrumental in preparing the public mind for an institution, which, once set on foot, must succeed; and from which society at large may expect to derive the most signal advantages.

HENRY EDMONDSTON.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GOthic ARCHITECTURE.

II.

IF that extraordinary species of architecture so different from, yet rivalling in beauty and in skill, the immortal works of Greece and Rome, be not derived from the Goths, or the Moriscoes, or the Orientalists, whence,

it may be asked, did it take its origin? The answer is obvious. From those countries in which it arrived earliest to perfection; namely, France and England. In neither country is the term Gothic to be found in ancient authors. But it may be adopted in no degrading sense, to denote the simple fact of its invention in what are generally styled the Gothic ages; and, if the regular degrees by which this architecture attained to its highest excellence can be traced, no other evidence will be necessary to prove, that it is not of foreign or Asiatic origin.

The grand stages of the Gothic style may be distinguished by the appellations of Norman-Gothic, of pure or absolute Gothic, and of the florid Gothic, agreeably to the arrangement of Mr. Warton. The Saxon mode of building with ponderous pillars; and massive circular arches, was evidently a rude and adulterated imitation of the Roman style; many specimens of which, doubtless, remained to the period of the heptarchy. But, though elegance was thus sacrificed to strength, the principal Saxon churches were certainly noble structures in that peculiar manner, barbarous as it must comparatively be accounted. This appears, among other instances, from the ancient description of the cathedral church at Hexham, erected by St. Wilfrid, A.D. 674; also of St. Peter's at York, rebuilt by Abp. Albert, A.D. 767. In the latter are specified pillars, arches, vaulted roofs, porticoes, galleries, altars, &c. with their various ornaments and decorations.—(*Vide Bentham's Historical Remarks, &c.*)

St. Peter's church in the monastery of Wermouth was erected, as we learn from Bede, about the same time with the cathedral of Hexham by Benedict Biscopius; that abbot going over to France, A.D. 675, to engage workmen to build his church *after the Roman manner*. The same venerable author tells us, 'that, in the year 710, a King of the Picts, intending to raise a church of stone to the honour of St. Peter, sent to South Britain for artificers to build it *after the Roman manner*. This style continued prevalent for a century after the conquest, though with such improvements, that William of Malmesbury scruples not to call it "*Novum genus ædificandi*;" but this new kind of building did by no means consist in any general approach to the pointed or Gothic style. The Saxon churches were

* Dr. Clarke's small work on the climate of the south of Europe, illustrates this well, and presents an excellent medical specimen of the manner of treating this department of science:

were of moderate size; those of the Normans large, sumptuous, and carried up to a proportionate height with two, and sometimes three, ranges of pillars, one above another, connected by circular arches forming an upper and lower portico, and over them a gallery. The Saxon churches, moreover, were formed on the plan of the Basilica, or Roman courts of justice, with a nave and side-aisles divided by colonnades; the transept, surmounted in the centre by a tower, was an addition of the Normans.

Edward the Confessor had, indeed, introduced this style of building, with many other improvements, from Normandy, where he had passed many years of his life. The abbey church of St. Peter's, Westminster, rebuilt by this famous monarch about the year 1050, and in which he lies buried, is spoken of by William of Malmesbury, and Matthew Paris, as an edifice erected upon the new construction. The conqueror built many stately churches and castles, with more than thirty monasteries, among which were those of Battel and Selby. St. Paul's cathedral, with a very great part of London, was burnt in 1086; and, in the reign of William Rufus, "the church was rebuilt by Mauritius, bishop of that see, on a plan so extensive, and a design so great, that most people who lived at that time censured it as a rash undertaking, and judged that it never would be accomplished."—(*Godwin de Præsul. Angliæ.*)

Of the succeeding reign, *Ordericus Vitalis*, as quoted by Dr. Henry, (*Hist. G. B.* vol. vi. p. 181,) says, "The new cathedrals and innumerable churches that were built in all parts, together with the many magnificent cloisters and monasteries, and other apartments of monks that were then erected, afford a sufficient proof of the great felicity of England in the reign of Henry I.

Of this Norman style many noble specimens remain, among which may be reckoned, the transept of Winchester cathedral, the two towers of Exeter, the nave of Gloucester, the west front of Rochester, the parochial church of Rumsey, the collegiate church of Southwell, &c. But, though half a century had elapsed since the first Crusade, the circular arch, the massive column, the thick solid wall, requiring no prominent buttresses, were the characteristics of the main

building; and, for ornaments, the spiral groove, the net or lozenge work, the chevron work, or zig-zag moulding, the embattled and triangular fret, the billet and patched mouldings, the fillet, the nebule, &c. Of the few Saxon remains, the ancient part of the abbey church of St. Alban's, of the cathedral of Durham, of the Under Croft of Canterbury, and the tower called Bigod's Tower, adjoining the east side of Norwich castle, are among the most remarkable. The last is conjectured by Mr. King to have been built in the time of Canute.—(*Archæologia*, Vol. IV. p. 396.)

The church of St. Cross, near Winchester, was begun about the year 1132 by the celebrated Henry De Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother to King Stephen. This prelate appears to have been a magnificent patron of the arts, as well as an eloquent orator, and a commanding statesman. "This ancient church," says Mr. Milner, "may perhaps be considered as the first regular step to the introduction of that beautiful style of architecture, properly styled the pointed," that is, the Gothic.

The Normans, in their lofty style of building, not only piled arches and pillars upon each other, but imitated them in the masonry of their walls, occasionally causing those circular arches to intersect each other, as in the fine transept of Winchester cathedral, built by Bishop Walkelin, cousin to the conqueror; though not aware of its happy effect in forming the pointed arch, until De Blois, resolving to ornament the whole sanctuary of the church of St. Cross with these intersected semicircles, conceived the idea of opening them, by way of windows, to the number of four over the altar, and eight on each side the choir, which at once produced a series of highly-pointed arches. This naturally led to a long and narrow form of window, requiring that the pillars placed on each side, by way of support or ornament, should be proportionably tall and slender. Purbeck marble was first adopted for this purpose; but, this being deemed inadequate to the incumbent weight, caused the shafts to be multiplied, and thus the cluster-column was produced. In the progress of improvement, two of these narrow windows were not unfrequently placed under one common arch, as in the lower tier of the church of Netley abbey. This disposition causing

causing a space between their heads, it was occupied by a tre-foil, or a quatre-foil; and the pleasing effect of this simple ornament soon occasioned its introduction into the heads of the arches themselves. In time, the tre-foil and quatre-foil became a cinque-foil, the cinque-foil a fan, and the fan finally terminated in the rosette, forming a single window of great magnitude and beauty, as that over the north entrance of Westminster abbey. The large east and west windows required numerous divisions or mullions; which, as well as the ribs and transoms of the vaultings, gradually ramified into all the varieties of tracery. The pointed arch on the exterior of the building was surmounted by an ornamented canopy of the same form, and the buttresses tapered into light and elegant pinnacles. These seem to have suggested the idea of a spire, as the proper finish of the square tower; and then the Gothic cathedral was completed.—(*Vide Milner's Essay on the pointed Arch.*)

From the introduction of the pointed arched window by Bishop Henry de Blois, in the church of St. Cross, forty years subsequent to the first crusade, the earliest period of the Gothic architecture, or the Norman-Gothic, may be said to commence. This lasted about a century, during the reigns of Stephen, Henry II. Richard I. King John, and part of Henry III. The noble parochial church of Rumsey, in Hampshire, was the work of the princely De Blois in the reign of Stephen. The west end of the Temple-church in London was erected in the reign of Henry II. Here we find pointed and round arches intermixed; the great arches are pointed, and the windows above are round. The west door is a round arch richly ornamented. The great western tower of Ely cathedral, built by Bishop Rydel, who died A.D. 1189, the last of Henry II. consists of pointed arches. In the reigns of Richard I. and John, the pointed style made great advances, as may be seen in the ruins of Beaulieu abbey, and different parts of De Lucy's work in Winchester cathedral, executed at that time. During the reign of Henry III. the new style attained, perhaps, to its highest perfection.

The first building erected upon a uniform plan, and which had no mixture of the early Norman or Saxon style in its composition, seems to have

been the cathedral of Salisbury. The former cathedral, situated at Old Sarum, was begun after the conquest; so that it could scarcely have been finished more than a century, when Bishop Poore laid the foundation of the present justly-admired church in 1220, the 5th of Henry III. and the superstructure was not wholly completed till 1258; at which time, the second stage of the Gothic architecture, that of the pure and absolute Gothic, may be said to commence. The elegant structure at the east end of Ely cathedral, in the same style, was finished in 1250. King Henry III. also rebuilt, in the new manner, a great part of the abbey church at Westminster, erected 200 years before by Edward the Confessor; and the high pointed arch, the improved lancet-window, the clustered column, the light and ribbed vaultings, encircled at their intersection with orbs, foliage, and other devices, became common in all parts of the kingdom.

The pointed style in France, is said, by Mr. Whittington, to have first appeared in the church of the convent of St. Denis, built by the famous Abbot Suger, and begun in the year 1137, somewhat later than that of St. Cross, but of a more decided character. The church and monastery of the knights templars, at Paris, soon followed the church of St. Denis. The choir of the cathedral of Lyons, and the collegiate church of St. Nicholas at Amiens, in this style, were constructed about the same period: and before the end of the 12th century, the ancient heavy manner, as Mr. W. tells us, "was everywhere discontinued, and the new airy unmixed Gothic universally adopted."

The cathedrals of Rheims and Amiens were erected during the reign of Louis IX. or St. Louis. They were nearly contemporary with Salisbury, but in richness of ornament far superior; though, perhaps, not in architectural skill and real elegance. The west front of Rheims, in particular, is extolled, as displaying the most exquisite combinations of grace and beauty. Amiens, though much inferior in its dimensions to Salisbury, is likewise said to exhibit a more advanced state of the art; more especially in respect to the side windows, which are of a form and magnitude not known in England till half a century afterwards; three noble rosettes, or circular lights of stained glass, also adorning the transepts

transepts and west front of the cathedral. To claim, therefore, for this style of building, the exclusive appellation of English, must, as Mr. W. observes, be an assumption destitute of all authority. Yet the introduction of the pointed style is so nearly contemporaneous in France and England, that the honour of the invention will always remain doubtful. The glorious reign of St. Louis may, indeed, reasonably be deemed more favourable to its improvement, than the weak and distracted government of Henry III. who was not, however, wanting in his patronage of this noble art. On the other hand, the triumph of the Gothic style in France, Mr. W. allows to have been of short duration; and, in a great measure, to have ceased soon after the commencement of the 14th century, the two succeeding ones being distinguished by no architectural efforts of equal excellence. The two obvious causes assigned, are the wars which the English carried into the heart of France; and the factions of the nobles, which rendered that kingdom a theatre of bloodshed and desolation.

Architecture, under Edward I., continued nearly the same as in the time of his father, Henry III. but, about the beginning of the reign of Edward II. the mode of vaulting became more decorated; the slender shafts which surrounded the column were wrought up together with it. The windows were enlarged; and divided, by stone mullions, into numerous ramifications and compartments of leaves, flowers, and other varied forms. The use of painted and stained glass favoured this enlargement of the "storied windows," particularly those of the east and west, which now took up nearly the whole breadth of the nave, and were carried almost as high as the vaulting, and made a splendid appearance. The fashion of adorning the west front of the cathedrals and collegiate churches with rows of statues in niches, or *tabernacles* with canopies over them, became general. Of these, beautiful specimens may be seen at Salisbury, Litchfield, Wells, St. Mary's chapel, Ely, and many other places.

The pure and unmixed Gothic style extended from the middle of the reign of Henry III. to the end of that of Henry VI. though with a continual addition of ornament, till it reached its acmé in the magnificent structure of King's College chapel; the admirable

decorations, harmony, and proportions, of which, were never surpassed by succeeding artists. Early in the reign of Edward IV. a remarkable change took place in the predominant mode of building, by the introduction of a profusion of novel and fanciful, yet rich and admirably ingenious, devices, so as to give rise to a third æra in the progress of the pointed or Gothic architecture.

The first considerable appearance of "the florid Gothic," according to Mr. Warton, was in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, erected by King Edward IV. and it was completed in the superb chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. "It distinguishes itself," says the same writer, "by an exuberance of decoration, by roofs where the most delicate fret-work is expressed in stone, and by a certain lightness of finishing, as in the roof of the choir at Gloucester, where it is thrown like a web of embroidery over the old Saxon vaulting." Monumental shrines, which admit a multiplicity of highly-finished ornaments, afford exquisite specimens of this style; as those of Bishops Fox and Waynflete at Winchester, also the screen of that cathedral erected by Bishop Fox in 1525. The tower of Gloucester cathedral, the parochial churches of Glastonbury and Taunton, and the west tower of York cathedral, Bishop West's chapel adjoining the south isle of Ely cathedral, and many other buildings, still extant, are in this style.

During this period, which lasted about a century, and expired towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII. a lighter and higher finishing was bestowed on all the ornamental parts; "and the ribs of the vaulting in particular," says Mr. Bentham, "became at length divided into such an abundance of parts, issuing from their impostes as from a centre, and spreading themselves over the vaulting, where they were intermixed with such delicate sculpture as gave the whole vault the appearance of embroidery, enriched with clusters of pendent ornaments, resembling the works nature sometimes forms in caves and grottoes. The most striking instance of this kind is displayed in the sumptuous chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster."

"The canopies of tabernacle work," says Mr. Dallaway, "over saints or sepulchral

sepulchral effigies, the shrines of exquisite finishing, repeating in miniature the bolder ornaments by which the building was decorated on a large scale, in the high altars and screens of indescribable richness, continue to fascinate every eye by their beauty and sublimity." Whether upon the whole this new style of building, or rather of decoration, was an improvement, may perhaps be doubted. Mr. Milner, a discerning judge, says, "I cannot by any means agree that the gorgeous or *florid style*, which began in the reign of Henry VI. was more excellent than that which immediately preceded it. What was gained to our ecclesiastical structures after the middle of the 15th century in beauty, was lost in sublimity." And Mr. Dallaway himself says of this species of architectural refinement, "the high altars, shrines, and sepulchral monuments, were combined to increase the richness of the whole interior to an eventual excess." It however constitutes a most beautiful variety of the Gothic architecture, and excites undiminished admiration.

The rage of reformation which arose in the latter years of Henry VIII. inflicted a mortal blow on this species of national magnificence. The churches and chapels belonging to some of the monasteries equalled the cathedrals in grandeur, and many others were admired for their richness and elegance. These majestic and stately structures were, indeed, the chief ornaments of the kingdom: and, doubtless, those learned and peaceful communities comprehended a large proportion of the most virtuous and valuable members of the nation; men who, whatever might be their errors, were entitled to far different treatment from that which they experienced. In these sequestered cloisters, the elegant and polite arts were assiduously and successfully cultivated; and they were justly famed for their deeds of munificence, their charities, and their hospitality. The revenues of the conventual houses, moreover, instead of being appropriated on their dissolution to other purposes of utility and beneficence, served only to enrich the crowd of servile courtiers, ever ready to obey the barbarous commands of a bloody, capricious, and remorseless tyrant.

Who sees these dismal heaps but will demand,

What barbarous invader sacked the land?

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But when he hears no Goth, no Turk, did bring
This desolation, but a Christian king,
What must he think our sacrifice would spare,
When such th' effects of our devotion are?
Denham's Cooper's Hill.

An effort seems to have been made under Edward VI. to re-introduce the Roman style blended with Italian caprice; of which the palace erected in the Strand, by the Protector Somerset, and demolished by the *fiat* of modern taste, afforded a memorable example. The monument of Bishop Gardiner in Winchester cathedral is decorated with Ionic columns; and Spenser speaks of buildings adorned "with stately pillars framed after the Doric guise." This was succeeded by another and totally different species of architecture, which has obtained the appellation of the Elizabethan style, of which the mansions of Burleigh and Hatfield exhibit very noble models. At length appeared the illustrious Inigo Jones; who, in the latter years of his architectural career, produced the palace of Whitehall, of which the only remains, the beautiful banqueting-house, is now suffered to moulder into decay.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSED SOCIETY for SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

AS a constant reader of your useful Journal, from its commencement in February 1796, I remember to have observed in your 15th and 16th volumes, published twenty years ago, that several of your ingenious correspondents had it much at heart, and have pretty fully explained their views, as to establishing an extensive society, chiefly for collecting and diffusing local facts and information, interesting to practically scientific and ingenious men, under the title of, the "Society for Scientific Information;" but, unfortunately, the matter went no further.

At the present time I observe, that Mr. Richard Harris, of Bermondsey, is endeavouring, through an invitation printed in the "Philosophical Magazine," to establish, under the above title, a more select society of residents in the metropolis; and his views seem to me especially applicable to a particular district of this enormously overgrown town: in which society Mr. H.

3 T proposes,

proposes, that elementary helps, in the study of scientific subjects, may be derived from the periodical and social meetings of its members; and, to which means for advancing in knowledge, the editors of the journal above mentioned seem desirous of adding familiar systematic lectures, addressed to classes of the members of the proposed society.

Such a society as last hinted at, and several other such, with properly limited views, would, I think, succeed, and do much good, if freely and economically constituted; and if it were made a fundamental rule of their institution, to publish no Transactions; in other words, that they would abstain from the mischievous vanity of pretending, as a body, to instruct the learned public; from which latter source, principally, arises the burthensome expense, and the interested cabals and jobs which exist, in almost every scientific society, as to their publications: which expenses and cabals, limit the number of their members, and in a greater degree exclude talent and practical knowledge from amongst their ranks.

What limited societies might best do, after hearing and profiting, for a stated time, from the perusal of the manuscript labours of their members, or other contributors, would be, to encourage and recommend the insertion of these manuscripts, in some of the public monthly or quarterly journals; all of which journals, the society would of course provide for the room of its meeting. And in cases where maps or illustrative plates, or too great length of detail, unfitted any presented memoir for gratuitous publication, as above, I beg to suggest, that the members of the society should stand engaged, zealously to bestir themselves individually, in promoting subscriptions, for the separate publication by the authors, of such their presented memoirs; and, in the mean time, the society should watch, and rigorously punish by exposure and exclusion, any members who might be found unjustly to avail himself of, or appropriate as his literary property, any important labour or discovery, contained in memoirs thus confidently submitted or presented to the society. I would gladly see the sentiments of your ingenious correspondents on the above subjects.

A. B. L.

London, March 29, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXIII.

*The Age of Bronze, or Carmen Seculare,
et Annus haud mirabilis.*

IT is under this title that the indefatigable muse of Lord Byron has, since the publication of our last Number, presented us with a powerful and highly-interesting political satire. His lordship's genius is as eminently prolific as it is singularly versatile; and his effusions furnish an almost uninterrupted subject-matter for criticism: for the feelings excited by one of them have hardly time to subside, before another appears, and makes an appeal to our judgment. Fortunately, too, he seems, with a very few exceptions, to have been exempted from the danger, too frequently incurred by writers whose productions are remarkable for rapidity of succession, of losing the reputation which their early attempts have procured them; and we hail the poem before us as an additional evidence, that no reasonable apprehensions need be entertained for the illustrious author of *Childe Harold*, "*ne peccet ad extremum ridendus*."

The "Age of Bronze," as the title-page indeed leads us to infer, is a satirical notice of the principal characters and events that at present attract attention in the political horizon; and the author has certainly made the piece, to which he has given this title, the vehicle of some of the most masterly strokes of keen sarcasm that have ever proceeded even from his pen. Little, indeed, can be charged upon him in the way of sins of omission; for he has most impartially touched upon all as he proceeds, from the Holy Alliance and the Duke of Wellington upwards, to Sir William Curtis and his tartans downwards. The motto of the poem,—"Impar Congressus Achilli,"—is happily chosen to prepare us for the opening of the poem, no inconsiderable portion of which is devoted to a review of the actions, and an analysis of the character, of Napoleon, with reflections on the melancholy and unworthy destiny to which that extraordinary man was ultimately reserved. These passages are conceived and executed in Lord Byron's very best manner; and we regret that our extracts from them must necessarily be extremely limited. After speaking of Alexander, he proceeds to enquire—

But where is he, the modern, mightier far,
Who, born no king, made monarchs draw his car?
Yes,

Yes, where is he, the champion and the child
Of all that's great or little, wise or wild?
Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were
thrones,—
Whose table, earth, — whose dice were human
bones?

In an ironical allusion to the fallacious assertions made by the persecutors of the imperial captive, respecting the pretended salubrity of his unhealthy prison, a handsome and justly-merited compliment is paid to the integrity of Mr. O'Meara; which, proceeding from such a quarter, may, we think, *almost* console that gentleman for the abuse of the Quarterly reviewer:—

Vain was his sickness,—never was a crime
So free from homicide,—to doubt's a crime;
And the stiff surgeon, who maintain'd his cause,
Hath lost his place, and gain'd the world's applause.

The author, in his retrospect of Bonaparte's conquests, has introduced the following magnificent description of the conflagration of Moscow:—

Moscow! thou limit of his long career,
For which rude Charles had wept his frozen tear
To see in vain,—he saw thee,—how? with spire
And palace, fuel to one common fire.
To this the soldier lent his kindling match,
To this the peasant gave his cottage-thatch,
To this the merchant flung his hoarded store,
The prince his hall,—and Moscow was no more!
Sublimest of volcanoes! *Etna's* flame
Pales before thine, and quenchless *Hecla's* tame;
Thou stand'st alone unrivall'd, till the fire
To come, in which all empires shall expire!

To the subject of Napoleon succeeds a rapid and spirited glance at the gratifying progress of freedom, manifested in the vigorous and successful struggle against despotism in so many parts of the globe; and this topic naturally leads to the Holy Alliance, on which odious league of vice and folly Lord Byron has poured down the phials of his poetic wrath in a strain of bitter irony.

Who now assemble at the holy call?
The blest Alliance, which says, three are all!
An earthly Trinity, which wears the shape
Of heaven's, as man is mimic'd by the ape.
A pious unity! in purpose one,—
To melt three fools to a Napoleon.

The master mover of this Satanic confederacy against the happiness and freedom of nations, has, at all events, no reason to complain that the writer of the "Age of Bronze" has neglected to pay him a tribute commensurate with his merits. We believe most of our readers will concur with us in thinking, that the following sketch of the Emperor Alexander is executed with equal spirit and fidelity:—

Resplendent sight! behold the cockcomb Czar,
The autocrat of waltzes and of war!
As eager for a plaudit as a reanu,
And just as fit for flirting as the helm;
A Calmuck beauty with a Cossack wit,
And gen'rous spirit, when 'tis not frost-bit.

Now half-dissolving to a liberal thaw,
But harden'd back whene'er the morning's raw;
With no objection to true liberty,
Except that it would make the nations free.
How well the imperial dandy prates of peace,
How fain, if *Greeks* would be his slaves, free
Greece!

The French Chambers next come in for their due share of the poet's animadversions; and we are presented with a ludicrous and lively picture of their indecent and undignified debates, their premeditated harangues, and their tumultuous loquacity. In his allusion to the French monarch, *Louis le Desiré*, Lord Byron breathes forth sentiments of compassion, which we entertain with no less cordiality, in adverting to the wayward destiny which has removed that, in some respects amiable, man, from the enjoyments of an epicurean board, and pure Latinity, in the grove of Hartwell, to a regal station, where he is surrounded by no advisers but those whose advice it is pernicious to follow, and can conciliate no attachments but such as are degrading and destructive to the ostensible object of them. The bard then glances at the actual situation of his own country; and, after touching slightly upon various circumstances connected with it, he devotes a lengthened strain of satirical severity, almost bordering on invective, to the clamorous distresses of our country, or, as his lordship terms them, our "now *uncountry* gentlemen," who after having, in a long career of unredeemed selfishness, sanctioned and supported all those pernicious measures of misgovernment, which, from their temporary advancement of the landed interest, their short-sighted and narrow policy led them to regard as conducive to their permanent advantage; now, in a late and ungracious repentance, perceiving their error, would seek that sympathy in their misfortunes, to which their previous conduct can afford them no just claim, and, with a consistent love of self, would be indemnified for the consequences of their past folly and avarice, at the expense of other branches of the community.

See these inglorious Cincinnati swarm,
Farmers of war, dictators of the farm!
Their ploughshare was the sword in hireling
hands,
Their fields mann'd by gore of other lands.
Safe in their barns, these Sabine tillers sent
Their brethren out to battle,—why? for rent!
Year after year they voted cent. per cent,
Blood, sweat, and tear-wrung millions,—why? for
rent!
They roar'd, they din'd, they drank,—they swore
they meant
To die for England: why then live? for rent!

The peace has made one general discontent
Of these high market patriots; war was rent!
Their love of country, millions all misspent;
How reconcile? by reconciling rent.
And will they not repay the treasures lent?
No! down with every thing, and up with rent!
Their good, ill, health, wealth, joy, or discontent,
Being, end, aim, religion,—rent, rent, rent!
Thou sold'st thy birthright, Esau! for a mess;
Thou shouldst have gotten more or eaten less;
Now thou hast sell'd thy pottage, thy demands
Are idle, *Israel says the bargain stands.*

We fear we have already extended our extracts to too great a length, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of presenting our readers with the following passage relative to Maria Louisa, which we consider as not excelled in pathos by any thing which has proceeded from his lordship's pen.

Enough of this,—a sight more mournful woos
The averted eye of the reluctant Muse.
The imperial daughter, the imperial bride,
The imperial victim, sacrifice to pride;
The mother of the hero's hope, the boy,
The young Astyanax of modern Troy;
The still pale shadow of the loftiest queen,
That earth has yet to see, or e'er has seen;
She flits amidst the phantoms of the hour,
The theme of pity, and the wreck of power.
Oh, cruel mockery! could not Austria spare
A daughter? What did France's widow there?
Her litter place was by St. Helen's wave,
Her only throne is in Napoleon's grave.
But she appears! Verona sees her shorn
Of all her beams,—while nations gaze and mourn:
Ere yet her husband's ashes have had time
To chill in their inhospitable clime;
(If e'er those awful ashes can grow cold;
But no,—their embers soon will burst the mould.)
She comes! the Andromache, (but not Racine's,
Nor Homer's,) lo! on Pyrrhus' arm she leans.
Yes! the right arm,—yet red from Waterloo,
Which cut her lord's half-shattered sceptre through,—
Is offer'd, and accepted! Could a slave
Do more? or less?—and he in his new grave!
Her cheek, her eye, betray no inward strife,
And the *Ex-Empress* grows as *Ex* a wife!
So much for human ties in royal breasts!
Why spare men's feelings, when their own are jests?

From what we have said, a pretty just idea may be formed of the merits of this poem. It abounds in liberal sentiments, powerful conception, and energetic language. Without the appearance of design, the author has found means to give to every subject he introduces, its most appropriate and effective situation in the piece; and the leading personages in the political drama are hit off with admirable felicity.

On the first appearance of "the Age of Bronze," some of our contemporaries professed to have discovered indications of its not being written by Lord Byron, and regarded it as the production merely of a successful imitator. We can only say, that we would fain see such an imitator, and would most gladly welcome his appearance, as a valuable addition to the writers of the day. Our taste is not fastidious enough, nor our perceptions sufficiently acute, to enable us to spy that palpable falling-off, which, in the

opinion of some Aristarchs, render the poem before us unworthy of his lordship's muse. Some years since, the northern critics, in speaking of gardening, inserted among the *permanent* beauties of horticulture, the grace of *unexpectedness*, to the no small astonishment of many of their less metaphysical readers. In the same manner, it would seem that some of Lord Byron's readers expect all his productions to retain that charm of novelty which belonged to his earlier poetical efforts; and we cannot greatly wonder that such an expectation should be disappointed. But to us the "Age of Bronze" appears to be in every respect characteristic of the noble author, and to abound in the beauties, and, we regret to say, in the faults of style likewise, by which his former writings have been distinguished. A harshness of construction, an abruptness of language, loose and digressive parentheses, and the frequent employment of unusual epithets, are conspicuous in many parts of it. The versification, too, is often feeble and inaccurate. Take for an example the following two couplets:—

Lutzen, where fell the Swede of victory,
Beholds him conquer,—but, alas! not die:
Dresden surveys three despots fly once more
Before their sovereign,—sovereign as before.

Many similar instances might be adduced: such lines would appear quite in character from the pen of the Hon. W. Fitzgerald, but they ought not to proceed from Lord Byron. We are the more concerned at this incorrectness in his lordship's writing, because, after his manly and brilliant eulogium on Pope, (to whose school we have certainly the weakness to be much attached,) we had hoped that he would not, by his example, sanction that negligence,—any thing but graceful,—so prevalent among many of his contemporaries; who, unable to attain to exactness, attempt to dignify their faults, by representing them as the inseparable companions of genius. Lord Byron can urge no such plea of inability; we appeal to the passage, in the present poem, beginning "Behold the grand result," which, to the end of the stanza where it is found, exhibits a specimen of delineation of character, and faultlessness of expression, that involuntarily brings to our recollection the happiest efforts of Pope in the same line. And we are persuaded that his lordship will regard this as a more enviable praise than the fulsome adulation

adulation or vitiated taste that would assign to him an immeasurable superiority to our great ethic bard. We must refrain, though reluctantly, from transcribing the passage; as we cannot afford to indulge in any more quotations.

From a poet possessing such capabilities, and so highly gifted, as Lord Byron, we would fain hope that we may yet experience a delight unalloyed by the occasional effects of visible carelessness; and the more so, as nothing could be more easy, with a very slight effort on his part, than to free himself from the reproach to which we have alluded, and to remove altogether from his writings—

—————“The spot or two,
Which so much beauty would do well to lose.”

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

THE first article of the last Number of your Magazine, headed “Ecclesiastical Statistics,” is very interesting, although, I fear, very erroneous in some essential points. I was more particularly struck with the statement which shows, that the 11,593 livings in England and Wales are held by only 6,719 incumbents; and of one person holding as many as thirty-four livings, another twenty-five, another twenty, two fifteen each, three thirteen each, and so on from that number gradually, down to unity; the number of pluralists increasing as the number of livings which they hold decrease: there being 1,816 with two each, and 3,788 with one each. Having the Ecclesiastical Directory by me, I was led, from the statement in question, to refer to it, and to examine it more promptly and attentively than I otherwise should have done; and, from the attention which I have bestowed on the subject, I infer that the writer of the article in your Magazine has suffered himself to be misled by too hasty a view of it: it must, however, be admitted, that the Ecclesiastical Directory itself, in the arrangement of its index to the names of the incumbents, is objectionable, as I think you yourself will infer from the illustration which I shall offer.

The one man, whom your correspondent states as seeming to have thirty-four livings, is the Rev. John Jones, against which name in the index there are certainly thirty-four rectories, vicarages, curacies, and perpetual cura-

cies; but it will be seen that four of them are held *cum* (with) others: so that, in fact, there are but thirty livings; and then it strikes me very forcibly, that it is not the same John Jones who holds the whole of them. Here follows, however, a list, alphabetically arranged, of the livings, with the population in each respective parish, the county in which situate, the date (year) of institution, and the patrons by whom presented. Should it prove to be the self-same person that holds the whole, it will be particularly interesting to get a clue to the cause which has led to such unprecedented favour; and, from the wide-spread circulation of your Magazine, I entertain a hope that some of your intelligent readers will be able to solve the query, whether it be the same John Jones, or not, who holds the whole of the said livings. My reasons for doubting it arise from the general principle on which I notice the index to be formed, as well as from the circumstance, that in the body of the work, (Ecclesiastical Directory,) that is, in the alphabetical list of the parishes, against that of Kidlington, Oxon, and Llanwnnog, Montgomery, the incumbent is represented to be John Jones, D.D.; and against the parish of St. Mary Mounthaw, *cum* St. Mary Somerset, London, the incumbent is stated to be Archibald Jones, D.D. although the whole of these are included in the index of names against the name of the Rev. John Jones. Should it prove that, instead of these thirty livings being held by one John Jones, they are divided amongst thirty John Jones's,—which is quite a probable case,—it will throw a doubt over the whole statement as regards the pluralists. It is a question, however, which I hope this communication will be the means of setting right; but, at all events, your correspondent is certainly in error in stating, that there are 11,593 livings, held by only 6,719 incumbents; inasmuch as there are a very considerable number held *cum*, that is with, another; being certainly but one living, as they are only one presentation. As, for example, the Rev. Thomas G. Acland holds St. Michael Mildred, R. *cum* St. Margaret Moses, R. London; and is included, with all others under like circumstances, as a pluralist: which I think cannot be admitted. In like manner, the Rev. Maurice Lewis is reckoned as holding

five livings, whilst, in fact, he holds only three. It will therefore be necessary to revise the whole statement, before we can come to a right conclusion as to the actual number of pluralists.

Statement of the Number of Livings represented at page 232, of the "Ecclesiastical Directory," to be held by the Rev. John Jones.

PARISH.	Rector or Vicar.	Population.	COUNTY.	Year of Institution.	PATRON.
Aberisken.....	R.	133	Brecon	1795	Viscount Ashbrook.
Belford	P.C.	1471	Northumberland	1804	Hon. A. Onslow.
Cardiff: St. Mary.....	V. }	2457	Glamorgan	1798	{ Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.
cum St. John	C. }				
Caron.....	V.	250	Cardigan.....	1820	Bishop of St. David's.
Foy	V.	342	Hereford.....	1817	Mrs. Jones.
Gwddelwern	V.	1211	Merioneth	1809	Bishop of St. Asaph.
Holywell	V.	6394	Flint	1807	Henry Leo, esq.
Johnston	R.	163	{ Pembroke	1783	The King.
cum Stainton ..	V.	1961			
Kidlington	V.	948	Oxford	—	Exeter College.
Llambudug	R.	—	Carmarthen.....	1800	Bishop of St. David's.
Llanarmon	R.	225	Denbigh	1819	— St. Asaph.
Llaubeder	R.	477	Do.	Do.	— Bangor.
Llancadwallder	C.	163	Do.	1808	D. and C. of St. Asaph.
Llandegla	V.	321	Radnor	1800	Bishop of St. David's.
Llanfairisgaer	P.C.	275	Carnarvon	1815	— Bangor.
Llanganhavel	R.	—	Denbigh	1817	Do. do.
Llangunmor	V.	929	Carmarthen.....	1816	Bishop of St. David's.
Llangynog.....	R.	382	Montgomery	1813	— St. Asaph.
Llangynllo	R.	506	Cardigan.....	1801	Parish Freeholders.
Llanllyfni	R.	1128	Carnarvon	1819	Bishop of Bangor.
Llanycan	R.	108	Denbigh	1814	Do. do.
Llanspyddyd.....	V.	448	{ Brecon	1800	Marquis Camden.
cum Pennybont ..	C.	—			
Llanwnnog	V.	1250	Montgomery	1786	Bishop of Bangor.
Liverpool: St. Andrew's	C.	—	Lancashire	1815	John Gladstone.
London: St. Mary } Monmouth } cum St. Mary So- } merset..... }	R.	357	{ — — —	1776	{ Bishop of Hereford and Rev. Dr. Barrat.
Monkswood	P.C.	132			
Newport	R.	1433	Cardigan.....	1817	Duke of Beaufort.
Rhudlan	V.	1083	Flint	1819	Mrs. Lloyd.
Shipston-on-Stour ..	R.	1377	Worcester	1795	Bishop of St. Asaph.
Tregaron	V.	1153	Cardigan.....	1820	D. and C. of Worcester.
					Bishop of St. David's.

* * The Population appears to have been taken from the Returns of 1811: at all events, it is not from the last Return of 1821.

Your correspondent further seems to have written with the spirit of a man determined to make the most of his subject, rather than to regard the actual fact. For instance, in the third section of his article, headed "*Patronage of the Church*," he states, that "all the patronage of the church is virtually in the crown. The king's direct patronage (he says) is the bishoprics, all the deaneries, forty-seven prebends and canonries, and upwards of a thousand livings." Now, with respect to this statement, as regards the bishoprics, deaneries, prebends,

and canonries, I believe it to be correct; but, with regard to the more than a thousand livings, it should be stated that a part belong to the King as Prince of Wales and Duchy of Lancaster. The total number represented by the Ecclesiastical Directory to be in the patronage of the King in his triune capacity is 1015; forty-one of which belong to the Duchy of Lancaster; the proportion belonging to the Principedom of Wales not being defined: of the whole, however, 100 rated for first fruits as exceeding twenty pounds a-year, are presented by

by the King and Ministers, and the remainder by the Lord High Chancellor. It is true that it may be said, virtually the patronage is in the King; it nevertheless deserves to be thus circumstantially stated.

I now present you with a statement

of our ecclesiastical establishment in England and Wales; showing the number of bishoprics and collegiate establishments, with the number of deans, archdeacons, prebends, canons, and vicars, in each, and the patronage of each bishopric, viz.—

	Deans.	Chancellors.	Archdeacons.	Prebends.	Canons.	Minor Canons.	Vicars.	PATRONAGE OF THE BISHOPS.				Benefices in the Patronage of Deans & Chapter of each Diocese.
								Archdeacons.	Prebends.	Other Officers.	Benefices.	
<i>Province of</i>												
CANTERBURY	1	1	1	12	..	6	6	1	3	..	157	45
Bath and Wells	1	1	3	43	7	..	4	3	44	28	28	47
Bristol	1	1	1	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	13	26
Chichester	1	1	2	28	4	..	4	2	30	15	31	37
Ely	1	1	1	8	..	4	..	1	8	..	83	22
Exeter	1	1	4	15	9	..	4	4	24	4	48	55
Gloucester	1	1	1	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	23	19
Hereford	1	1	2	23	5	..	10	2	28	3	27	35
Litchfield and Coventry	1	1	4	17	6	..	5	..	25	4	25	31
Lincoln	1	1	6	46	4	..	4	2	27	31	61	98
London	1	1	5	26	4	12	..	4	29	27	84	52
Norwich	1	1	4	6	..	8	..	5	..	..	49	42
Oxford	1	1	1	..	8	..	8	1	..	..	11	110
Peterborough	1	1	1	6	..	4	..	1	6	..	11	6
Rochester	1	1	1	6	..	6	..	1	..	..	19	30
Salisbury	1	1	3	38	7	..	4	2	30	9	37	61
Winchester	1	1	2	12	..	6	..	2	12	6	66	34
Worcester	1	1	1	10	..	8	..	1	..	..	22	40
WALES :—Bangor	1	1	3	5	..	..	2	1	1	9	78	5
Landaff .....	..	1	1	12	..	..	..	1	9	3	11	27
St. Asaph	1	1	1	3	7	..	..	1	2	15	106	6
St. David .....	..	1	4	18	7	..	..	1	10	3	114	27
<i>Province of</i>												
YORK	1	1	4	24	4	..	5	4	28	28	70	87
Carlisle	1	1	1	4	..	5	..	..	4	..	36	26
Chester	1	1	2	6	..	7	..	2	6	..	34	13
Durham	1	1	2	12	..	8	..	2	12	..	46	24
<i>Collegiate Churches of</i>												
Manchester .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Rippon	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Southwell .....	..	..	..	16	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	20
Westminster	1	..	..	12	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	20
Windsor	1	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	50
University, and seventeen Colleges and Halls, Cambridge												281
Do. and sixteen do. do. Oxford												248
College of Eton												42
Winchester												12
Total in Patronage of Archbishops and Bishops												1,290
of King, Prince of Wales, and Duchy of Lancaster												1,015
Leaving in Patronage of Lay Impropriators												7,597
Total												11,593

The above I have compiled from the last edition of the Ecclesiastical Directory, a work which has high claims to public esteem, for the vast extent of matter-of-fact information which it contains: it is, however, susceptible of much improvement in the arrangement of its indexes, analyses, and ge-

neral illustration; a subject which I hope this communication will be the means of occasioning; when another edition is called for. There are, for instance, attached to the Cathedrals, —precentors, treasurers, sub-deans, chanters, sub-chanters, succentors, choristers, singing boys, and what not; all

all of which it would be interesting to exhibit. The number of benefices in each diocese also is wanting. It would also be exceedingly interesting and important, in a national point of view, to have a return of the actual income of each living, distinguishing the proportion derived from fees, from glebes, and tithes: this is desirable, not on the principle of gratifying vulgar curiosity, but as the means of ensuring the best application of the resources. Tithes and clerical mummery, it is true, are become incompatible with the advanced intelligence of the public: but the clergy, as teachers of divine truth and moral rectitude, have nothing to fear from an exposure of their incomes; for, as long as they conduct themselves as becomes their avocations, their incomes, however great, will never be envied: envy and clamour are the offsprings of ignorance;

and knowledge is now marching on in strides too grand and imposing for clamour and envy to have any influence in the question; and the clergy of England, as a body, would do well in uniting their exertions, and as such using all their influence in supporting a measure for the revision of their incomes, and deriving them from sources more compatible with the intelligence, the interests, and the feelings, of the people at large.

As the Protestant ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland has lately been before the public, through the medium of Parliament, I present you also with a summary of that establishment, compiled from the Ecclesiastical Register of Ireland, published in Dublin in 1820; with which statement I shall conclude my present communication.

J. M.

	PATRONAGE.														
	Bishops.	Deans.	Dignitaries.	Prebends.	Rural Deans.	Vicars Choral.	Choristers.	Consistorial Court.	Librarians.	Dioceses, School-masters.	Total Number of Parishes.	No. in the Gift of the Bishop.	No. in the Gift of the Crown.	Lay.	University.
[Those in Capitals are Archbishoprics.]															
ARMAGH.....	1	1	4	4	..	7	7	6	1	3	103	60	13	22	5
Clogher	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	5	..	3	41	34	1	2	4
Meath	1	1	1	..	12	..	..	8	..	1	224	69	81	37	..
Down and Connor	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	11	..	1	114	53	12	36	..
Derry	1	1	2	3	5	..	..	13	..	1	48	33	3	9	3
Raphoe	1	1	1	4	9	..	..	7	1	2	31	15	6	3	7
Kilmore	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	39	33	3	2	1
Dromore.....	1	1	4	1	4	..	..	7	..	1	26	23	..	2	..
DUBLIN: St. Patrick .....	..	1	5	20	12	14	4	18	2	..	209	144	15	16	..
Christ Church.....	1	1	4	3	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kildare	1	1	4	8	..	..	..	5	..	1	81	30	27	24	..
Ossory	1	1	4	8	8	3	..	6	1	1	136	76	26	30	..
Ferns and Leighlin	1	1	4	10	5	..	..	5	..	1	232	171	18	19	1
CASHELL and Emly	1	1	4	5	6	4	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Limerick	1	1	4	11	7	6	..	5	..	1	176	34	27	65	..
Ardfert and Aghadoe .....	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford and Lismore	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	8	1	2	106	45	24	30	..
Cork and Ross	1	1	4	12	6	4	5	9	1	1	127	94	8	..	..
Cloyne.....	1	1	4	14	5	..	..	10	..	1	137	106	10	9	..
Killaloe and Kilfenora	1	1	4	7	7	..	..	6	..	1	138	131	12	36	..
TUAM and Ardagh	1	1	2	8	5	1	..	5	..	1	89	79	..	10	..
Elphin	1	1	3	8	..	..	..	4	..	1	75	72	2	1	..
Clonfert and Kilmacduogh	1	1	1	8	2	..	..	4	..	..	60	43	3	14	..
Kilala and Achonry	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	52	48	4	..	..
Totals ..	22	38	108	178	107	52	20	175	7	30	2249	1391	293	367	21

To the Bishopric of Kilmore there is no Cathedral; to the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, in addition to the persons enumerated in the preceding statement, there is also attached two readers and six stipendiaries; and to that of St. Patrick, four minor canons; to that of Kildare, four canons; and to that of Cork, a choir of four. The Dignitaries in the third column consist of archdeacons, precentors, chancellors, and treasurers.

Recapitulation.—22 bishops and archbishops, 38 deans, 108 dignitaries, 178 prebendaries, 107 rural deans, 52 vicars choral, 20 choristers, 7 librarians, 30 diocesan schoolmasters, 4 canons, 4 minor canons, 4 choir, 2 readers, 6 stipendiaries, and 175

attached to Consistorial Court.—The statement of the number of parishes has been extracted from Mr. Wakefield's *Ireland*, vol. ii. page 471, extracted by him from Dr. Beaufort's *Memoir of Ireland*. There are 95 parishes impropriate, and without churches or incumbents, viz. 35 in Meath, 17 in Killaloe, 13 in Ferns, 11 in Cloyne, 10 in Down, and 9 in Waterford. The numbers, after all, it will be seen, do not agree with the total number of parishes. There is no return of the patronage for the Archbishopric of Cashel. The Bishop of Meath also presents to the deanery; and the Bishop of Cloyne holds one benefice in commendam.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

M. CADET-GASSICOURT.

THIS amiable man was one of the conductors of that useful publication, the *Revue Encyclopedique*, highly learned as a scholar, and respectable in the walks of private life. As a multifarious author, his general merits, both for talent and composition, are entitled to a high degree of praise.

He was born at Paris, January 23, 1769; his father, who was an apothecary and chemist, early introduced his son to the conversation of Condorcet, Buffon, Bailly, Lalande, and others; so that, at the age of fifteen, young Gassicourt had published a *Memoir on Natural History*, which contained excellent observations, and was particularly commended by Buffon. His inclination was for the physical sciences, but his father intended him for the bar, where accordingly M. Cadet, the son, was ever a friend to the innocent and unfortunate.

By the invasion of foreigners, the French revolution was diverted from the track marked out for it by patriotism. Cadet Gassicourt was the intrepid advocate of many wretched victims; in 1792 he was the means of saving his father's eldest brother from imprisonment; and in the year following, of annulling an unjust sentence passed on a brave military character.

His forensic and political occupations were diversified by literary labours. In 1797, as an elector, he published a pamphlet on the "Theory of Elections;" also, in the same year, one on the "Influence that Masonic Societies exercised in the Process of the Revolution."

Afterwards appeared, successively, MONTHLY MAG. No. 381.

a dramatic work, "The Supper of Moliere," which made pass in review, on the stage, the illustrious characters of the ages of Louis XIV. and XV.; then "Travels in Normandy;" also "An Essay on the Private Life of Mirabeau," and "Saint Geran," an ingenious critique on the "Neologism, or New Modes of Thinking, Writing, and Speaking, introduced into France by the Changes of the Times." These were followed by various political pieces, adapted to circumstances, one of which only can be mentioned here, "The Four Ages of the National Guard." This institution was renewed in 1789, after a long interruption. M. G's pamphlet traced the history of it, shewing also how it might be made of the greatest public utility, and encroach the least on the liberty of individuals.

The death of his father gave a new direction to his pursuits. His studies were turned to pharmacy, the profession of his father; and to the sciences, which he had hitherto cultivated only as an amusement. After publishing several improved editions of his father's work on "Domestic Pharmacy," also a "Formulary" on the subject, that has run through four editions, he became one of the conductors of the "Bulletin of Pharmacy," commenced in 1809, and now continued under the title of "Journal of Pharmacy."

In 1803 he published a work of still higher importance, "A New Dictionary of Chemistry," serving as an elementary course for young students. In his "Thesis," on the simultaneous study of the sciences, he considers the philosophy of *all* the sciences, as conducive to the improvement and per-

U u section

section of any one. This work has been successfully introduced into the Polytechnic and Normal schools.

Besides the productions here noticed from the same author, were "Letters on London and the English," penned with great impartiality; and "Travels in Austria, during the Campaign of 1809;" a work replete with observations relative to statistics, the sciences, arts, manners and customs, to great historical events, and to anecdotes that often express, in pointed terms, the characterizing traits of those events.

While making his observations as a tourist, he would frequently repair to the field of battle to dress the wounds of the soldiers; and there he invented a certain military instrument, called by the French, *Les Baguettes*. Under this new direction of his ideas he wrote, "On the Means of Destruction and Resistance which the Physical Sciences may contribute in a National War." He was an associate also, in important periodical and other works, the objects of which are sufficiently pointed out by their titles; as the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," "The Complete Course of Agriculture," "The Bulletin of the Society of Encouragement for National Industry," the "Dictionary of Medical Sciences," "Memoirs of the Medical Society of Emulation," the "*Revue Encyclopedique*," &c. For fifteen years he was collecting and arranging the materials of a "Practical Manual of Chemistry."

M. C. G. projected the formation of a Nomad Institute, to perambulate the different parts of France, at stated intervals, to remark on the progress and wants of local industry, and to invite the attention of government to the result of their researches.

In the midst of these literary occupations, M. G. had not neglected the duties of a citizen. Having sketched out a plan for the organization of a Board of Health, it was adopted, by M. Dubois, prefect of police; and M. G. was appointed reporting secretary. For nineteen years he acted in this capacity, with that zeal, activity, and philanthropy, which prominently marked his character.

From his frequently visiting manufactories, workshops, hospitals, prisons, &c. he made observations on the maladies peculiar to different employments; and, in a moral view, on the

defects, vices, good qualities, &c. most apparent in them. He was eagerly engaged in this work, when suffering under pains that would hardly let him hold his pen. His eldest son, who succeeds him in his profession of pharmacy, with a humane and commendable zeal, intends publishing his father's "Treatise on Public Health."

M. G. had been, in 1785, one of the founders of the Lyceum of Paris, which, under this name, and that of the Athenæum, for thirty-seven years, has proved an asylum for the votaries of science, philosophy, and literature. In early youth he had been a member of the Society of Judiciary Beneficence, the object of which was to rescue the poor from the grasp of chicanery, to discriminate between causes well or ill founded, and to provide a fund for supporting the former.

In private life, M. G. enjoyed a justly deserved reputation, and his domestic career was a continual source of benefits. He was peculiarly fortunate in losing none of his earlier friends, and in readily gaining fresh ones. Among them, was the intrepid and generous Montegre, who had devoted his services to the civilization and instruction of the Haytian nation. His premature decease is honoured by a monument, erected by the President and General Boyer. An inscription intended for the tomb of Gassicourt, will eulogise him as devoted to humanity, to his country, and to friendship.

ACCOUNT OF BARON CAPOBIANCO, the NEAPOLITAN PATRIOT.

THE horrible fate of this noble patriot may serve to characterise, in some degree the government of the French at Naples, or rather to exhibit despotism under a general light. Capobianco was a nobleman of wealth and power in Calabria Citra. When the French invaded a second time the kingdom of Naples in 1806, an opinion, grounded on erroneous associations of ideas and suppositions, made them appear to the majority of the Neapolitans, still as deliverers of the countries they conquered. The two French princes who reigned over Naples, presented themselves to the view of that ardent, rather than calculating people, as the representatives among them of a revolution which had been undertaken against the old despotism of Europe. The Neapolitans seemed then to forget that

that despotism may be unlike itself in its means, but never in its ends. Capobianco, the truest friend to his country, was himself deceived into this opinion about the new government, and fell a martyr to it. When the whole continent was crushed by the military power of France, the Calabrese malcontents alone dared to revolt against the invaders; and, struggling with an unyielding obstinacy among their mountains, they supported themselves in a state of independence for more than two years, destroying many thousands of those old French troops, the conquerors of Europe, and snatching from Massena himself that victory supposed to await upon him. This state of insurrection lasted in Calabria from the beginning of 1806 to the middle of 1809. But so many sacrifices were not undergone by the Calabrese for political liberty. They only resisted the new government from a romantic idea of loyalty towards the reigning dynasty of Sicily, and still more from a blind aversion to the French. One half, therefore, of the inhabitants of Calabria, indeed the most respectable both for property and education, fought on the side of the new government, against the other. Capobianco was among the first. Holding then a command in the militia, which had just been established in those provinces, he rendered signal services to the French government, and powerfully contributed by his interest and military achievements to quell that desperate insurrection. But he soon had reason to undeceive himself, as to his expectations of public liberty being established at Naples by the French. Joseph Bonaparte had, in the very moment he renounced the kingdom to his successor, granted a mock constitution to the nation, which was generally regarded as a wanton insult by the Neapolitans. Murat likewise promised a constitution in the act of assuming the crown, but never cared afterwards to fulfil his word. Nay, a most violent persecution being entered into by his government against the patriotic party, under the colour of abolishing Carboneria, no more doubts were left but Murat was determined to reign only by the sword. Capobianco had sincerely believed till then in the promises of public liberty, lavished by the new princes and by their partisans; but no sooner did he perceive a barefaced military despotism exercised by

foreigners over his country, than he firmly determined to shake it off. The times seemed to be highly favourable to this daring enterprise. Bonaparte was then reduced to dispute the very fort of France against his enemies. The allies (not then holy) by dexterously turning against him the same democratic opinions which they had at first combated in vain, seemed to countenance the popular cause. Murat himself had marched his army out of the kingdom, to help Austria to chase the French from Upper Italy. Capobianco, after having assembled some few militia, chiefly composed of his dependents, dared to unfurl the constitutional banner, trusting that the patriots of the Abbruzzi would soon imitate his example, as they effectually did, but too late. Murat made then Bologna his head-quarters, April, 1814. Prompted by his own despotic temper, as well as by the advices of his prime minister, Count Zurlo, than whom there never was a fiercer enemy to any restrictions on absolute power, proscribed to extermination the Carbonaris with a sanguinary decree, not unlike those by which unhappy Italy is at present desolated. To carry into effect this proscription in Calabria, the military government of those provinces was again trusted to Mankès, a most ferocious villain, who had nearly destroyed them by his savage cruelties at the time of the first insurrection: of this governor it may safely be said with Tacitus, that—*ubi solitudinem fecerat, pacem appellabatur*. If the Calabrese had so gallantly fought for two years, only to serve the government of Sicily, what could not they have done now, assisted as they were by the name of liberty, by the tottering fortunes of Murat, and by the general support of Carboneria? Some towns in the Abbruzzi had already risen in arms. Mankès thought he ought to lose no time in putting down Capobianco, before that flame could spread itself all over the kingdom. But Capobianco had, in several rencounters, repelled with his few partisans the forces sent against him; and had judiciously selected his positions in the mountains, where there was no prospect of speedily subduing him. Mankès, therefore, despairing of open force, had recourse to fraud, and sent messages repeatedly to Capobianco, informing him that King Murat had at last granted

granted a constitution from Bologna; and that his majesty announced the intention of preferring the persecuted patriots to the first employments in the state, in order to reconcile to his government at once this party, and the nation at large, against a restoration of King Ferdinand. Mankès accordingly entreated Capobianco, as there was no more cause for his armed opposition to the government, to put an end to civil commotions in the kingdom, whilst a war with Austria was daily expected. He invited him moreover to come with some of his friends to Cosenza, the capital of the province, where they might assure themselves of the truth; and pledged both his own word and that of the king for their safety. Capobianco, a man of bold and open character, easily fell into the snare. It did not appear very improbable that Murat should have been effectually compelled, by his approaching dangers, to strengthen his throne with the national favour. Capobianco went, with a few of his dependents, to Cosenza, where he was welcomed by Mankès with public demonstrations of friendship and joy. Capobianco was lodged in his house, and all around him spoke or breathed

nothing but of the obtained Constitution. The following day a magnificent dinner was given to the patriotic guest, to celebrate, said Mankès, the new national liberties. During the banquet, Capobianco was requested to give a toast. It may be easily imagined the first he gave was "the liberty of the nation." But, whilst rejoicing at the political regeneration of his country, some satellites of Mankès, who were concealed in the adjacent room, dressed a *procès verbal* of whatever fell from the unwary patriot; as if Mankès, like Tiberius, wished by such iniquitous formalities to commit a double crime, to observe the letter of the law. When the dinner was over, Capobianco went out and found the gallows raised before the house of his host; and, suddenly seized by his entertainers, he was executed.

Thus miserably perished this illustrious victim of patriotism. The remembrance of this daring act of perfidy remains, to the present moment, deeply engraved in the minds of the Neapolitans; who, when they want to denote an odious crime of despotism, use as a proverb—*La cena di Capobianco*, (the banquet of Capobianco.)

STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XIX.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

LETTERS OF PROFESSOR ANDERSON, OF GLASGOW, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

MY LORD,—By Mr. George Cranston I received the honour of your lordship's letter, which is dated on the 15th of October last; and I will not forget that it recommends him to me in a particular manner. He dined with me yesterday, and the whole company was pleased with the elegance and propriety of his behaviour.

I would have sent your lordship, by the bearer, a drawing of Dr. Simson, from the original portrait of him in my possession: but my friend Mr. Cochran, the only painter in the place, has lately gone the way of all flesh.

I fear it will be some time before I

shall be able to answer the demands which your lordship makes upon me for the Antiquarian Society. The inclosed printed paper will be my apology. None are so mad as literary men when a frenzy seizes them; as the best locksmiths are the most dangerous picklocks.

When I had the honour of waiting upon Lady Buchan and your lordship, I showed you a curious epitaph, which I happened to observe in the church of Convent Garden, over a cadet of your lordship's family. Over another of them, I discovered, a few weeks ago, the inscription that is on the next page. There had been on the top of it a vase, or a coat of arms, which

which some Goths had lately destroyed, though it is in one of the aisles of the church in Stirling.

Could your lordship give me an answer to the following queries:—Is there any manuscript of the poet Barbour, or is there any edition of his works prior to the year 1665? Do any poems exist in the Buchan, or in the old Pictish language; or are there any older Scottish poems than those of which a specimen was lately published by Lord Hailes? What are the oldest manuscripts relating to the history of Scotland?

With my humble compliments to Lady Buchan, I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My lord,

Your lordship's most obedient
and faithful humble servant,

JOHN ANDERSON.

Glasgow College; Nov. 12, 1785.

MY LORD, — In consequence of your letter of the 28th of February last, which I was honoured with in course of post, I applied to Mr. Clow, the executor of Dr. Simson's will, and to Mr. Andrew Foulis, the son of the celebrated printer, for materials, which, in conjunction with my own, might enable me to write the life of Dr. Simson, and of Mr. Foulis; and this I shall be happy to do, out of respect to them, and to your lordship's desire.

Mr. Clow's answer to me was, that he had some years ago, at the desire of the late Dr. Hunter, transmitted to him a short account of Dr. Simson's life and writings, to be inserted in the "Biographia Britannica;" that he gave a copy of that account to Dr. William Traill, formerly a professor at Aberdeen, who has undertaken to add to it an account of Dr. Simson under the character of an eminent geometrician; and that he transmitted a copy of the same to the late Earl Stanhope, who approved of it, and of the proposal of Dr. Traill's addition. These facts make it improper for me to write any thing for the Antiquarian Society of Scotland till they are published.

The answer that I got from Mr. Foulis was, that he would examine his father's papers, and supply me with facts and dates; and I, in return, promised to send nothing to the Society till it should be revised by him; while

the merit of his father would be the more conspicuous, that it was not illumined by filial duty, but by an impartial friend. I must wait, therefore, till Mr. Foulis accomplishes his promise; while, in the mean time, I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My lord,

Your lordship's most obedient
and most faithful humble servant,

JOHN ANDERSON.

Glasgow College; March 15, 1787.

HENRY VII.

Some person giving an account to Henry VII. of certain bold proceedings that had passed in Parliament, with many expressions of concern, the king, whose heart was callous to the feelings of honesty and virtue, replied that the most profitable way of weakening the factious patriots was by preferring the chief of them. This principle he had resolved to adhere to, and it became a well-known rule with him. He also taught, that "when the most sober and wise part of them draweth off, the residue are but a rude multitude and rope of sand."

BORNHOLM.

The island of Bornholm may be esteemed, since the loss of Norway, the most valuable possession of the crown of Denmark, in a mineral point of view. There are many causes combine to prevent an active and thorough investigation of its treasures; amongst the foremost of which may be reckoned the financial embarrassments of Denmark, and the jealousies attending an undefined idea of manorial rights, inseparable from absolute governments. The attempts made by private individuals, not natives, have been too limited in point of abilities and resources to produce any beneficial effects to themselves or the country. Not long since, two scientific gentlemen, Professor Oersted and M. Esmark, were sent by the government to examine into the mineral productions of the island; but the superficial examination of the best theoretical philosophers must always fall greatly short of those discoveries which could be made by practical men, furnished with the proper powers for actual research. Its mineral products are coal, excellent iron-stone, copper-ore, lead-ore, fire-clay, fire-stone, sand-stone, pebbles, and cement. The coal hitherto worked is an inferior kind of the coal called *kennel* or canal coal, similar

similar to the Derbyshire hard coal, which burns to a white ash; it appears, however, that an unlimited quantity might be raised, and the deeper strata are not yet explored. This, in conjunction with the other products, might render this island the richest spot in or near the Baltic; in fact, England in miniature. The island is fertile, and the inhabitants industrious. They bring various articles of provision to the supply of Copenhagen, and likewise to the ships passing near the island by day-time.

LEMAN'S BISCUITS.

If, for the satisfaction of an ignorant foreigner, or some uninitiated stranger, one were desired to give a good instance of the means by which in London notoriety may be attained, and specify one of the numberless little things that give a general name, and make a man sought after,—it were hard to mention a better or clearer subject for the purpose than Leman's biscuits. For many years this notable man's narrow shop in Threadneedle-street has almost exclusively supplied the numerous population of London with his crisped manufacture; and still the article is unrivalled. No bread (the women will have it,) eats so short. Such is the demand, that, in a few minutes after the drawing of his oven, the whole batch is sold! Yet he holds no patent, and the metropolitan bakers have long pined in despair to arrive at the discovery by which Leman gives to the labour of his hands such winning taste.

ATHENIAN SAYING.

It passed into a sort of proverb among the Athenians, who seldom said any thing without a good reason, that health is strengthened, and life preserved, by the external use of oil, and internal use of honey.

SEVERAL CHARACTERS.

Joseph Mead—died November 1799, at Sherborn, near Warwick, in his ninety-second year. He was the inventor of a machine for cleansing a ship's-bottom at sea, known to the sailors by the name of *Mead's hag*. He was also the author of an "Essay on Currents at Sea;" for which he received the thanks of the Admiralty.

Thomas Sharpe,—watch-maker, of Stratford-upon-Avon, who was the sole purchaser of Shakspeare's mulberry-tree, died in November 1799.

Thomas Kerridge—died at Wood-

bridge, at an advanced age. He was one of the yeomen of the guard, and the person who preserved George the Third from the assassinating hand of Margaret Nicholson.

Lieut. Wood—died in the year 1778, in the Fleet Prison, of a broken heart. He was the first promoter of the Marine Society, to which he subscribed 1000*l.*; yet his debt was but 70*l.*

DR. JOHNSON AND MR. WILKES.

It is well known that neither the political nor moral principles of John Wilkes were, according to the vulgar adage, "over and above tight-laced." The story of an extraordinary fraud, said to have been practised by this gentleman on a celebrated Jew, certainly, under every consideration, bore hard against him, and occasioned the following ready mode of reconciling controvertible points. When Dr. Johnson was inveigled, by an artifice of friends, into Mr. Wilkes's company, at a large dinner, (as stated by his contemporary historians, although many particulars on record relative to this meeting are extremely incorrect,) it was contrived so that the parties should sit beside each other at the table. Johnson, evidently disconcerted at the arrangement, continued sulky and silent, except now and then expressing some short term of evident disapprobation; turning his brawny shoulders so completely squared against his neighbour, that Wilkes could not direct his optics askance, only to one end of the table. However, the witty democrat was happy in the uncommon display of his talent for humour, and at last something like a smile, now and then, seemed to affect Johnson's risible features,—seldom moved, and muscular in their movement; till, on hearing an uncommon brilliant repartee from Wilkes, he suddenly turned round his unwieldy figure; and, without a word of previous circumlocution, by way of prelude to his address, he looked him full in the face, emphatically saying, in no soft cadence, "Sir, I like your humour; but will you be pleased to explain to me the story relative to the Jew whom you cheated out of ten thousand pounds!" "Doctor, (replied Wilkes, with the most unblushing front,) it is all a d—'d lie."—"Indeed, (said the doctor,) then, sir, that being explained to me, I shall enjoy your company with pleasure the remainder of the evening."

ing." Johnson's easy simplicity on this occasion extracted a smile from all the company; which was not corrected when, on Wilkes happening to retire from the room for a few minutes, Johnson, addressing the party, expres-

sed a peculiar gratification at being introduced into his company, now that he was assured, from *his own mouth*, that all that malicious story reported of him was a d——'d lie!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MAY;

BY J. M. LACEY.

SHALL May escape, and not a lay
Of mine attest its pow'rs;
Unmark'd depart its brightest day,
And all its fragrant hours?

Forbid it love! for May is thine,
And ev'ry blooming tree
Becomes for thee a living shrine,
Full of sweet minstrelsy.

Oft be it mine, in some deep grove,
Whilst May shall lend its charms,
To witness Nature's work of love,
Far from the world's alarms.

Yet not alone!—one dearer form
Than all on earth beside,
One who has fac'd with me life's storm,
My solace and my pride;

Must still attend, and bless my way,
Midst May's divinest bow'rs;
Dark, without her, the lightest day,
And dull its brightest flow'rs.

Come, Ann, let's seek the path of peace,
Beside the winding rill;
Where ev'ry turbulence must cease,
Amidst a scene so still.

Let us enjoy this heav'nly calm,
The gift of lovely Spring;
It has for man a nameless charm,
That only May can bring.

Let us,—ere Age his snows shall send
In life's lone wintry hour,—
Seek Nature as our truest friend,
And own her mighty pow'r.

SONNET

TO THE TRIPLE-ALLIED MONARCHS.

In vain Oppression's iron bolts ye lift,
Despots! surrounded by each murder-
ous clan,

In vain whilst Liberty life's precious gift,
Links with her social sweetness man to
man;

In vain your "Edicts," weak as floating
straws,
Strive to dissolve those patriot ranks
combin'd.

Know, promulgators of tyrannic laws!
Brute force ne'er conquer'd yet one self-
will'd mind.

Seek not then Freedom where she sits
enshrin'd,

Guarded by free, determin'd, virtuous men.
Yet if, to consequences proudly blind,
Madly ye seek Spain's lion in his den,

Farewell, farewell, in retribution's hour,
To that vain hateful fiend—despotic pow'r.
Cullum-street. ENORT.

THE SWEEPER.

BY J. R. PRIOR.

DOUBLE she sat by the prison-wall,
To catch the pence that for her might fall;
Scanty and torn the clothes she wore,
She was old and palsied, crippled and poor;
Her voice breath'd forth in a piteous lay,
And her heart puls'd sorrow through every
day!

The haughty man, in his self-control,
Pass'd by like the shade of his darken'd
soul;

The thoughtless and young would deride
and jest,—

Excuses for pity spread many a breast!
Half-worn, by the side of her shivering form,
Her besom unconsciously stood in the storm,
And the hail roll'd over the pavement fast,
Till the sun appear'd and his brightness cast.
I stopp'd, and I gaz'd on this creature sad!
I threw in her lap all the money I had;
Care shone in her smile wrapp'd round by
her hood,

And her quivering lips I left blessing the
good!

I pass'd again on the morrow cold,
Ice trimm'd the eaves of each house's fold;
I ask'd?—but the Sweeper had spent her
breath

In the chill of silence, the quiet of death!
Islington.

LOVE;

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ILLUSTRATIONS
OF AFFECTION."

WHEN chill and murky to the sight,
The tempest-rain descends,

In gloom and peril of the night,
The traveller weary wends;

When doors are shut, and bars are fast,
And ceas'd afar the din,
Despite of danger, darkness, blast,
O Love will venture in.

In cloister dim, and silent cell,
Monastic terrors night,

Where vestals pallid, listless dwell,
Secluded, hopeless sigh;

Tho' the clos'd wall is fearful shown,
That broken vows have been,
Despite a ling'ring death in stone,
O Love will venture in.

In eastern clime, where slaves assume
 Dominion of the free,
 Where pachas jealous frequent doom
 The silken cord,—the sea;
 If captive beauty weeps the hours,
 Tho' hazardous to win,
 Despite a haram's guards and tow'rs,
 O Love will venture in.

He climbs the deck, he rides the wave
 In whirlwind, fiery storm;
 He perils youth and life to save,
 Where horrors wide deform.

In War's sirocco sulphurous breath,
 The breach he mounts to win;
 Despite of foes, and wounds, and death,
 For glory ventures in!

Love is supreme! a daring might
 His energy appears;
 Sublime pervades the realms of light,
 And guides the rolling spheres.

Him fond in Nature's works descry,
 Magnificent as fair;
 These seen with adoration's eye,
 His spirit enters there.

THE PIRATE'S SONG.

Jovous the life of the wanderer, free
 On the broad expanse of a western sea.
 Trimly his bark the helm obeying,
 The pirate-banner proud displaying,
 With daring crew, and oft-tried sword,
 He moves,—the ocean's conscious lord!
 Fearless of foe, or louting sky,
 He joins the noon-tide revelry,
 And drinks the well-known toast again,
 Success to our cruise on the Spanish main!

The moon diffuses her liquid light,
 And tinges each ripple with silver bright;
 The wind declines with the setting sun,
 And the midnight watch is just begun.
 Recumbent round the centre mast,
 They talk of deeds and dangers past;
 Of magic shores, romantic streams,
 Like those that haunt the poet's dreams;

Or sing, in rude unmeasur'd strain,
 The roving flag on the Spanish main!

With eye upturn'd to the flapping sail,
 The boatswain relates some wond'rous tale:
 Of flow'ry isles, at evening seen,
 Like floating wreaths on the ocean green;
 Whence perfume-bearing breezes sweeping,
 With melody lull the mariner sleeping,
 Who seeks in vain their beauties, gone
 With the first faint blush of orient morn.
 Fill high the can!—Still gold and gain
 Shall glad the lords of the Spanish main!

Our fancy views the buccaneer
 Awake unhallow'd rites of fear,
 Stunn'd by the midnight tempest's roar,
 On some grey cape's rock-guarded shore;
 The victim slave, the magic round,
 The dark blood curdling o'er the ground,
 Till phantom forms, in wild turmoil,
 Hover o'er rapine's buried spoil.
 Fearless we mark the ghastly train,
 As victors we sweep the Spanish main!

T. S.

A FRAGMENT.

In youth, with feelings fine and clear,
 When Love our future prospects cheer,
 And Pleasure points, with magic hand,
 To Folly's court, and Beauty bland;
 Oh! then, how quickly pass our days,
 Like fairies' mirth, or dance of fays:
 No cares obtrude, no fears oppress,
 But Nature, in her loveliest dress
 Attir'd, attracts the senses free,
 And wraps the soul in ecstasy.
 But, when relentless age appears,
 When time has told succeeding years,
 When the gay dance no more can charm,
 Nor mirth or joke our spirits warm;
 And Beauty,—tho' attir'd with ease,
 Graceful and neat,—no more can please;
 Nor e'en sweet melody inspire
 The soul that once caught all its fire:
 Then life, bereft of all its charms,
 Slumbers in second childhood's arms.

S.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PRESENT STATE of the FRENCH MONARCHY, with REMARKS, principally relating to the STATISTICAL MATERIALS of its DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, &c.

FROM its magnitude, and the traits that characterise it as a nation, France must ever hold a leading place, and be one of the first objects to engage attention in the survey of European politics: Its name has been long connected with celebrity; and the observation has not unfrequently been made, that France is the finest country in Europe. In many respects, this must be admitted as a subject of

just and reasonable acknowledgment. The following is offered as a familiar analysis of these principles, as answering the purposes of general information on the whole train of subjects that enter into the science of its statistics.

In the present state of things, or since 1815, the following is a fair statement of the French monarchy: the kingdom of France, several islands scattered in the surrounding seas, Corsica, the isles of Hyeres near Toulon, the isles of Lerins on the coast of Provence, or St. Marguerite and St. Honorate, the isle Dieu, Noirmontier, Belleisle, Grönais, the isle of Ushant, the

the Isle de Bas, with a number of valuable and important colonies.

Kingdom of France.—The surface of its territory has been computed at 10,264 geographical square miles, (an official return of 1818 fixes the superficies of the kingdom, without including Corsica, at 51,910,062 metrical acres, with 12,791,000 proprietors.) The population, in 1819, was rated at 29,327,388 individuals; thus allowing 2,837 inhabitants to every square mile. (The enumeration made in the spring of 1820, for the military conscription, produced a total of 29,052,690 inhabitants.)

Prior to the revolution, France, in its geographical delineation, was divided into provinces. Those divisions, with their ancient names, were abrogated by a decree of the Constituent Assembly, and a partition into departments adopted, which is more geographical, as ascertaining, with precision, the districts of boundaries taken from the nature of the country, collated with the adjacent rivers, streams, mountains, &c. By the alterations which the country underwent, agreeably to the last treaties, France is now divided into eighty-six departments.

During the wars of the revolution, England, profiting by the embarrassments and internal troubles of France, which it also contrived to excite, seized and secured the French colonies. This was in the spirit of that rivalry and opposition which has ever reigned between the monarchies, but it was the transitory eclat of a military occupation; and, by the late treaties, they have been in part restored. An official document of 1819, here annexed, will more particularly illustrate the parts into which the French ultramarine possessions are subdivided.

I. Colonies in the West Indies.

1. St. Domingo, the second island of the American Archipelago, in which, for the present at least, the negroes maintain a kind of balance of power among other independent states. After a general subversion, a series of unparalleled circumstances, in which all the passions of depraved minds were combined, a new system is founded which professes to consolidate the principles of liberty. The name of the island has been changed into that of Hayti, which it had previous to its discovery. The fatal effects of intestine war, that dreadful scourge of

nations, need not be traced. How different from its present state the resources and means of opulence, public and private, which the island exhibited thirty years ago! 2. Martinique. 3. Guadeloupe, with its dependencies. 4. French Guiana, with Cayenne. 5. The isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

II. Colonies in the East Indies, and on the coasts of Africa.

1. Pondicherri, on the coast of Coromandel. 2. Karikal. 3. Mahé. 4. Yanaon. 5. Masulipatan. 6. Chandernagore. 7. Factories in Bengal, at Patna, Cassimbazar, Balasore, Jongdia, and Dacca. 8. Isles of Bourbon and Madagascar. 9. Senegal and its dependencies; also the isle of St. Louis and the isle of Goree.

The colonial possessions in the East Indies are rated at

	Miles	Inhabitants
	29	50,000
In Africa	140	92,000
In North America	6,132	2,100
In the West Indies	583	658,000
In South America	610	33,500
	1,368,182	835,600

The completion of this arrangement determines the superficies of the whole French monarchy at 11,632 miles, and its population at 30,162,988 inhabitants.

The following enumeration, applicable to France, properly so called, will ascertain, with tolerable exactness, the different constituents into which its surface has been distributed; 117,480,561 acres for the total superficies, of which 26,919 are of loam, 23,351,000 of heaths and wastes, 12,930,000 of chalk, 3,850,000 of gravel, 17,410,000 of rock and stone, 23,100,000 mountainous; and 7,900,000 of sandy lands. One part of France has been long considered as ill adapted to the culture of grain or corn; but all the rest show a degree of excellence in general, and a peculiar applicability to that culture.

The lands in a state of actual cultivation do not exceed 62,360,000 acres, of which vineyards occupy 4,764,960. The vine abounds in lands that are extremely poor, such as would resist the best forms of culture in any other mode, and would necessarily be marked with the evils of sterility. An advantage, which every friend to his country must feel, in reflecting on the express design of nature in this benefit, thereby remedying

dying an imperfection otherwise insuperable.

Gardens form a most estimable accession to the sources of French industry; these comprise about 2,058,550 acres; the forests, previous to the revolution, occupied 18,850,515 acres. In some countries, there is a great scarcity of wood: where the inhabitants are involved in this misfortune, it has ever had the effect of diminishing the population. There is ample ground for believing, that not above a fifth part of the lands belonging to the French community are in cultivation.

In the division or dismemberment of the national industry, there are some parts or great branches to which the French seem peculiarly devoted. The annual production of wine and brandy has been computed at fourteen millions of oxhofs; (each an hogshhead and a half,) about a quarter of which is exported; in 1812, this was valued at twenty-eight millions and a half of florins.

The quantity of corn grown is not so considerable as to supersede the necessity of importation. In 1789, this took place to the value of 26,000,000 of florins; and, it will not be forgotten, that, in 1811, an importation to the value of 60,000,000 was absolutely necessary. Nor is the produce of flax, hemp, rape seed, or snuff, equal to the consumption.

France abounds in every kind of game; but, in general, the rearing of cattle is but little regarded. The number of horned cattle is not above 6,000,000; horses are computed at 1,200,000; asses and mules at half a million, and hogs at 4,000,000. The finest fleeces are produced by the sheep of Berry; the Spanish race is rapidly propagating by the establishment of Rambouillet. The merit of the breed is justly appreciated, and acknowledgments are due for the proper and necessary care exerted in enlarging this important resource: much wool, however, is still imported from abroad.

From the silk-establishments in the south, about 25,000 quintals are derived; what is additionally requisite, and to operate in conjunction, for the manufacture of the fine fabrics, comes from Italy, Spain, and Asia. A decline in the fisheries has taken place, in consequence of the suppression of the rights of the chace and fisheries, at the commencement of the revolution.

The abolition then was acceptable and interesting, but its full power was not felt; now, it is an undoubted fact, that from the liberty thus enjoyed, there is neither a good warren nor fishery left, all possessing an equal right to the same.

The different invasions and disturbances have successively contributed to destroy those primitive sources of gratification; similar innovations, with corresponding means of coercion, have thinned the forests, so that the consumption has infinitely exceeded the reproduction. The principles, however, of the present political system, go to check the extravagancies of the first; the management of the forests is confided to conservators, inspectors, general guardians, *arpenteurs*, &c. and this important object is duly superintended by their active vigilance. Next to the immense forests in the East and South, those of Orleans, the Ardennes, Fontainebleau, St. Germain, Marly, Villers Coteret, Couci, &c. are the most remarkable.

An energetic impulse has been given to all the operations of mining. The South was formerly pretty well stored with the precious metals, and France is still possessed of a number of rivers there, from which golden sands are collected. The country about Reaumur alone affords ten streams, from which this supply might be obtained. Iron is found the most common, one year with another, to the value of 15,000,000 of florins; pit-coal about 5,500,000; salt, 5,000,000. The number of workmen employed in the mines is reckoned 950,000.

It will require the long-continued efforts of true patriots, invariably directed to the administration of the colonies, to obtain such commercial assistance as the islands once afforded. The productions of St. Domingo, in 1789, were rated at 70,000,000 of florins. The isle of Bourbon may yield about 70,000 quintals of coffee, and other colonial commodities; but, unfortunately for commerce, it is wholly unprovided with a fortified and formidable port.

The population of the mother country subsists, at present, in upwards of 1,600 cities and towns, and 38,990 communes. The number of buildings may be set down at 5,636,000, among which are 76,000 mills, 56,000 churches, and 22,000 other structures of a public character. The inhabitants of the villages

villages amount to 8,000,000, those in the rural districts to 8,500,000, day-labourers 5,000,000 and upwards, vine-dressers 2,000,000 and upwards; mechanics in the country, 1,000,000 and upwards. In 1817, Paris enumerated 27,371 houses, 227,230 families or chamber-inmates; and 715,000 inhabitants; a distribution, which will allow twenty-six persons to a house, and three and a fraction to a *menage*, or separate domestic concern.

The inhabitants in general speak French; of these, the number is upwards of 25,000,000. Among the other subjects of the king, there are about 2,800,000 that are of German origin; 967,000 are Kymris, or Bas Bretons; to these add 110,000 Basques, and 195,000 Italians. There are also in France, as in other countries, Jews and Egyptians, (gypsies,) to the number of 70,000. The Catholic is the national religion; it is professed by 25,500,000 of inhabitants. All other Christian communions fully enjoy the rights of citizenship; of these, there are 2,800,000 Calvinists, one million of Lutherans, 2000 Moravians, and 550 Quakers.

The confiscations of the vast property which, before the revolution, belonged to the clergy and nobility, gave rise to those sales of the national domains which have produced a tranquil, happy, and peaceful, effect on the private character of the middle and lower classes. They are more easy in their circumstances; and it may be justly admitted, that a series of strong stimuli have been given to agriculture and to commerce.

A considerable portion of the French are judiciously employed in the industrious labours of different manufactories. There are, at least, 250,000 masters, or at the head of various occupations and professions, whose annual income will amount to 44,000,000 of florins. In 1810, the product of articles, fabricated from the mineral kingdom, amounted to 87,000,000; that of the animal kingdom, to 162,000,000; the vegetable, to 189,000,000. In the latter times of Napoleon's administration, the productions of the mineral kingdom gave employment to 377,176 workmen in 6,918 shops or factories; the vegetable to 583,363 workmen, 48,100 factories; of the animal kingdom, to 786,069 individuals, in 26,700 establishments.

The internal commerce, prominent,

active, and for the benefit of the French themselves, will rank in a respectable class. Nature has been indulgent in navigable rivers; art has traced some great movements in the construction of canals, excellent roads, and management in relays by the post-houses, mail-coaches, &c. Most towns have markets, and some fairs. The most frequented mart is that of Beaucaire, in the department of Gard, and district of Nîmes. It begins on the 22d of July, and lasts eight days. Traders from almost all parts of Europe repair thither; and, so vast is the concourse, that the town cannot afford room for the ephemeral population. Shops are set up beyond the ramparts, under fine alleys of trees, on the banks of the Rhône.

Before the revolution, the principal or capital laid out in commerce was valued at 6,244,000,000 of florins, and the cash in circulation at 918,000,000. At present, the diminution in these sums is considerable. The balance of foreign trade is also unfavourable, as the annexed account will testify.

Importations.	Florins.
In 1787	226,891,788
In 1800	120,708,576
In 1811	164,874,960
Exportations.	Florins.
In 1787	201,490,569
In 1800	100,346,660
In 1811	121,799,520

About the middle of the last century, the profits derived from commerce made an annual income of 66,000,000 of florins; but France has since lost some of her best colonies. In the revolutionary wars, England had reduced them all, and foreign trade was almost annihilated, from the enfeebled state of the marine.

Previous to the establishment of the Continental System, the principal articles of importation were,—*Comestibles* (edibles or eatables,) to the value of 45,000,000 and upwards; drugs, spices, and other commodities, 71,760,000; manufactured goods and wares, 54,222,000; groceries, 13,560,000; gold and silver, 292,130 florins.

The National Bank of Paris is professedly intended to favour or aid commercial speculations, the success of which hinges on the duration of peace. It was established in 1803, with a capital raised by 45,000 shares of 1000 francs each. In 1814, it had 77,000,000 of francs in cash, and 24,000,000 in notes. Sixty-three towns

towns have Bourses, or Exchanges, twenty-one have Chambers of Commerce; there are also a number of insurance-offices, and 214 tribunals of commerce. In 1819 France had resident consuls and agents in ninety commercial cities or towns, in and out of Europe.

The arts of design in France form new and curious sources of ingenuity, and a due proportionable encouragement is given to printing and engraving. In 1813, there were in Paris 377 booksellers' shops, and seventy-seven printing-offices; and, throughout the kingdom, 953 booksellers' shops, and 720 printing-offices.

Since 1814, France, in its constitution and political circumstances, has become an hereditary and limited monarchy. Differently modified, the fundamental laws of the state have a common source in the Salique Law, the Constitution of Dec. 16th, 1799, the Charter of April 6th, 1814, the Royal Declarations of June 4, 1814, and of Sept. 5, 1816.

The legislative power is divided between the king, the peers, and the representatives of the nation. The two latter sit in two chambers, which are convoked every year. The deputies of the departments are elected by the Electoral colleges. The king initiates all laws, but the chambers may present to him the projects of new laws. The sovereign may prorogue or dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but must convoke a fresh one within three months. All the deliberations of the Chamber of Peers are secret. Besides a considerable portion of the legislative power, this chamber judges in cases of high treason, and its functions are to watch over the well-being of the state, considered in a general view. Hitherto, the Chamber of Deputies has consisted of 256 members. Each department has a number of deputies, after the rate of its population. They are chosen for five years, so that the chamber is renewed by a fifth part every year. No deputy can be admitted into the chamber under forty years of age, and unless his direct contribution amounts to 1000 francs. One half, at least, of the deputies, are chosen among such eligible persons as have their political domicile in the department. The king appoints the president of this chamber out of a list of five members presented to him

by the chamber. The sittings are public, but any five of the members may demand and resolve it into a secret committee. All petitions presented to the two chambers must be in writing. No one is allowed to present one personally at the bar. The different parties that compose the chamber take their stations as in the revolutionary times. On the right, the ultras, or ultra-royalists, such as would advance the royal power beyond its due limits; on the left, the liberals, and the ministerialists in the centre.

The administration is simple. Next to the monarch is the Council of State, managing that part of the legislation which is delegated to the king. Then the Court of Cassation, which pronounces on arrêts and judgments, by appeal from inferior courts and tribunals. Then the Court of Accounts, to see that all present their accounts at the times fixed by the law.

The ministerial departments or boards are, 1. The Chancery of France and the Ministry of Justice. 2. That of Foreign Affairs. 3. That of the Interior. 4. That of the Royal Household. 5. The War Department. 6. Of the Marine and Colonies. 7. Of Finances. 8. Of General Police.

As the kingdom is divided into departments, so the departments are divided into districts, the districts into cantons, and these last into communes. Each department has a prefect; each district, or arrondissement, a sub-prefect; and each municipality a mayor.

The superior Catholic clergy consist of nine archbishops and fifty bishops. Next to them are the grand vicars, then the deans, the canons, the priests, curates, and vicars, chaplains, deacons, and sub-deacons. The monastic orders have been done away.

The administration of justice is in conformity with the Codes established since the revolution; the Civil Code of 1802, revised in 1807; the Commercial Code of 1808; the Code of Procedure of 1807; the Code of Criminal Instruction, 1808; and the Criminal Code of 1810. With respect to the institution of juries, and publicity in the hearing of causes, much is wanting to render French jurisprudence what it ought to be.

In the repartition of disbursements and receipts, the following appears, as it was sanctioned by the king for 1819.

Disburse-

Disbursements.

Francs.

1. The Civil List	9,000,000
For the princes inclusive ..	34,000,000
2. Ministry of Justice	17,460,000
3. ——— of Foreign Affairs ..	7,850,000
4. ——— of the Interior ..	102,700,000
5. ——— of War	184,750,000
6. ——— of the Marine and Colonies	45,200,000
7. ——— Of the Finances ..	249,559,000
8. Consolidated Debt and Sink- ing Fund, (40,000,000) ..	227,997,123
Extra expenses for public in- struction, and the manage- ment of powders	5,079,852

874,595,975

Receipts.

Francs.

(1.) Direct contributions:—	
a. Land Tax	163,167,652
b. Additional Centime ..	88,875,443
c. Personal Imposts on moveables	27,161,254
d. Additional Centime ..	15,910,637
e. Doors and Windows ..	12,812,614
f. Additional Centime ..	8,712,410
g. Patents	17,480,000
h. Additional Centime ..	3,180,000
	342,180,000
(2.) Indirect contributions ..	190,000,000
(3.) Posts	22,460,000
(4.) Lottery	15,000,000
(5.) Retenues, monies reserved and retained from the pub- lic appointments	8,400,000
(6.) Divers branches of reve- nue	11,788,150

Francs.

(7.) Revenue connected with the public debt and the payment of the interest:—	
a. General register, stamps, domains	165,384,000
b. Forests	18,310,000
c. Customs	65,013,000
d. Salt	48,000,000
	296,707,000
(8.) New tax on powders and saltpetre	3,290,500
Do. on public instruction ..	1,789,350

Total..... 891,435,000

The debt amounts to about
1,400,000,000 florins, or 3,055,000,000
of francs.

France has at her disposal an army of 193,000 men, including the gendarmerie. There may be a deficiency in the military means here stated; nor is it easy to exhibit, at present, a correct detail of these resources.

The national guards amount to about 650,000 men.

The marine, once formidable from the skill and prowess of its intelligent and intrepid officers, is now reduced to a state of impotence; but there wants only a determination in the government, some years of peace, and a favourable opportunity, to appear again with traits worthy of distinction. There are five maritime prefectures, to which a generous care is extended—Havre, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLV.—*To regulate the Trade between his Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Parts of the World.*

Acts and parts of Acts regulating trade and intercourse between the British colonies and Europe repealed, viz. 25 C. 2. c. 7.—51 G. 3. c. 97.—52 G. 3. c. 98.—55 G. 3. c. 29.—57 G. 3. c. 4.—57 G. 3. c. 89.

Certain articles may be exported from the British colonies direct, to certain ports of Europe, in British ships.—To be regularly entered and shipped in the presence of the officers, and at ports only where custom-houses are established, unless by special sufferance at other places.

Ships clearing out from the colonies are not to take on-board any other articles than such as are allowed to be exported by virtue of this Act.

CAP. XLVI.—*For the more speedy Return and Levying of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and Recognizances estreated.*

Statements of fines, &c. to be forwarded to the clerk of the peace by the justice by whom such fine, &c. is imposed.—Clerk of the peace to copy on a roll such fines, &c. at quarter-sessions, and send a copy of such roll, with writ of distringas, &c. to the sheriff, &c.

Notice to be given to the sureties.

Persons may appeal to quarter-sessions against fines, &c. upon giving security.—Justices at quarter-sessions to hear and determine such appeals.

Sheriff may recover fines, &c. out of the county where imposed, upon getting his warrant backed by a justice of the peace of the county where the offender is.

Sheriff to return writ to quarter-sessions

sions, and indorse on the roll what has been done in the execution of the process, which return, &c. shall be forwarded by clerk of the peace to the treasury.

Allowance to sheriff and clerk of the peace on sums levied.—Penalty on sheriff, &c. for neglect, 50l.

Clerks of the peace, &c. to deliver into the Court of Exchequer yearly a certificate of all fines, &c. paid, that the sheriffs may be charged in their accounts, and that parties entitled to fines, &c. may claim the same.

Saving rights of bodies corporate, and the privileges of the city of London.

Cap. XLVII.—*To repeal an Act of his present Majesty, for explaining an Act made in the twelfth year of Queen Anne, to reduce the Rate of Interest without Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities, and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.*

Mortgages, Demises, or other assurances, &c. executed in Great Britain concerning property in Ireland or in the West Indies, declared valid; and no person in Great Britain shall be liable to the penalties of 12 An. c. 16. provided the rate of interest does not exceed that allowed by the law of the country where the property lies.

Cap. XLVIII.—*To repeal certain Tonnage Duties of Customs on Ships or Vessels.*

Cap. XLIX.—*Concerning the Residence of Sheriffs Depute of the Counties of Edinburgh and Lanark.*

Cap. L.—*To extend the Period allowed to Persons compounding for their Assessed Taxes, and to give further Relief in certain Cases therein mentioned.*

Cap. LI.—*For apportioning the Burthen occasioned by the Military and Naval Pensions and Civil Superannuations, by vesting an equal Annuity in Trustees for the Payment thereof.*

Equal annual annuity of 2,800,000l. for forty-five years, to be issued to the trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Annual sums to be paid by the said trustees into the exchequer.

Trustees empowered to sell proportions of the annuity, to enable them to make the required payments into the exchequer.

A certificate of the purchase of any proportion of annuity shall be given to the purchaser, who shall be entitled to such proportion of annuity on production of such certificate to the bank; and may sell the same.

Exchequer-bills may be issued to the trustees, to enable them to make payments.

Bank to continue a corporation for payment of the annuity until paid off.

Cap. LII.—*To grant certain Duties, in Scotland, upon Wash and Spirits made from Corn or Grain, and upon Licences for making and keeping of Stills; and to regulate the Distillation of such Spirits for Home Consumption; and for better preventing private Distillation in Scotland, until the 10th day of November, 1824.*

Sect. 1.—Duties on spirits per gallon, at 7 per cent. over proof, for consumption in Scotland.

On licenses to distillers, 10l.; to rectifiers, 5l.; to makers of stills, 10s.; to chemists, &c. 10s.

§ 4.—Mode of charging distillers from wash, so as to produce 4s. 8½d. per gallon on spirits at 7 per cent. over proof for 15 gallons of spirits from 100 gallons of wash of the gravity of 81; 4s. 9d. per gallon on 14 gallons per cent. from wash at 75; 4s. 9½d. per gallon on 13 gallons per cent. from wash at 70; 4s. 10½d. per gallon on 12 gallons per cent. from wash at 65; 4s. 10d. per gallon on 11 gallons per cent. from wash at 60.—Like charge on all excess of spirits beyond these proportions.

§ 5.—Distillers not to use wash beyond the gravity for which they are licensed; and penalty for wort found of a greater gravity, 500l.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN APRIL:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

A LARGE volume of Sermons, delivered at *Salter's Hall*, by the late Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON, has appeared. Of such works, it is seldom that a reviewer can point out any peculiar characteristic; and we are happy in the present instance to find an exception from the general rule. These sermons, thirty-nine in number, were taken from memory; and they

evinced, at the same time, the benevolent piety of the preacher, and the good taste of the lady from whose pen they were committed to the press. The sentiments are liberal, and the language always correct, often elegant. Whoever will read the first Sermon (on Religious Prejudices,) will be convinced of the truth of our remarks;—"With respect to opinions or sentiments,"

sentiments," says Mr. W. "if they happen to differ essentially from those in which we have been educated, but which, perhaps, we have little studied, we are too apt immediately to pronounce them erroneous, and we shun such persons as dangerous companions; whereas, we should ever bring opinions to the test of argument, and defend our sentiments with temper and moderation. I once heard a sermon on the subject of *prejudice* from a man I am proud to call my friend—the late Dr. Price. It was delivered in *this house*, and the impression it made upon my mind will cease but with life. Prejudice (said this truly excellent man,) may be compared to a misty morning in October; a man goes forth to an eminence, and he sees, at the summit of a neighbouring hill, a figure, apparently of gigantic stature, for such the imperfect medium through which he is viewed would make him appear; he goes forward a few steps, and the figure advances towards him; his size lessens as they approach; they draw still nearer, and the extraordinary appearance is gradually, but sensibly, diminishing; at last they meet; and, perhaps, (said Dr. Price,) the man I had taken for a *monster*, proves to be *my own brother*. Never was prejudice more forcibly delineated." We wish we had room for other extracts.

BRISTED'S *Thoughts on the Anglican and Anglo-American Churches*, first published in the United States, and now reprinted here, is a rambling ultra-evangelical work, of which it would be impossible to give a comprehensive sketch within any moderate compass. The chief design appears to be, to demonstrate the inutility and bad effects of religious establishments in general, and of that of the church of England in particular; but the digressions from this main object are numerous and fantastical. Every succeeding page introduces some unexpected subject or person. We have the author's wanderings in mind, body, and professional pursuits; from scepticism to the true faith; from Edinburgh to New York; from the study of medicine to that of law and of divinity. We learn that Charles the Second's queen "was a mean-looking, ill-tempered woman;" and we are introduced to an innumerable multitude of popular preachers of all sects, from Dr. Chalmers to Joanna Southcote.

A Scotch clergyman having written a sermon for a particular occasion, in which he was disappointed of the opportunity of delivering it, got it printed with the title of, "A Sermon which might have been Preached at Kirkmichael." This whimsical anecdote was recalled to our memorial by the *Sequel to an unfinished Manuscript* of HENRY KIRKE WHITE'S; designed to illustrate the Contrast afforded by Christians and Infidels at the Close of

Life. Mr. White was an unassuming young man, who possessed some portion of poetical talents, with an equal quantity of methodism; and his "Remains" have been made sufficiently known to the literary world, by his friend and patron, our present poet laureat. The "Remains," we believe, has had an extensive sale; and the consequence has been, the manufacture of the book now before us, which should have been entitled, "Sequel to an undiscovered Manuscript which *might* have been written by Henry Kirke White:" for, of the manuscript alluded to, there is no trace, except a few lines printed in the preface; and these, for aught that appears, might have been intended as the exordium of a sermon. Looking at the book, independently of the little tricks of authorship, it is merely an abridged collection (in many cases from imaginary tales, or from lying legends,) of the death-bed scenes of ten or twelve infidels, contrasted with those of as many Christians. Such records prove nothing. Dr. Johnson is said to have had his misgivings, with respect to futurity, during his last illness; and the greatest villains have perished heroically on the scaffold.

Although Mr. Lawrence has voluntarily retired from the field, the contest between his partisans and those of Mr. Abernethy is still continued. A small volume has just appeared, under the whimsical title of *Somatopsychonologia*, in which the author promises to show "that the proofs of Body, Life, and Mind, considered as distinct essences, cannot be deduced from physiology, but depend on a distinct sort of evidence." "I assert," says he, "that no opinion, founded on philosophical research, has any thing to do with the question of eternal existence. The resurrection of the body to life eternal, is one of the miracles; it is an article of religious faith, and not a subject of profane speculations." Those who feel a personal interest in this controversy, which has divided the English anatomists into two hostile sects, and produced a metaphysical jargon and a persecuting spirit, worthy of the middle ages; will, according to the party which they have espoused, be highly gratified, or roused to keener rancour, by the perusal of this work. It cannot be dissembled that it is the apparent consequences, and not the physiological speculations themselves, which have engendered such deadly hate in the minds of the dominant professors. That our author's reasonings will tend to soothe that irritation is, with us, very doubtful; for, notwithstanding the serious gravity of its outward appearance, we perceive a volatile and airy spirit, continually flitting through every paragraph of the work:—not, indeed, the Galvanic *Materia Vitæ* of the Religio-anatomic school,

school, but resembling in every lineament, and in every feature, that playful but mischievous demon, who, like a living soul, unceasingly gives life and motion to the pages of Voltaire.

Among the many political works that claim our notice, we naturally give the first place to the translation of the *Fragments of Archytas, Charondas, Zaleucus, and other ancient Pythagoreans, preserved by Stobæus*. These fragments are series of maxims, rather than systems of government. The duties of kings, and the conduct which renders them tyrants, are repeatedly enforced; but we see no traces to induce us to believe that the ancients, of any age, ever possessed the representative constitutions of modern times. Throughout the whole, as well as in the *Ethical Fragments of Hierocles*, which are appended to the work, there runs a stream of morality, more pure than is usually conceded to the Greeks; and which may be advantageously compared with any code that has been promulgated in later days. The introduction and notes show the learning and peculiar opinions of the translator, whose fitness for the task will be acknowledged by every *Gracist*, when he sees the name of THOMAS TAYLOR.

The *Outlines of a System of Political Economy*, by T. JOPLIN, exhibits another sensible man groping his way, amid the misty mazes of this metaphysical science. The preface and appendices to the work are appropriated chiefly to the promulgation of a new system of banking; and on this subject the bodily as well as the mental faculties of the author appear to have been more particularly exerted. In those parts of his work in which he has been able to disengage himself for a moment from the trammels of his banking speculations, we are at a loss to know in what points he differs, either from Mr. Ricardo or Mr. Malthus; for, though these gentlemen assure us that they are not agreed, Mr. Joplin has not declared for either party. If his principles be of that liberal cast which disregards minute distinctions, for what purpose has he written? If the science has received no addition from his labour, it is certainly not illustrated by his expositions. When we are gravely told, that "to those who supply the articles which are consumed by means of the expenditure of the collective income of the nation, it is quite immaterial whether it is consumed by the pensioners and national mortgagers, or by the ultimate payers of the taxes, in administering to their own gratifications;" and that "the labouring classes, who are often the most clamorous against taxes, have, in fact, the least to do with them;" the language sounds in our ears as paradoxical, because, to believe it true, we must conceive ourselves as living in a land of slaves.

The Cry of France, said to be published by all the booksellers, is written with great energy and talent; and will be read in more countries than one. It is written by a Frenchman, in the form of an address to his king, and contains many statements and documents which, if true, would brand that monarch as the meanest of mankind. Should it again happen (which the holy alliance forefend!) that the thrones of the Bourbons shall be overturned, this work will be considered as the manifesto of the French nation against the present dynasty: but we need say nothing more of this pamphlet, persuaded as we are that it must have a rapid and extensive circulation.

During the whole of the progress of the French revolution, from its origin in 1789 to its termination, (if it be yet terminated,) every successive event, and every actor who figured on the stage, were recorded and characterized in this country, almost as rapidly and as minutely as in France. The Spanish and Portuguese revolutions are equally interesting to the English nation; but we have no such minute chronicle of passing events; and with regard to the patriots of the day, with the exception of two or three, we are even unacquainted with their names. In this dearth of intelligence we were glad to see *Count Pecchio's Anecdotes of the Spanish and Portuguese Revolutions*, which, though rather scanty in what its title promises, will be read with interest. The count, who is a Piedmontese exile, gives an account of what he has seen, or heard, relative to the public affairs of Spain and Portugal, from May 1821 to July 1822, in a series of well-written letters from Madrid, Lisbon, and other towns of the Peninsula. The work is edited by Mr. BLAQUIERE, known as the author of the *Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution*, and other works, and is furnished with a preface and many useful and correctional notes, by that gentleman. A neatly engraved portrait of Riego is prefixed to the volume.

Liberty has ever been dear to the muses, and, while the patriots of the Peninsula set a bright example to the enslaved inhabitants of other countries, it is pleasing to find that even in the darkest ages of superstition, the sacred flame of genius was never totally extinguished in the south of Europe. *A History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature, in two volumes, translated from the German of Bouterwek*, by THOMASINA ROSS, brings before us a succession of authors, in poetry and polite literature, from the close of the thirteenth century to the present time, who may respectively challenge a comparison with the writers of the same age in any other nation. The criticisms and numerous extracts must be extremely valuable to the

the student of the Castilian and Lusitanian tongues; especially as many of the pieces are from works which can now only be found in the libraries of the curious. The language of the translation has been praised, and it deserves praise; but we have heard it objected to the publication, that the whole of the extracts are printed without explanation, as they were originally written. In such pieces as have been given from authors of the last one hundred and fifty or two hundred years, the objection is of no weight; for he could have little relish for the beauties of the Spanish or Portuguese language, who required the assistance of a translation in order to read a modern work. But, with regard to the early writers, the case is different. Chaucer and Gower require the assistance of a Glossary, and, in many places, of a direct translation, before they can be understood by readers, even of their own nation. Without such helps they must, to a foreigner, be wholly unintelligible. Perhaps a short explanation of such words as do not appear in the Dictionaries now in use, might answer all the purposes of which we speak. A few remarks on the changes of orthography would serve materially to diminish the size of the Glossary; and we are convinced that an appendix of this nature would form a very valuable addition to these volumes.

Mr. HOLMAN's *Journey through France, Italy, Switzerland, &c. in the Years 1819, 1820, and 1821*, is an amusing volume, and derives additional interest from the circumstance that the traveller, though totally deprived of sight, undertook his tour, not only without a guide, but ignorant of the language of any one of the countries through which he passed. On this account he encounters many whimsical, as well as vexatious, adventures, which seem to have been borne with patience, and are related with a good humour worthy of imitation and of praise. The narrative is never interrupted by the slightest expression of political feeling; but, notwithstanding the obstacles he had to overcome, he has contrived to glean much useful information respecting the different towns that lay in his route, or in which he occasionally resided.

Dr. ROBINSON's *Abridgment and Continuation of Hume and Smollet*, with one hundred and forty illustrations, after the great pictures and engravings of the British masters, will recommend itself wherever it is seen or its design known. It exhibits British history for purposes of education in a manner truly worthy of the object, and in a form so seductive as to render the important study of our national history at once effective and universal.

The Account of the United States of America, derived from Observation during a Residence of Four Years in that Republic, MONTHLY MAG. No. 381.

by ISAAC HOLMES, adds one more to our numerous volumes on that subject. The author tells us, in his preface, that his work was compressed to half its intended size, by the advice of his bookseller; and we could have wished that the same influence had been exerted to condense it in a still greater degree. With the exception of the chapters entitled "Advice to Emigrants," and "Manners and Customs," which do not occupy a sixth part of the volume, there is little or nothing that is not mere compilation. With histories of the American revolution, statistical accounts of territories, revenues, and commerce, we were before sufficiently supplied; and, even had that not been the case, the meagre abridgments here given would have been little satisfactory.

JAMES's *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the Years 1819, 1820*, by order of the American government, is a work of a very different description from the one last mentioned. Here we have something new, instead of the new-modelling of old tales that have long ago palled upon the ear. The general plan of this expedition, on-board the United States steamboat, was "to explore the Mississippi, Missouri, and their navigable tributaries; to record all transactions of the party (about twenty in number) that concern the objects of the expedition; to describe the manners and customs, &c. of the inhabitants of the country through which they might pass; to trace in a compendious manner the history of the towns, villages, and tribes of Indians, they might visit," &c. Topography, geology, zoology, and botany, had each its representative attached to the expedition, with their assistant painters and draftsmen; and, as far as we can judge from the publication, every person has well acquitted himself of the part he had undertaken. It would be impossible, within the narrow limits assigned us, to give any adequate idea of the condensed mass of information contained in these volumes, and therefore our remarks must either be general or of a desultory kind. The following extract will serve as a specimen of the style in which the work is written. "The Mononguhela rises in Virginia, in the Laurel ridge, and, running northward, receives in Pennsylvania the Yohogany, whose sources are in the Alleghany mountain, opposite those of the Potomac. This river, like most of those descending westward from the Alleghany, has falls and rapids at the points where it intersects Laurel-hill, and some of the smaller ranges. Along the fertile bottoms of the Alleghany river we begin to discover traces of those ancient works so common in the lower parts of the Mississippi valley, the only remain-

ing vestiges of a people once numerous and powerful, of whom time has destroyed every other record. These colossal monuments, whatever may have been the design of their erection, have long since outlived the memory of those who raised them, and will remain for ages affecting witnesses of the instability of national as well as individual greatness; and of the futility of those efforts, by which man endeavours to attach his name and his memorial to the most permanent and indestructible forms of inorganic matter." The accounts of the various Indian tribes, stationary as well as wandering, are extremely interesting, as presenting views of human nature, otherwise unknown to the inhabitants of Europe; and, making allowance for the possible mistakes in all narratives which pass through the medium of an interpreter, we have no doubt of the faithfulness of the several accounts. We are well pleased, too, with the remarks of the naturalist. The botanist does not confine his ideas to stamens and pistils, neither does the geologist talk continually of primary and secondary formations. The engravings are well executed, and the subjects well chosen; and this, probably, is one reason why we think that they are too few.

The Innkeeper's Album, arranged for publication by W. F. DEACON, is a collection of original tales and poetical pieces, of considerable merit, the effect of which the author has perversely endeavoured to counteract by affecting, in different places, the style and manner of the author of *Waverley*. Mr. Deacon identifies himself in the introduction with Jedediah Cleishbottom; and Rosalie, on her trial for the murder of her child, is the exact counterpart of Effie Deans, in *The Heart of Mid-Lothian*. Notwithstanding these and some other objections, we do not hesitate to recommend the volume to our readers, confident that few of them will be found to regret the time that may be spent in its perusal.

When Mr. Pennie wrote his *Rogvald*, an *Epic Poem*, he appears not to have been aware that he was warring against the Fates. Setting aside the many later publications, had it not been decreed on high that this nation should possess only a single poem of that description, the exertions of Hume and Smollet would have snatched the laurel from the author of the *Epigoniad*. We have no wish to insinuate that Mr. Pennie is destitute of poetical powers; on the contrary, he abounds so much in luxuriant and fervid description, that the slight interest his story might otherwise excite, is lost amid the foliage. The blank verse, in which the poem has been written, is generally regular and harmonious; and we are at loss to conceive by what fatality he has been induced to al-

low the compositor to cut his heroics into lines of all imaginable lengths, as in very many places he has done. The period when verses were so formed as to represent lions or eagles, on the page, is long past, and we wish not to see it return. Let not Mr. P. be either offended or discouraged by these animadversions. He may confidently hope for better things; seeing that, even in his present failure, he has produced a greater number of splendid and powerful passages than would be sufficient to embalm a dozen of modern tragedies.

An Apiarian Repository has been established in the Strand, where a newly invented double-topped straw hive, to be used with glasses if required, may be inspected; also the fullest information, and every necessary apparatus connected with the apiary, may be obtained; together with a *Short Treatise, by the Inventor, on the general Management of Bees*, tending considerably to promote and further this desirable object.

The medical world is gratified by the appearance of another useful work, from the pen of Mr. FREDERICK GRAY, (well known by his treatise on Pharmacology,) entitled, as usual, *The Elements of Pharmacy and the Chemical History of the Materia Medica*. This work, independent of its utility to the profession, will be found to be a great acquisition to manufacturers and others. Mr. Gray not only gives an explanation of all the processes of the London Pharmacopœia, on the generally received chemical theories; but also describes the properties of the various articles in the *Materia Medica* of the London College; and likewise those of the several drugs which have recently been introduced into practice. Mr. Gray's description of the most approved furnaces used in the practice of experimental and manufacturing chemistry, and illustrated by a series of very correct wood-cuts, will, we have no doubt, prove very useful in promoting the arts dependent on that science. But, above all, though a subject not connected with that of the work itself, is Mr. Gray's admirable instructions to young students and gentlemen engaged in literary pursuits. These instructions pertain more particularly to the formation and arrangement of a library, writing for the press, and the art of memory.

We have seldom spent a few hours more delightfully than in the perusal of *Integrity*, a tale, by Mrs. HOFLAND. There is a charm about this writer's tales, the cause of which we will not attempt to explain, for we are not among those who are

"Still flying from Nature to study her laws,
And dulling delight by exploring its cause."

Our author is, if we may so speak of a female,

female, a very masterly writer. Her delineations of character have a real Shakspearean truth and beauty about them, which we seek in vain in the pages of many whose "names are more bruited in men's mouths." In the volume before us we have a vast variety of characters depicted. The sweet still-life of Mrs. Shelburne and Emily; the busy, sanctimonious, yet not over scrupulous, Hastings; the yet more darkly shaded picture of his son; the generous enthusiastic Tracy; and the unthinking and dissipated, yet kind and benevolent, Julia Hornby; are all delineated with a powerful and practised pencil. The story is cleverly and artfully constructed, without being involved in needless perplexities; and the interest is of the most intense nature throughout. The style is chaste and elegant, and the effect of the whole volume is delightful and interesting in a high degree.

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twelve, thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen, of them may be filled from the gallon. The invention comprises an improvement upon the construction of all moulds heretofore used in the manufacture of bottles, whether of black or any other description of glass or metal of which bottles can be made, by means of an entirely new method in the construction and operative movements and appendages of such moulds, particularly

cularly in reference to the casting or making of bottles such as are used to contain wine, beer, porter, cider, or other liquids. By this invention the circumference and diameter of bottles are formed nearly cylindrical, and their heights determined, so as to contain given quantities of a wine or beer gallon-measure, with a great degree of regularity or conformity to each other. And all the bottles made after this method present a superior neatness of appearance, and a regularity of shape, for convenient and safe stowage, which cannot by other means be so well attained.

The drawings appended to the specification, contain five figures, embracing the whole of the machinery, with the mould, to be sunk in a pit, or placed in any more convenient part of the glass-house, for constant operation. The necessary changes of diameter, or shape of circumference, are effected by changing the moulds. The difference of height is accomplished by affixing a saturn's ring within the bottom of the mould, whereon is sunk the name of the manufacturer, and figures denoting the proportion of a gallon which the bottle is designed to contain.

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stantly becomes steam, exerting a very great expansive force, which, acting upon the working-piston within the cylinder of two inches diameter, placed horizontally, causes it to perform its stroke of twelve inches. The reciprocating motion of the piston works a rotatory valve, which alternately opens and shuts the induction and eduction passages, by which, as in other engines, the steam, after exerting its force upon the piston, escapes to the condensor; but with this peculiar circumstance attendant, viz. the condensation is effected under a pressure of seventy pounds upon the inch. The operation of generating and of condensing the steam is so instantaneous, that, when the engine is in full work, the piston performs about two hundred and fifty strokes per minute; and the motive force thus produced is, by means of the piston-rod, communicated to the crank and fly-wheel of the engine; and thence, as a moving power, to other machinery. The space occupied by the engine and all its appendages, does not exceed an area of six by eight feet, though its power is calculated at ten horses, and it is considered that no part of the apparatus would require enlargement (except the working cylinder) for an engine of 50-horse power; the consumption of fuel is only about two bushels per day. The perfect safety from any disastrous consequences attendant upon an accidental explosion, have been fully proved, by bursting the apparatus several times in the presence of many persons. The circumstance of retaining the heated water in the generator, under a considerable pressure, and only allowing it to assume the form of steam after it has escaped from the generator, precludes the possibility of exploding that vessel; as the water, however much its temperature may be raised, is, while in the form of water, almost non-elastic; and the small quantity of steam generated from time to time in the induction-pipe, for the purpose of working the piston, could not, in the event of an explosion, then be attended with any extensive consequences; but, to prevent the possibility of any such accident, a copper bulb is introduced in a part of the steam-pipe, which is calculated to burst at one thousand pounds' pressure, while the engine is intended to work from five to seven hundred, and the whole is proved to sustain a force of two thousand pounds upon

upon every square inch of its surface.

The consequence of working the engine at a pressure greater than it is calculated to sustain, would be, that the bulb must rend open, and the steam blow out through the fracture, which has been repeatedly done; and here a most singular effect is observable: instead of the steam, as it escapes, scalding, it is *only warm, not hot*,—a property attendant upon steam raised to a very high temperature, which is not generally known, and the theory of which is still less understood; some experiments, however, have been made, which tend greatly to explain the cause of this phenomenon.—*London Journal of Arts.*

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THE feeble tones produced from the bells of our church-clocks, arise from the great resistance which the hammers suffer in their fall by the spring called the counter-spring, which is placed under the shank of the hammer, to prevent it from chattering the bell. It has been proved by an experiment made on the hammers of the turret-clock at the Royal Military College, that this spring opposes a force of forty-two pounds out of fifty, leaving only the force of eight pounds to put the bell in vibration. The only means of obtaining a blow from the hammer, to produce the weak tones which are made by our present church-clocks, have been to make use of machinery of very large dimensions, and to suspend a very heavy weight as a maintaining power; and, even with the assistance of these, there is scarcely a church-clock in London that is heard out of its immediate vicinity; consequently, the great bulk of the population derive no benefit from these useful machines. In fact, the increasing the size of the machinery and weight, in a great measure defeats its own object; for it creates almost as much resistance as it increases power, from the additional friction suffered by the increased weight of the moving objects, the large sizes of the pivots, and the strong inflexible ropes necessarily used, which have to pass round the barrels, and, in most cases, numerous pulleys. On the present system, the

power of the movement is exerted in vain, as it is obviously an absurdity to be at the expense of creating an immense mechanical power, and suffer the greatest part of it to be neutralized before it takes effect: it is like attaching eight horses to the shafts of a waggon, and placing seven others on behind, to resist the progress of the former.

Mr. Wynn has by this invention removed the whole resistance to the fall of the hammer, by dispensing with the counter-spring, and causing it to fall without any obstruction whatever; and has taken advantage of the re-action which takes place on the collision of elastic bodies, to catch the hammer at the extreme height to which it rebounds from the bell; by which he is enabled to produce a perpendicular fall of the hammer of twelve inches, at the expense of raising it only six. It will be practicable in almost all cases to increase the fall of the hammer three or four times greater than it now falls; and those who are acquainted with the accelerated force of falling bodies, will be able to appreciate the great increase of force that will be acquired by this principle.

It is easy to demonstrate that the force of the new hammer may be increased twenty or thirty times greater than it is on the system hitherto adopted. By means of this invention, it will be easy to create a force that will put the largest sized bell in as great vibration as it is capable of, or to make it sound so as to be heard at as great a distance as when rung with the rope, which has hitherto been impracticable. What is of still more importance is, that these advantages are to be obtained at a great reduction in price; for the dimensions of the machinery, and weight of the maintaining power, may be much diminished, which not only reduces the price, but lessens the friction of the whole machine, and renders the clock much less liable to wear; for the great weights which are necessary to apply to lift the present imperfect hammer-work, very frequently grinds the machinery to dust. The force required to put a clock in motion on the new principle, may be compared to giving motion to a light vehicle, while one on the old system is like a heavily laden one.

By the adoption of this invention, a church-clock may be made to go eight days without winding, and yet produce
a far

a far superior effect to thirty-hour clocks, now used; thus saving a perpetual expense to parishes, by lessening the salary of the person employed to wind it; besides preventing the daily disturbance a thirty-hour clock suffers in the act of winding, which tends to make a variation in its rate.

Besides the valuable principles before described, Mr. Wynn has effected several improvements, which in themselves will be of great importance, by applying a toothed sector to raise the hammer, instead of the common lever, which removes fifteen-sixteenths of the friction. The oil will adhere much more tenaciously to the sector than to the lever, on which there is great difficulty to make it remain, on account of its plane surface, inclined position, and the jerk it suffers at each fall of the hammer; and, unless it is frequently attended to, it puts the clock out of order. A contrivance is also made, on

the principle of the air-tight carriage-axles, to prevent the pivots of the hammer from rust, which, from their necessary exposure to the atmosphere, they always contract, and which creates a very great friction both in the raising and falling of the hammer.

The new hammer may be affixed to church-clocks now in use, at a very trifling expense, without altering any of their machinery; and, if they were generally applied to the public clocks in London, there is not a habitation whose inmates would not derive the benefit of hearing the hour, a thing of obvious importance to the public, as it would afford the means to every individual to correct his time without trouble to himself, and enable the man of business to be precise to his appointments. The application of the hammer to old clocks, will much lessen the weight at present attached to them, and very much reduce their wear.

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EDMUND LODGE, esq. Norroy King of Arms, F.S.A. &c. is commencing a publication, in 8vo. and 4to. of *Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*, engraved from authentic pictures in the galleries of the nobility, and the public collections of the country; with biographical and historical memoirs of their lives and actions.—This magnificent collection of historical portraits consists of an assemblage of highly-finished engravings of the likenesses of persons most distinguished for elevated rank or splendid talents, from the earliest period in our history to which authentic portraits can be traced, to about the year 1700, accompanied with biographical and historical memoirs of their lives and actions: not confined to the commemoration of statesmen and heroes, but including exalted characters of all descriptions. Every portrait will be engraved with the best skill of the English school from the same originals as furnished the subjects of the folio edition, and will be in general executed by the same artists. The work will be published on the first of each alternate month, and completed in thirty-six parts, forming six large volumes; and, together with the engravings, will contain sixty additional subjects, with respective memoirs;

thus including all the great characters of our history of whom authentic portraits may be traced.

We have seldom felt greater satisfaction than in having to record the great improvements made in the various gas-light apparatus erected by Mr. JOHN MALAM, of London, at Warrington, Manchester, Barnsley, Wakefield, and Wigan, within the last three years. It will be unnecessary for us to say much on the subject of Mr. Malam's genius; as several of his inventions have been brought before the public by Mr. Peckston, in his valuable work on Gas-Lighting. In the arrangement of his works he has attended to the strictest uniformity, whilst his buildings exhibit specimens of architectural design of a superior order. The economy with which the various operations are carried on in the works he has erected, is at present unequalled; and the manufactory is not burdened with that noxious matter, which has, in former gas establishments, been the cause of so much complaint. He also produces gas in greater quantities, from the coals used in his retorts, than others usually do, and at less expense of fuel; while it is so pure as to be altogether innoxious, and adapted for the parlour or the shop.

Mr. JAMES BOADEN is preparing for publica-

publication, a *Life of the late John Philip Kemble, esq.* including a History of the Stage from the Death of Garrick to the present Time; the author having enjoyed the intimate and uninterrupted friendship of that eminent person for nearly thirty years. His work will contain characteristic anecdotes, extracts from a carefully-preserved correspondence, and a variety of information derived from genuine and unexceptionable sources.

The *Waverley club* of Scotch authors, determined to make hay before their sun has set, announce still another and another novel; and "*Peveril of the Peak*" has scarcely been delivered, before *QUENTIN DURWARD* threatens the circulating libraries with a further tribute to their unwearied industry. How many thrifty-cunning *Scots* have been engaged in this manufactory, will not perhaps be fully known till the next age!

An *English Flora*, by Sir J. E. SMITH, is now at press, divested of technical terms as much as possible.

Mr. T. S. PECKSTON is engaged on a new edition of his valuable practical work on the Theory and Practice of GAS LIGHTING, in which he has considerably abridged the theoretical part of the work as given in the first edition; and, to render it as useful as possible to every practical man, there is introduced much original matter relative to coal-gas, and an entirely new treatise on the economy of the gases obtained for illuminating purposes from oil, turf, &c.

BALLANTYNE'S elegant Novelist's Library, vol. v. royal octavo, is nearly ready, containing the novels of Goldsmith, Sterne, Dr. Johnson, Mackenzie, Clara Reeve, and Horace Walpole: to which are prefixed, Original Memoirs of the Authors.

Isabel St. Albe, or Vice and Virtue, a novel, by Miss CRUMPE, is printing, in three vols. 12mo.

The Supplement to the fourth, fifth, and sixth, editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. VI. Part I. with engravings, will speedily appear. The Second Part of this Volume, which completes the undertaking, will be published in the course of the year.

The Roman Catholic Priesthood are still seeking to avail themselves of all that remains of ignorance and weakness in society, by *confederacies*, like those of mountebank conjurors, to persuade people that miracles are still

performed in their church; and the cases in Staffordshire, which disgusted all rational men, are now repeating in Bourbon France. The terms imposter, Bourbon, miracle, and conjurer, seem likely to become synonymous: Can we wonder, however, at such degradations of humanity, while our universities, learned societies, and books of science, still teach so slipshodly their equally absurd doctrines of innate attraction, repulsion, and universal gravitation? For these last notions are akin to conjuration, enchantment, and transformation; and all originated in ages when witchcraft was an indictable offence. A nun at Toulouse has, it seems, co-operated with a political knave of the name of Hohenloe, so as to pretend to be cured of a swelled knee by a certain day; and a Bourbon archbishop, having lent himself to the silly story, has brought his church and religion itself into question. They had better be content with Vince's *demonstrated miracle of universal gravitation*; and Newton's *marvellous* one of the projectile force of the planets, maintained ever since they were hurled into space! These are standing *miracles*, quite enough to satisfy all the vulgar gullibility in the world.

The Hut and the Castle, or Disbanded Subalterns, a romance, by the author of "*the Romance of the Pyrenees*," &c. will soon appear.

Cardinal Beaton, an historical drama, in five acts, by W. TENNANT, will speedily be published.

The History of Suli and of Parga, written originally in modern Greek, has been translated, and is printing in London.

Mr. DONOVAN proceeds regularly with his new monthly Miscellany of Exotic Natural History, entitled the *Naturalist's Repository*. The twelfth number, which completed the first volume, was published in due succession; the 13th, or first number of the second volume, has just appeared.

Dr. GORDON SMITH is preparing a new edition of the *Principles of Forensic Medicine*, which will contain much additional matter. The volume will embrace every topic on which the medical practitioner is liable to be called to give a professional opinion, in aid of judicial enquiries.

A miniature edition of the *Poetical Works* of Sir WALTER SCOTT, bart. is preparing, in ten volumes; as well as a *Series of Illustrations to the Poetical Works*

Works of Sir Walter Scott, bart. from original pictures by R. Smirke, R.A.

The Popular Superstitions and Festive Amusements of the Highlanders of Scotland, will soon be published.

The second portion, comprising the Sea Songs of England, is in the press, of a Series of the Loyal and National Songs of England, for one, two, and three, voices, selected from original manuscripts, and early-printed copies in the library of WILLIAM KITCHINER, M.D.

Mr. WIFFEN is engaged upon a translation of the Works of Garcilasso de la Vega, surnamed the "Prince of Castilian Poets;" with a critical and historical Essay on Spanish Poetry, and a life of the author.

Durazzo, a tragedy, in five acts, by JAMES HAYNES, will speedily appear.

Mr. LAWSON, of Crooms-hill, in Kent, has found the average depth of rain caught there at four feet above the surface, in the last six years, to average 25·94 inches: the least annual depth being 23·27 in 1820, and the greatest 31·14 in 1821. The *evaporation* at the same place and height of four feet, averaged 22·36 inches in the same six years; the least annual depth was 19·63, in 1820; falling short of the least depth of rain (as above mentioned) 3·64 inches, and the greatest *evaporation* was 27·06, in 1818, when the anomalous circumstance occurred of the rain being the least, by 2·81 inches. It was perhaps less anomalous or uncommon, that in the rainy year 1821, the depth of the same exceeded the *evaporation* by 10·64 inches; while the annual average of this excess in the six years, was only 3·59 inches. Mr. Lawson's *weekly* average of rain and *evaporation* in 1822, are inserted in the "Philosophical Magazine;" whence it appears, that the greatest *weekly evaporation* occurred last-year in the beginning of June, and amounted to 1·28 inches, out of 23·34, the year's amount: it was decidedly lowest during December and the two first weeks of January, averaging in these six weeks about ·06 inches weekly. The weekly mean *evaporation* of ·45 inches, was attained about the first week in April, and the variations from such mean were not considerable, in about a month which preceded, and another which followed. The same mean was also attained about the end of September, with no very decided variation therefrom, in the preceding and following months:

so that, during almost one-third of the year, the *evaporation* continued nearly stationary at its annual mean: only twice in the year did it exceed one inch in a week.

The Geography, History, and Statistics, of America and the West Indies, as originally published in the American Atlas of Messrs. CAREY and LEA, of Philadelphia, are reprinting in this country, in one volume octavo, with much additional matter relative to the new states of South America, and accompanied with several maps, charts, and views; so as to concentrate, under the above heads, a greater fund of information respecting the Western Hemisphere than has hitherto appeared.

Mrs. HOLDERNESS has in the press a volume, entitled *New Russia*; being some account of the colonization of that country, and of the manners and customs of the colonists. To which is added, a brief detail of a journey over land from Riga to the Crimea, by way of Kieo; accompanied with notes on the Crim Tatars.

Mr. OLIVER, surgeon, has in the press, and will publish in April, *Popular Observations upon Muscular Contraction*, with his mode of treatment of diseases of the limbs associated therewith.

The second edition of the *Picturesque Promenade round Dorking*, in Surrey, with numerous engravings, will be published early in May.

Early in June will be published, a *Funeral Oration on General Dumourier*; with considerations on the extraordinary events of his life.

Dr. SHAW's "Nature Displayed," and "Atlas of Nature," will certainly appear about the middle of May; and Mr. MACKENZIE's *Collection of Five Thousand Receipts in all the Social and Domestic Arts* (except ordinary cookery), will appear early in June.

Shortly will appear, the *Forest Minstrel*, and other Poems, by WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT.

Mr. RUTTER's work on *Fonthill Abbey*, is nearly ready for publication, and will be illustrated by an interesting series of highly-finished engravings.

Dr. WILLIAM BURNET, of the Naval Academy, Gosport, from a register kept of the heat of spring-water in his well, at eight o'clock each morning of the year, infers, that the *mean heat* of the surface of the earth at Gosport, in the

the year 1822, was $53^{\circ}.12$ of Fahrenheit, or nearly a degree less than the mean temperature of the air in the same place and year; see No. 298 of the "Philosophical Magazine." The lowest monthly mean of the earth's heat was $50^{\circ}.96$, in April; and the highest $55^{\circ}.54$, in September. The year here seems to have been rather remarkably divided, by considerable changes of the earth's temperature, which took place between May and June, and more especially between November and December, which occasioned the six summer and autumn months, June to November, to average $54^{\circ}.81$, and the six winter and spring months, December to May, to average $51^{\circ}.44$. We could wish to see the annual results of many similar registers, accompanied by the mention of the mean depth of the water experimented upon, below the surface, the elevation of that surface above the level of the sea, and some particulars of the strata supplying the spring, &c. It would be desirable also to know, in each place and year, about what days the *greatest* and *least* and the *mean* heats occurred in the earth, and how many degrees of Far. each of these amounted to; with more exactitude than these can be deduced from the means of the calendar months, and of the year, which usually are the only particulars published.

The author of "Domestic Scenes," will shortly publish "Self-Delusion," a novel.

Mrs. HOFFLAND is engaged on a new tale, entitled *Patience*.

Mr. LOWE is printing a new edition of his work on the State and Prospects of England, followed by a *Parallel between England and France*.

A new novel will appear shortly, under the title of *Edward Neville*, or the *Memoirs of an Orphan*.

The researches of Mr. EVANS, in his proposed *History of Bristol*, have enabled him to determine, from ancient documents which have never yet appeared in print, and the name of the hill or mount called *Brandon Hill*, which immediately overlooks the original town, that the foundation of Bristol was laid by *Brennus*, about 380 years before Christ.

Vathek, by Mr. BECKFORD, with a frontispiece after Westall, by Mr. Charles Warren, will be published on the 1st of May.

WHITTINGHAM is now printing, at

the Chiswick Press, a collection of *Elegant Extracts in Verse*, in the same size as Sharpe's work, which bears the same title. This selection is not a mere copy of its predecessors, but consists of poems which are not to be found in similar publications. The whole will form six volumes, in monthly parts.

An octavo volume, entitled *Dissertations Introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents, of the Apocalypse*, by ALEX. TILLOCH, LL.D. will be published early in May. This is a subject which through his life engaged the attention of Newton, and seems likely, in all ages, to afford materials for the speculations of believers.

The author of "the Entail" has a new novel in the press, the printing of which is nearly finished.

In the use of hydrogen gas, the public may easily obviate as much of the objection as arises from the escape-ment thereof, (as well as obtain more security from explosion and bad smell,) by having, in each house where it is burnt, a *reservoir* for that purpose; while the street-lamps, being under the care of competent persons, are not so likely to have the cocks neglected as those in houses; and those will therefore require nothing more than to be carefully turned off at day-break by the proper lamp-lighters.

Mr. EARLE is printing *Practical Remarks on Fractures at the upper Part of the Thigh*, and particularly fractures within the capsular ligament; with critical observations on Sir Astley Cooper's treatise on that subject; and a description of a bed for the relief of patients suffering under these accidents, and other injuries and diseases which require a state of permanent rest.

A second edition of Mr. BLAINE'S *Canine Pathology*, is in the press, and will appear with important alterations and additions; among which may be noticed a sketch of the natural history of the dog, an examination into his disputed origin, a description of his several varieties, and the causes that have operated in producing them: also a philosophical and practical treatise on the popular subject of breeding of domestic animals in general, and of the rearing of dogs in particular; with a general review of, and copious additions to, the treatise on madness, distemper, &c.

Captain

Captain LAYMAN, R.N. in answer to a question, (vol. lv. p. 258,) "Where subjects for dissection are to come from?" suggests, that it may be done by gratuitous testament, in which the medical profession should rise above prejudice, and set the example. "My body (says he) individually, might not be of much use; but, as my head (if not knocked off by a shot) might be bespoken for Professor Bleumenbach's collection, it would be one of the greatest pleasures to me while living, to reflect that my remains might be useful after death."

A course of Twelve Lectures on Italian Literature has been announced by M. Ugo Foscolo, comprising every thing essential in its poetry, general letters, and language.

Two volumes, History and Chemistry, having appeared of the Methodical Cyclopædiæ, the next volume, containing the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, is printing, with all the speed compatible with accuracy and perfection.

A volume of Sermons on several Subjects, with notes critical, historical, and explanatory, by the Rev. CHARLES SWAN, late of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, will shortly appear.

Another poem, on the subject of Alfred, is in the press, and will soon appear, from the pen of R. P. KNIGHT, esq.

It is stated by Mr. BRADLEY, that sparrows, though seemingly so destructive in gardens, are in reality extremely useful; for he discovered that two, in feeding their young, carried to the nest forty caterpillars in an hour, which, allowing twelve hours for their daily search for food, would make 480 in the day, or 3360 in the week, besides other destructive insects.

It appears from a Sierra Leone Gazette (of Nov. 2), that Capt. Al. Laing, of the Royal African Light Infantry, on a journey into the interior of Africa, saw the hill from which the mysterious Niger takes its rise: it is there called Tembley Springs, (9. 15. N. lat. 9. 36. W. lon.) The captain opened a trading intercourse with several tribes before unknown, and at a great distance from the British settlement.

GERMANY.

Dr. TIEDEMANN, a celebrated physician at Heidelberg, has been fortunate enough to detect the origin and course of the nerves of the uterus; and he has just communicated this important discovery

in a work intitled, *Tabulæ Nervorum Uteri*. It is printed in the largest folio size, and contains two highly-finished engravings on copper, and two outline lithographic prints, after designs from nature, by Professor Roux. Some copies are in London.

A remarkable female is noticed by the German newspapers, for the extent of her learning, particularly in acquiring languages. She was a native of Cologne, by name Maria Schuzman, understood twelve languages extremely well, and wrote five classically. Excess of genius, and perhaps the multiplicity of acquirements, made her at length melancholy mad; and she died, it is said, from a debauch in eating spiders.

A Catalogue has been published at Leipsic of the Books that appeared at the Frankfort and Leipsic fairs in September last. Three hundred and three libraries contributed to form the aggregate. The total number was 1429, to which may be added thirty-seven collections of charts, maps, or plans of battles, thirteen ditto of music, sixty-eight romances, and thirty-six theatrical pieces. Philology seems to have made the greatest progress, being augmented with a number of literary dissertations and excellent new editions of works. Attention has been paid to the Sanscrit literature. Of German writers, M. the dean Bauer seems to be the most popular.

ITALY.

An Italian has lately returned from travelling in Egypt, nearly over the same ground with the American whose volume lately came out. He proposes to publish; and, if assisted or encouraged, means to set out from Tripoli, to penetrate to the Bahr-el-Abyad, or White Nile.

FRANCE.

M. A. ST. HILAIRE read, in the Academy of Sciences of Paris, Dec. 16, 1822, an extract of his travels in the Brazils, from which it appears that this naturalist traversed a great part of the country; and, penetrating along the banks of the Rio de la Plata, advanced as far as the missions of Paraguay. He has brought away collections of about 600 species of birds and reptiles, and nearly 7000 species of vegetables. He intends publishing a Flora of South Brazil, and a general Survey of the Vegetation of the Countries he has been

been exploring. Six years have been appropriated to these different journeys and researches.

A physician of Grenoble, Mons. REGNAULD, has invented an instrument by which the arduous and dangerous surgical operation of lithotomy may be performed in two minutes.

The physiology of CABANIS and DU TRACEY, though little known in England, is making rapid progress in France, and is now forming a portion of the education of youth there. The works of Cabanis have been lately published in seven volumes; two of these contain his chief work, "*Les Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme*."

A French journal, in a letter from Senegal, dated St. Louis, Sep. 1, 1822, contains the following notice: "Our establishments on the left bank of the river are conducted without having recourse to the labour of slaves. Eleven considerable plantations are in culture already, comprehending a space of 800,000 feet of cotton-trees, and the number is likely soon to be doubled. One of the most considerable belongs to M. Bexichet, a merchant of St. Louis, formerly a pupil of the polytechnic school. Six new grants have just been made, and are also to be planted with cotton-trees. The raising of indigo, and other equinoctial plants, has been attempted, and the trials have proved successful in several places. There is no want of hands, for labourers offer themselves spontaneously, from the adjacent countries. Encouragements of every kind are held out by the government, in two proclamations that have been issued; and the local administration has at length been enabled to inspire the natives with a degree of confidence in our public functionaries on the coast."

A new description of time-piece, (*nouveau compteur*), invented by M. RIEUSSEC, watchmaker, of Paris, has been presented to the Academy of Sciences, and approved of, on the report of Messrs. Prony and Breguet. It is nearly of the form and size of a large pocket chronometer. It will indicate the duration of different successive phenomena, without obliging the observer to turn to a dial, or to count the tickings or beatings. A judgment is given of it, that if executed by able hands, it may be of great service, and employed with confidence and certitude, in observations of every kind, whatever be the object.

M. L. DE LATOUR, king's naturalist at Pondicherry, (from the year 1816,

when the French regained the possession of it), has lately returned to Paris. He has visited successively various districts of the peninsula of India, including a part of Bengal, in the island of Ceylon. The fruit of his labours will be of considerable utility to the French colonies, and conducive to the progress of the natural sciences. To the king's garden at Paris, he early transmitted a zoological collection, considered as one of the greatest then received. He has since sent a number of live animals to the royal menagerie, and a prodigious number of herbs and seeds. Among the former are a young elephant, an Indian chacal, and different species of land and sea tortoises. With each assortment, he has forwarded a descriptive catalogue, and accompanying memoirs. He has also brought with him a considerable collection from the three kingdoms of nature; and he had previously introduced at Pondicherry, among other useful plants, that known by the name of the guinea-herb, which is the more valuable from forage being scarce on the coast of Coromandel.

Oil is now extracted in France from the manobi, a species of pistachio, (*arachis hypogæa*). It makes, with the lixivium of the soap-boilers, a soap whiter and more consistent than that of oil of olives; and is more economical and useful than soap of any other kind. The pistachio oil may be substituted for olive oil; it burns with a pure and beautiful flame, though not clarified, and is not unpalatable. In some countries of America it is constantly in use for salads, and culinary purposes. The plant is valuable after the pressure has taken place, and makes excellent fodder for cattle. Since its introduction, it is spreading in the southern departments of France, the Landes, Upper Garonne, and the Var. How much superior, in every respect, are these vegetable oils to the loathsome fish-oils used in this country!

DENMARK.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Jews in Denmark have received into their religious rites one of the ceremonies and sacraments of the church of Rome, viz. *confirmation*, which all Jewish children of both sexes must now conform to.—It is equally remarkable, that a son of the bishop of Copenhagen is at this moment soliciting for the situation of teacher in a Jewish seminary: the salary about 38l. per annum.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS' COMMITTEES.

THE Reports and other publications of the Committees of the British Parliament vie in utility, importance, and interest, with those of any public society in existence. Their length often precludes us from giving them place; we have, however, compressed those of the present session into forms which exhibit all their information, and hope to be able to present others in a similar manner.

The following is a statement of the actual *Revenue* of the United Kingdom derived from Taxes, from the 5th of January, 1816, to the 5th of January, 1822; and of the *Expenditure* during the same period, exclusive of Sinking Fund:—

Taxes.

1816—Great Britain £68,169,074
Ireland 8,964,207

1816—United Kingdom 77,133,281
1817 Do. *57,650,589
1818 Do. 59,667,941
1819 Do. 158,680,252
1820 Do. 59,769,680
1821 Do. 60,688,915

Total six years .. 373,590,658

Expenditure.

1816—Great Britain £70,704,263
Ireland 13,192,505

1816—United Kingdom 83,896,768
1817 Do. 56,544,049
1818 Do. 57,872,428
1819 Do. 57,392,544
1820 Do. 57,476,755
1821 Do. 57,689,893

Total six years..... 372,822,437

Excess of Revenue in six years,
only £ 768,231

There was also a Balance of
Loans funded in 1815, brought
over to 1816, the charge for
which is included in the above
Expenditure..... 5,939,803

And in the Expenditure of 1816
is an excess of charge, by an
error in the accounts, to the
amount of..... 2,856,862

Making a Total Surplus of .. £9,564,886

* On the 5th of January, 1817, the two Exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland were united.

† In 1819 the rates of taxation on certain articles were raised so as to produce an aggregate increase of 3,198,000*l.* per ann.

‡ Of money over expenditure in the six years, which, if it had been applied in the

The amount expended by the Commissioners of the *Sinking Fund* in each of the six years in question, exclusive of the 36 millions borrowed from themselves, has been as follows:—viz. (vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 145 of last session.)

1816..... £13,047,117

1817..... 13,555,722

In these two years the Revenue was less than the Expenditure, as follows:—

1816..... £6,763,487

1817..... 893,460

1818 Expenditure was £14,418,295

1819..... { 9,285,677

1820..... * { 4,101,025

1821..... { 4,324,574

And in these four years the Revenue exceeded the Expenditure, as follows:—

1818..... £1,795,513

1819..... 1,287,708

1820..... 2,292,925

1821..... 3,049,022

On the 26th of March a return was made to the House of Commons of the total gross and net assessments of the *Property Tax* of ten per cent. for one year, ending the 5th of April, 1815. The return was ordered to be printed, and, being now in the hands of mem-

simplest and most direct way in reducing the debt, would have effected a diminution in the annual charge exceeding 500,000*l.* per annum; whilst, on the other hand, by the very complicated system followed, of raising loans, issuing of Exchequer Bills, and afterwards funding them, to the extent of 57 millions, exclusive of 36 millions borrowed from the Sinking Fund; and thus, by transferring and re-transferring about 120 millions of capital, instead of any diminution, although there has been an actual diminution of charge within the six years in question to the amount of about 230,000*l.* per annum, by the expiry of life and other terminable annuities, and of 941,500*l.* per annum, by the reduced rate of interest at which Exchequer Bills have been issued; notwithstanding all these circumstances, the charge on the Debt, funded and unfunded together, for the year 1821, very considerably exceeded the charge for any preceding year.

* These three years are exclusive of the 36 millions the Commissioners borrowed of themselves. The present Bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is precisely the same in principle, on a smaller scale, as the system which has led to the results as stated above.

bers,

bers, we subjoin the following extract, viz.

Schedules.	Gross. £
A. Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, or Heritages	5,923,486
B. Houses, Lands, and Tenements	2,734,451
C. Funded and Stock Properties	2,385,505
D. Profits and Gains of Trade	3,831,088
E. Salaries, Pensions, &c.	1,174,456

Total16,548,985

The following is the value of the several species of property on which the assessment was made for the year 1814, ending 5th of April, 1815, viz.—
(vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 59.)

Schedules.	
A.	60,138,330
B.	38,396,144
D.	38,310,935
E.	11,744,557
C. not stated, but estimated at	30,000,000

Total....178,589,966

Another return, of the same date, states the quantity of Coffee imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, from the 5th of January, 1822, to the 5th of January, 1823 (being Paper No. 57):—

Imported.	Cwts.
British Plantation	273,946
Foreign	77,633
East India	40,070

Total.....391,650

Exported.	
British Plantation	201,070
Foreign	87,912
East India	32,157

Total....321,140

Of the Import from British Plantations, 168,193 cwt. was from the island of Jamaica, 66,018 from Demerara, and 25,013 from Berbice; and of the Foreign, 18,698 from the Brazils, and 41,632 from St. Domingo.

Of the Export, 176,379 cwt. has been to Germany, 33,180 to Flanders, 31,834 to Italy, 27,421 to Prussia, and 16,477 to Russia.

Another return, of the same date, exhibits the number of houses charged with duty, on the *Assessed Taxes*, for one year, ending 5th of April, 1822, viz.—

No.	Value.	Assessment.
England	437,626	10,168,574
Scotland	54,556	809,106

Exemptions.

England202,628

Scotland11,611

Consisting of farm-houses occupied by tenants, and used *bonâ fide* for husbandry.

And the following is a statement of the number of houses subject to the Window Tax for the same period, viz.

	No. of Houses.	Amount of Duty.
England	856,625	2,427,901
Scotland	111,383	150,679

Cottages Exempted.

England632,226

Scotland42,270

The following is a statement of all other articles subject to the Assessed Taxes, showing the amount of the duty paid during the said year, ending 5th April, 1822:—

	No.	Duty Paid.
Servants (Sch. No. 1.)	85,344	292,170
Ditto (2, 3, 4.)	201,737	232,468
Four-wheeled Carriages	17,406	195,505
Two do.	29,921	179,866
Stage Coaches	7,062	68,438
Taxed Carts	19,319	40,995
Carriage-makers	603	254
Do. sellers	4,234	3,114
Four-wheeled Carriages, modified	142	450

Riding or Pleasure
Horses178,337..594,152
Do. to Hire.....1,500..3,952

Race-horses674..1,775

Horses and Mules.....168,052..139,045

Do. Husbandry479,399..355,242

Do. modified13,080..26,807

Do. do. in Husbandry 336,260..84,127

Dogs312,311..155,129

Packs of Hounds72..2,376

Horse-dealers1,001..12,740

Hair-powder29,199..31,446

Armorial Bearings.....22,627..91,102

Game-certificates41,437..131,921

The following is a statement of the quantity of *tallow, flax, and hemp*, imported into the several ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1822. (vide Parl. Pap. No. 104.)

Tallow.

	Cwts.
ENGLAND—London	569,053
Liverpool	94,457
Bristol	36,511
Hull	22,832
Newcastle	10,565
All other Ports in England	9,605
SCOTLAND—Leith	18,676
Dundee	2,159
Aberdeen	591
Montrose	853
Kirkaldy	623
All other Ports in Scotland	12,612
IRELAND—Belfast	11,875
All other Ports in Ireland	15,045

Total805,238

Flax.

ENGLAND—London	95,131
Liverpool	11,551
Bristol	736
Hull	150,896
Newcastle	11,233
All other Ports in England	48,627

SCOTLAND—Leith	30,515
Dundee	133,096
Aberdeen	32,420
Montrose	55,505
Kirkaldy	24,760
All other Ports in Scotland ..	8,364
IRELAND—Belfast	59
All other Ports in Ireland	4,245

Total 607,138

Hemp.

ENGLAND—London ..	294,186
Liverpool	31,593
Bristol	13,106
Hull	60,895
Newcastle	12,602
All other Ports in England ..	71,138

SCOTLAND—Leith	19,725
Dundee	62,413
Aberdeen	5,383
Montrose	5,134
Kirkaldy	425
All other Ports in Scotland ..	22,028

IRELAND—Belfast	3,205
All other Ports in Ireland	14,621

Total 616,454

Imported from the following countries, viz.—

Tallow.

	Cwts.
Russia	788,033
Prussia	19
Holland	1,294
Flanders	814
France	2,361
Italy	289
Buenos Ayres	6,138
All other Parts	6,290

Total 805,238

Flax.

Russia	416,941
Prussia	53,270
Holland	83,255
Flanders	51,384
France	1,870
Italy	104
All other Parts	314

Total 607,138

Hemp.

Russia	583,760
Prussia	5,316
Holland	619
Flanders	15
France	2,868
Italy	18,794
All other Parts	5,082

Total 616,454

Amount of Duty paid on the said Articles in the year 1822.

Tallow £116,019

Flax 13,061

Hemp 234,320

Rates of Duty in British Ships.

Tallow 3s. 2d. per cwt.

Flax 0 5d.

Hemp 9 2

Rates of Duty in Foreign Ships.

Tallow 4s. 0d. per cwt.

Flax 0 8

Hemp 10 4 *

An account of the quantity of *Sugar* imported into Great Britain, by the East India Company, from Madras and Bengal, from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 1st of January, 1822, has been presented to Parliament this session, and ordered to be printed (Paper No. 70). The account states the quantity imported in each year, with the prime cost and charges, and sale-amount, by which the profit or loss in each year is also shown; but, as the detail possesses no peculiar interest, we subjoin the following abstract, viz.

Total quantity imported 1,579,908 cwt.
The prime cost of which .. . £1,987,723
Freight and demurrage 2,399,084
Custom duty 46,547
Convoy, &c. 23,658
Incidental charges 203,631

Total cost and charges .. 4,660,643

Sale amount 4,072,668

Loss 587,975

The quantity imported averages about 51,000 cwt. annually, but in 1815 there was none, and in the years 1791 and 2, 1811 and 14, the quantity did not exceed 10,000 cwt. in those four years. The largest importation was in 1795, when the quantity amounted to 155,682 cwt.; and in 1798, to 138,864 cwt. In the years 1791, 2, 3, and 6, to 9, and 1813 and 14, it yielded a profit to the amount of 240,255*l.* leaving a loss on the quantity imported in the remaining years, to the amount of 828,230*l.*†

* The amount of duty, at the rates stated, will be seen not to agree with the quantity imported; the reason is, that on importation tallow and hemp are allowed to be bonded, the duty not being paid till actually required for consumption. The quantity of tallow on which duty has been paid will be seen to be nearly equal to the importation, but the quantity of hemp about one-sixth less.

† We are not aware of the object for which this statement was laid before Parliament; if it were intended to serve the party who are now contending for the admission of East India sugar on equal terms with that from the West Indies, the statement is fallacious; because, although an aggregate loss is stated, the sale-amount averages 51s. per cwt.—a great price; and the loss is made to appear in consequence of the exorbitant rate charged for freight, which exceeds 30s. per cwt., exceeding by

one-half what ought to have been charged, and by two-thirds what might have been rendered a profitable carrying. The condition of the West India interest to bear the competition of any extended importation of sugar, either from the East Indies or any other quarter, may be judged of from the following statement; it will also serve as a further elucidation of that very flourishing and prosperous state of commerce which the Ex-Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, proclaims to the British Parliament. In this Statement we have added an additional feature to what the return made to Parliament contains, viz. the total value of each year's importation, according

to the average prices annexed, which prices are returned by the Clerk of the Grocer's Company to the Gazette weekly, and, as such, lead to a very correct conclusion as to the total values here given; which values, it must be understood, are exclusive of duty, which, since 5th of September, 1819, has been stationary at 27s. per cwt. or about 90 per cent. on the value of the year 1822. From which value is to be deducted freight, insurance, dock-charges, commissions, and brokerage, before the expense of cultivation and shipping from the plantations comes in question. We leave the planters and the Ex-Vice-President of the Board of Trade to divide the profits.

Statement of the Quantity of Sugar Imported from British Plantations in the West Indies into Great Britain, in the Years 1814 to 1822, both inclusive.—(Vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 84 of the present Session.)

YEARS.	Total Quantity Imported.	Total Exported, the refined reduced to its proportion in raw.	Total Quantity for Home Consumption.	Average Price of each Year.	Total Value of the whole Importation.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	s. d.	£
1814	3,403,792	1,487,841	1,786,167	73 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,484,714
1815	3,493,115	1,526,871	1,809,029	61 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,803,184
1816	2,440,565	1,370,258	2,145,553	48 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,354,121
1817	3,563,741	1,443,309	2,929,160	49 8	8,849,956
1818	3,665,520	1,576,616	1,432,535	50 0	9,163,800
1819	3,785,434	1,111,257	2,375,064	41 4	7,823,230
1820	3,623,319	1,334,655	2,497,744	36 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,355,944
1821	3,734,292	1,246,310	2,558,665	33 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,200,480
1822	3,303,698	808,115	2,484,407	31 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,124,171

Comparative Statement of the Quantity and Value of Merchandize Exported from Great Britain and Ireland to the East Indies and China, and the West Indies, during the last Nine Years.—(Vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 130.)

No. I.

To the East Indies and China.

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUE.			DECLARED VALUE.	
	Cotton Goods. 1.	All others. 2.	Total Official Value.—3.	Cotton Goods. 4.	Total, including all others.—5.
1814	73,137	1,618,207	1,696,404	109,487	2,559,033
1815	109,844	1,954,922	2,054,566	142,411	3,166,961
1816	142,867	2,042,774	2,185,641	160,724	3,378,758
1817	432,364	2,347,261	2,779,625	423,319	4,022,642
1818	698,983	2,486,767	3,185,750	701,348	4,363,982
1819	556,202	1,816,780	2,472,982	461,405	3,025,950
1820	1,138,722	2,134,089	3,292,811	850,906	3,987,523
1821	1,531,817	2,781,239	4,313,047	1,122,868	4,809,719
1822	1,640,984	2,245,976	3,886,950	1,147,093	4,089,586

No. II.—Recapitulation of Columns No. 2 and 5, to show the Proportion of the different Kinds of Merchandize Exported.

YEARS.	Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Woollen Manufactures.		Declared Value.	
		At Official Value.	At Declared Value.	At Official Value.	At Declared Value.
1814	224,684	656,543	1,084,434	736,980	1,140,428
1815	275,545	642,484	1,060,766	1,026,293	1,688,239
1816	334,795	556,770	1,027,251	1,151,209	1,855,988
1817	316,617	511,842	827,726	1,518,741	2,454,919
1818	502,529	604,421	943,185	1,379,817	2,216,921
1819	374,381	602,369	938,218	840,035	1,251,956
1820	294,360	308,142	1,348,467	1,031,587	1,493,798
1821	658,042	967,085	1,421,650	1,156,103	1,607,159
1822	317,625	795,549	1,080,229	1,132,792	1,544,339

No. III.—To the West Indies.

YEARS.	To the Island of Jamaica. 1.	To all the other Islands and Colonies. 2.	TOTAL.	
			At Official Value. 3.	At Declared Value.—4.
1814	3,660,422	2,652,077	6,312,499	6,663,538
1815	4,240,188	2,666,443	6,908,631	7,093,087
1816	2,875,343	1,729,729	4,605,072	4,420,839
1817	4,734,725	2,027,344	6,762,069	5,803,793
1818	3,461,250	2,323,304	5,784,554	5,871,096
1819	2,554,935	1,935,075	4,490,010	4,707,016
1820	2,527,562	1,821,952	4,352,514	4,169,081
1821	3,452,542	1,616,830	5,069,372	4,349,300
1822	2,505,835	1,640,628	4,146,463	3,383,601

No. IV.—Recapitulation of Column No. 5, to show the Proportion of the different Kinds of Merchandize Exported.

YEARS.	Foreign and Colonial Produce. 1.	Woollen Goods. 2.	Cotton Goods. 3.	All others. 4.	DECLARED VALUE.		Bales and Cases Exported.
					Of Cotton Goods in col. No. 3.	Of others, in col. No. 4.	
1814	329,748	253,872	3,090,267	2,638,612	2,221,049	3,811,451	63,750
1815	447,322	236,492	3,563,130	2,659,687	2,581,362	3,756,752	60,667
1816	265,676	158,320	3,071,444	2,109,632	1,192,969	2,785,170	54,073
1817	377,628	247,000	3,817,866	2,289,575	2,129,760	3,008,419	54,694
1818	267,737	234,578	2,813,915	2,468,324	1,892,245	3,426,664	42,842
1819	292,034	208,516	1,643,014	2,346,446	1,083,816	3,120,707	38,461
1820	308,821	144,804	1,757,772	2,141,117	1,072,636	2,615,026	41,379
1821	364,337	156,496	2,427,786	2,120,753	1,503,466	2,504,116	38,964
1822	239,733	177,311	1,817,948	1,911,435	863,440	2,103,351	29,513

Total Declared Value to each of the several Islands and Colonies in the West Indies in the Nine Years.

	Total.	Ann. Av. of 9 Years.
To the Island of Jamaica	£26,918,600.....	£2,890,955
Colony of Demerara	3,844,266.....	427,140
Island of Barbadoes	2,988,474.....	332,053
Trinidad	2,128,346.....	236,483
Antigua	1,661,365.....	184,596
Grenada	1,288,314.....	143,146
St. Vincent's	1,126,292.....	125,144
Bahamas	1,527,675.....	169,742
Bermudas	1,081,276.....	120,142
Settlement of Honduras	832,537.....	92,504
Island of St. Kitt's	889,612.....	98,846

Island

Island of Tobago.....	626,340.....	69,593
———— Dominica	624,403.....	69,542
———— St. Lucia.....	541,653.....	60,184
Colony of Berbice	693,257.....	77,028
Island of Nevis	261,168.....	29,019
———— Tortola	215,438.....	23,937
———— Montserrat	182,586.....	20,287

The increase in the total quantity of goods exported to the East Indies and China, will be seen to consist principally in cotton manufactures, and that for the last five years the declared value, in comparison with the official value, (which latter may be considered as representing quantity rather than value,) has regularly decreased. The declared value to the West Indies will be seen to have decreased from 7,093,087*l.* in 1815, to 3,383,061*l.* in 1822. A considerable portion of the merchandize exported to the island of Jamaica is re-exported from thence to the coast of South America, and disposed of in part for mules and cattle for the use of the island; but the greater part of the goods so re-exported are disposed of for specie. There is no return of the value, but the number of packages so re-exported in each year are stated in the last column of the Table No. IV. including a proportion from the Bahamas and Trinidad; the quantity will be seen to have regularly decreased since 1814.

The following is a statement of the quantity of *Spirits* distilled in Ireland in the years 1821 and 1822: showing the proportion on which duty has been paid for home consumption at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and the quantity exported (vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 106):—

In 1821.	
Quantity on which Duty has been paid for Home Consumption	Gals. 3,375,652
Quantity Exported	396,746
Total quantity Distilled	3,788,786

In 1822.	
Quantity on which Duty has been paid for Home Consumption	2,966,901
Quantity Exported	620,293
Total quantity Distilled	4,318,012

The following is a statement of the amount of duty on *Hops* of the growth of the year 1822, distinguishing the principal districts in which the duty has been paid (vide Parl. Paper, No. 52.):—

Rochester (Kent)	£122,375
Canterbury	76,087
Sussex	84,981
Hampshire	10,487
Essex	4,132
Hereford	31,248
Worcester	6,287
Stourbridge (Worcester)	2,855
Salisbury (Wilts)	7,272
Lincoln	4,333
Suffolk	1,273
All other Parts	2,968

Total 354,303

At 2*d.* per lb. is 42,516,467 lbs.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*A Grand Symphony for an Orchestra, composed by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 10*s.* 6*d.**

THE publication before us (dedicated to the Earl of Lonsdale,) comprizes, not only all the orchestral parts of the piece announced, separately printed, but an accompaniment for the piano-forte, so constructed as to give to the performance every additional effect derivable from the aid of that instrument. The composition consists of no fewer than seventeen movements; consequently, it is not deficient in the relief afforded by variety of impression. Some of these are highly ingenious, and the major portion of them are marked by some

characteristic of excellence. The harmonical fabrication, in every instance, is not only legitimate, but indicative of science and contrivance. While the general spirit and diversity of the peace engage and interest the auditor, the active working of the inner parts, and the *motivo* of the bass, bespeak experience and judgment in departments of composition, which, by the great mass of composers, are best understood. The instruments are combined with no common judgment; and the effect of the whole is so striking and gratifying, that we hope the public reception of this more than ordinary effort, will encourage Mr. Howgill to proceed in his compositional labours.

Number

Number III. of Select Italian Airs; arranged for the Piano-Forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 2s.

The air selected for the present number of this amusing and useful little work, is that of Mozart's "*Di Piacer mi balza il cor.*" As far as the praise due to neatness, and even elegance, of arrangement can go, we are disposed by the merit with which this melody is prepared for the piano-forte, to proceed in its encomium. While the passages are so modelled as to accommodate the hand of almost the youngest practitioner, they are decorated with a degree of taste which manifests qualities fitted to a higher employment; and that must dispose the public to listen with very favourable expectation whatever shall come from the hand of Mr. Rimbault.

"What need of Words," a Round for Three Voices; composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by W. A. Nield. 2s. 6d.

The air which constitutes the basis of this composition, has the merit of being very free and natural in its passages, though, under the restraint in which the nature of the production placed the imagination of the composer, to impart any real beauty to the melody was rendered extremely difficult. Mr. Nield, however, (a son, we believe, of one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal) has surmounted his embarrassment with much felicity. The several parts fall into harmony with great ease, and present the ear, not only with "a concord of sweet sounds," but a natural currency of notes, which charm no less than the studied and ingenious combination.

A correct and easy Method of Tuning the Grand Square Piano-Forte. 1s. 6d.

The purpose of this little publication (comprised in six small octavo pages,) is to teach private piano-forte practitioners to tune their own instruments; an accomplishment certainly very useful in those provincial and sequestered situations which almost preclude the possibility of obtaining a professional tuner; but the acquirement of which, under other circumstances, would, we should apprehend, scarcely repay its cost of time and trouble.

However, this does not, nor do we mean that it should, depreciate the actual merit of the manual before us. We certainly find in it as much infor-

mation on the subject of tuning as could well be compressed in so limited a compass; and should not be just to the claims of the author, whoever he may be, were we not to recommend it to the attention of those whose convenience should require their having a key to the art of tuning.

A Selection of the most admired Quadrilles, as danced at Almack's, the Argyll Rooms, and at the Nobility's Assemblies; arranged for the Piano-Forte, Harp, or Violin. 2s.

These quadrilles, to which are annexed their proper figures, in French and English, are selected with taste; and, by the lovers of the lighter kind of compositions, will be practised and listened to with pleasure. After admitting of the propriety of the choice, in a publication of this kind, it only remains to speak of the judgment with which its several pieces are arranged; and, of this, we are justified in making a favourable report.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.—During the past month, the tragic, comic, and vocal powers, comprised in the present admirable company of this theatre, have been alternately exercised, not less to the entertainment and delight of the public, than to the advantage of the manager. But, great as may have been the attractions of Kean, Young, and Elliston; Braham, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Austin, and Miss Clara Fisher; the principal magnet has been the novelty of *the Chinese Sorcerer*, a brilliant and romantic substitute for Harlequin and Columbine. If we cannot say much in favour of the literary or musical merit of this piece, as a dramatic spectacle, and faithful representation of the manners, customs, and humours, of a portion of the subjects of the *Celestial Empire*, it has no ordinary claim to our approbation. The prodigal liberality with which it has been prepared, and the almost unequalled splendour and variety it displays, have challenged and secured the patronage of the public; and its numerous and well-attended repetitions have, we believe, amply repaid the expence at which it was got up, enormous as we know that expence to have been.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The various and distinguished talents brought together by the Covent-Garden managers, have continued to afford that gratification sought

sought by the lovers of the drama; but this house, like its rival, New Drury, has not been neglectful of another sort of attraction than those of excellent acting and fine singing. In the new spectacle, called *the Vision of the Sun*, all the aids of scenic display are brought to bear upon the wondering eye. The scene of this dazzling exhibition of magic and enchantment lies in Peru. The hero and heroine are two lovers, (Koran and Runac,) the former of whom realizes his title to the fair object of his affection by his destruction of a mischievous giant, whose surviving brother, though aided by his attendant demons, fails in his attempt

to revenge the monster's death by thwarting the felicity of the youthful pair. This is the main feature of the story; and a more glittering and striking pageant has rarely, if ever, been produced. But, though its *forte* lies more in the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of show, than in any other merit, it is so conspicuous in that impressive attribute, as to reflect great credit on the taste and spirit of the management; and has experienced a degree of success, that sanctions all the green-room expectations with which its appearance was announced to the public.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

TO distinguish between the apoplexy of extravasation, and that of mere torpor, is often a matter of the highest moment; and it is further necessary to recollect, that, even when the percipient faculty and muscular power are prevented from due manifestation by pressure upon the brain, still the practitioner has no ability beyond a certain point of time to relieve such pressure by the pouring-out of blood. You instinctively meet, as it were, fulness of vessels, or extravasation, by immediately bleeding your patient; but, supposing the blood, or serum, or pus, that may be thrown out upon the brain, to have made good its lodgment upon the organ, and to have been productive of permanent effects, what power has the lancet, plunged into the arm, of taking it off; or what good can blood-letting do, beyond perhaps, when moderately practised, exciting the absorbent agency?

It is under the circumstances supposed, that the present writer imagines he has seen life abridged by profuse and reiterated blood-lettings, when it might have been protracted by an opposite course: and he has at this moment a patient lying under his care upon whose case two Physicians besides himself have been consulted, one of which said, take blood, the other, take time. The advice of the latter, being the advice of the majority, has been acted upon, and the individual is now gradually recovering both sense and motion. In this instance, blood having most probably been extravasated, is in the progress of being taken up again by the absorbents; and, when death shall occur, either in consequence of some successive seizure, or from

any other cause, an examination of the brain would most probably develop that curious formation that has been called an apoplectic cyst, lined by an adventitious membrane, instituted apparently for the express purpose of taking up the deposited matter. Galvanism is now daily employed in the case alluded to; and it is probable that a double agency is exercised by this stimulus, the nervous and absorbent faculty being, both of them roused and regulated by its use.

The peculiarities of the present month have been those of the preceding one; viz. a more than ordinary tendency to death from common disease, and the extreme prevalence of hooping-cough. In driving through the streets of London, the appearance of the houses and shops is that almost of a public mourning; and, enter what family you may, you find the hooping-cough in it, unless to such family the disorder had been a previous visitor.

Which among us of medical men or philosophical speculators, shall divine the cause of these epidemic peculiarities? or who shall be able to say why a disease apparently resulting from a particular poison, should not be constantly present in equal proportions? Is it the atmosphere that causes these differences? take the most accurate eudiometer that has yet been constructed, with it analyze the air in several parts of a district, and you will find it chemically or apparently the same when no particular malady is reigning, as it is when death shall be mowing down the inhabitants of the place by the scythe of malignant distemper. Even the *malaria*, that dreadful scourge to the Southern and Eastern parts

parts of Europe, cometh no one knows whence; goeth no one knows where; and is composed of no one knows what.

The writer has been asked by a Correspondent whether malt-liquor or wine-and-water be the best beverage for young persons? To this question, it is not easy to give a satisfactory reply in the abstract, since so much depends upon individual peculiarities and constitutional propensities. In the general way, he would say, that beer is better than wine for British youth. Indeed, the latter, in any shape, unless as a tempo-

rary medicinal, he would ever withhold from young persons; and even where it would seem to be called for, by occasional debility, steel drops administered for the same purpose, would, for the most part, be more advantageous, and in every respect less objectionable. But, at any rate, let youth be kept from the *habitual* use both of wine and tea, if we wish to ensure their physical comfort and moral well-being.

Bedford-row;

D. UWINS, M.D.

April 20, 1823.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE Chamber of Commerce, of Glasgow, having taken into consideration the Bill which is now before the House of Commons, "for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures," have seen reason to disapprove entirely of what is proposed to be enacted, with regard to measures of capacity, by raising from the bulk of ten avoirdupoise pounds of water, as an imperial gallon, (such pound being previously assumed in the Bill to weigh 7000 Troy grains,) instead of the more natural principle of assigning to the new gallon, the nearest convenient and applicable number of cubic inches, to the content of the present Exchequer gallon; which, Dr. Rotherham and Professor Playfair have ascertained, holds 270.4 inches.

By dropping only these four-tenth inches, and fixing the imperial gallon at 270 inches, (which equals ten times a cube whose side is three inches,) the imperial bushel will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, (or ten times a cube whose side is six inches;) and the imperial quarter of corn, whose measurement is the most important of all things to the public, will, in such case, be just ten cubic feet, and differ only four-hundredths of a cubic foot in excess from its present established quantity. As to the smaller measures, the imperial pint would be $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches, (or ten times a cube whose side is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) and the imperial half-quarter, or half-gill, would be $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, (or ten times a cube whose side is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.)

Very properly, the present Bill proposes, along with the present foot and inch, to maintain the Troy pound, of 5760 grains, on account of the important purposes of the coinage, &c. to which it has been applied; but, instead of assuming the avoirdupoise pound to be 7000 grains Troy, the chamber are of opinion, that 6980 grains ought to constitute the new imperial pound, for the general purposes of trade: in which case, the imperial ounce, or one-sixteenth pound, would be $436\frac{1}{2}$ grains, (almost exactly the same as the crown, or five shillings, of the new

silver coinage, being in defect only eleven-hundredths of a grain,) and the imperial drachm, or one-sixteenth ounce, would be $27\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

A most useful coincidence and obvious analogy would at the same time exist, between the new measures of capacity and the weights: the imperial ounce equalling just the one-hundredth part of a cubic foot of rain-water, at about 62° by Fahrenheit's thermometer; the imperial bushel would equal $78\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of rain-water; and the imperial quarter, equal 625 imperial pounds of such water.

The specific gravities of bodies, or substances of all sorts, which have with great labour and care been ascertained and arranged in Tables, that are in almost every one's possession, would, in such case, come to be almost generally useful, because the numbers in Tables of sp. grav. would correctly express the weights in imperial ounces of a cubic foot of each of the substances.

A paper, entitled "Observations on the Bill," &c. explaining more at large the above suggestions, was lately drawn up by Mr. John Wilson, one of the members of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, which being approved by that body, the same was ordered to be printed at their expense, and copies thereof to be forwarded to the members of parliament, and to men distinguished by their applications of science to the useful arts, throughout the kingdom: thereby hoping, as we understand, that the present Bill might be stopped, and another be prepared in its stead, and be well considered, in the interval between this and the next session, by a union of the talent and experience of men of business, as widely spread as possible, in order to embrace the circumstances and meet the wants of every active branch of the British community. We gladly second these views, and hope to see all other Chambers of Commerce, and like bodies of men, come forward with zeal and spirit in promoting them.

Mr. MENKE, of Berlin, has invented a process

process for converting mahogany saw-dust into a soft paste, which becomes harder by exposure to the atmosphere. This substance takes the most beautiful gilding, as well as the colour of bronze. It is made into candelabras, lustres, lamps, vases,

statues, and various ornaments for furniture; which rival, in elegance, the finest works in bronze, and cost only one-eighth of the price. It is capable of receiving and retaining the forms given to marble, wood, and bronze.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				March 25.	April 22.			
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2	15	0	to	3	0	0	
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	18	0	—	5	5	0	
—, fine ..	6	13	0	—	7	4	0	
—, Mocha	5	10	0	—	11	0	0	
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0	0	7	—	0	0	9	
—, Demerara	0	0	8½	—	0	0	11	
Currents	5	0	0	—	5	15	0	
Figs, Turkey	2	5	0	—	2	10	0	
Flax, Riga	60	0	0	—	61	0	0	
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	10	0	—	43	0	0	
Hops, new, Pockets	3	16	0	—	5	12	0	
—, Sussex, do.	2	12	0	—	3	3	0	
Iron, British, Bars	8	15	0	—	9	0	0	
—, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	
Oil, Lucca	12	10	0	—	13	10	0	
—, Galipoli	55	0	0	—	56	0	0	
Rags	2	2	0	—	2	2	6	
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	10	0	—	3	14	0	
Rice, Patna kind	1	0	0	—	1	2	0	
—, East India	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	
Silk, China, raw	0	17	5	—	1	2	5	
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	5	—	0	17	6	
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	3	—	0	7	5	
—, Cloves	0	4	0	—	0	4	3	
—, Nutmegs	0	3	3	—	0	3	4	
—, Pepper, black ..	0	0	7	—	0	0	7¼	
—, white ..	0	1	4½	—	0	1	5½	
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	3	—	0	3	8	
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	3	—	0	2	4	
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	9	—	0	3	0	
Sugar, brown	3	0	0	—	3	2	0	
—, Jamaica, fine	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	
—, East India, brown	1	2	0	—	1	5	0	
—, lump, fine	4	15	0	—	4	18	0	
Tallow, town-melted	2	0	0	—	0	0	0	
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	14	6	—	0	0	0	
Tea, Bohea	0	2	4¾	—	0	2	5¾	
—, Hyson, best	0	5	7	—	0	6	3	
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	
—, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	
—, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	
	2	15	0	to	3	10	0	per cwt.
	4	10	0	—	5	6	0	do.
	6	0	0	—	7	2	0	do.
	5	10	0	—	9	0	0	do.
	0	0	7	—	0	0	9	per lb.
	0	0	8½	—	0	0	11	do.
	5	0	0	—	5	15	0	per cwt.
	2	2	0	—	2	4	0	per chest
	63	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
	43	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
	3	16	0	—	5	12	0	per cwt.
	2	12	0	—	3	5	0	do.
	3	10	0	—	9	0	0	per ton.
	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
	12	5	0	—	12	10	0	25 galls.
	55	0	0	—	56	0	0	per ton.
	2	2	0	—	2	2	6	per cwt.
	3	10	0	—	3	14	0	do.
	1	0	0	—	1	2	0	do.
	0	15	0	—	0	18	0	do.
	0	17	5	—	1	2	5	per lb.
	0	14	5	—	0	17	6	do.
	0	7	2	—	0	7	5	do.
	0	4	0	—	0	4	3	do.
	0	3	3	—	0	5	4	do.
	0	0	6¾	—	0	0	6¾	do.
	0	1	4	—	0	1	5	do.
	0	3	0	—	0	3	2	per gal.
	0	2	0	—	0	2	1	do.
	0	2	9	—	0	2	10	do.
	2	16	0	—	2	18	0	per cwt.
	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	do.
	1	2	0	—	1	5	0	do.
	4	13	0	—	4	16	0	do.
	1	17	0	—	0	0	0	do.
	1	13	6	—	1	14	0	do.
	0	2	4¾	—	0	2	5¾	per lb.
	0	5	7	—	0	6	3	do.
	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

Course of Exchange, April 22.—Amsterdam, 12 8.—Hamburgh, 38 1.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 51½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 600l.—Coventry, 1040l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Grand Surrey, 50l.—Grand Union, 18l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 241l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 374l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 720l.—Trent and Mersey, 2000l.—Worcester, 28l.—East India Docks, 150l.—London, 110l.—West India, 178l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 258l.—Albion, 50l.—Globe, 1344.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 67l.—City Ditto, 127l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 22d was 75½; 3 per cent. Consols, 76½; 3½ per cent. 88; 4 per cent. 97; Bank Stock 210½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 10½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, 1823: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 95.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A**BOTT, F. cooper, Stocklinch Ottersey, Somersetshire. (Poole, L.)
 Alderson, J. K. Norwich, plumber and glazier. (Tilbury, L.)
 Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Cheapside, silk-manufacturer. (Hurd)
 Barry, H. Minories, chart-seller. (Thomas)
 Barker, J. Crane-court, Fleet-street, shoe-factor, (Duncombe)
 Bedford, R. St. Martin's-le-grand, plumber. (Young and Co.)
 Berthoud, H. jun. Regent's Quadrant, Piccadilly, bookseller. (Jones and Co.)
 Bignold, W. Colchester-street, Savage-gardens, wine and porter merchant. (Pasmore)
 Bird, J. and H. Poultry, and Bartlett's-buildings, Jewellers. (Kersey and Co.)
 Binson, J. Edward-street, Portman-square, ironmonger. (Jones, L.)
 Brown, P. Warton, Lancashire, dealer. (Wheeler)
 Brannet, C. L. Jermyn-street, watchmaker. (Jones and Co.)
 Brown, W. Cannock, Staffordshire, miller. (Spurrier and Co. Walsall)
 Carpenter, J. Wellington, Somersetshire, banker. (Daniel, Bristol)
 Chabaud, H. Plumtree-street, Bloomsbury-square, Jeweller and engraver. (Hurd and Co.)
 Clements, F. Norwich, coach-maker. (Pugh, L.)
 Clement, J. T. Broad-street, insurance-broker. (Wadeson)
 Colvin, J. Abchurch-lane, merchant. (Lawrence)
 Cout, R. and W. Haigh, Leeds, dyers. (Few and Co. L.)
 Crawford, T. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Rowlinson)
 Crowther, W. Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, coach-maker. (Mayhew)
 Cunningham, Birmingham, linen-draper. (Walker)
 Darbon, S. Mary-la-bone street, Golden-square, wine-cooper. (Walls)
 Dicken, J. Burslem, Staffordshire, hatter. (Walford)
 Dickinson, S. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, money-scrivener. (Chilton, L.)
 Dryden, J. Rathbone-place, haberdasher. (Fisher)
 Evans, H. P. Birmingham, broker. (Maudsley)
 Flack, R. Shepherd-street, Oxford-street, cabinet-maker. (Timbrel and Co.)
 Frost, J. Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer. (Thomas)
 Freelove, W. Brighton, grocer. (Faithful, L.)
 Fredericks, F. Crickhowell, Breconshire, banker. (Jenkins and Co. L.)
 Garnons, J. H. Newgate-street, silversmith. (Ashton)
 Gooch, W. Harlow, Essex, wine-merchant. (Williams, L.)
 Graham, D. Lothbury, cotton-manufacturer. (Lawledge)
 Grant, J. G. Oxford, bookseller. (Pownall and Co.)
 Green, J. and J. Warminster, brewers and grocers. (Nethersoles and Co. L.)
 Gunston, W. and T. St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemongers. (Holme and Co.)
 Hardern, P. and J. Macclesfield, silk-manufacturers. (Blacklow, L.)
 Hayward, J. W. Bread-street, coal-merchant. (Grimaldi and Co.)
 Henzell, E. W. White Lion wharf, Upper Thames-street, corn-dealer. (Tomlinson and Co.)
 Hewitt, H. Princes-street, Drury-lane, printer. (Farris)
 Hedgers, J. Bristol, grocer. (Poole, L.)
 Hellcar, J. Andover, linen-draper. (Walker and Co.)
 Hill, B. Bath, furniture-broker. (Nethersoles and Co. L.)
 Holt, T. Arnold, Nottinghamshire, dealer. (Fuller and Co. L.)
 Hilder, W. New Windsor, saddler. (Webb, L.)
 Hodgson, S. Dover-street, Piccadilly, hotel-keeper. (Cole)
 Hopkins, J. jun. Chelsey, Berkshire, farmer. (Sheen, Wallingford)
 Huntington, T. Gilsland, Cumberland, innkeeper. (Wannop, Carlisle)
 Isaacs, T. Chatham, slopseller and silversmith. (Isaacs, L.)
 Jackson, J. Holborn-hill, wine-merchant. (Pike)
 Johnson, B. Tardibeg, Worcestershire, farmer. (Wratistaw, Rugby)
 Jones, D. Brighton, stone-mason. (Sowton, L.)
 Kirby, J. Chelsea, linen-draper. (Gates, L.)
 Levitt, Q. Hull, merchant. (Scholefield)
 Leonard, W. Norfolk-place, Newington-butts, tea-dealer. (Gellibrand, L.)
 Lewis, L. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, milliner. (Bell, L.)
 Lloyd, T. Ross, Herefordshire, grocer. (Bridges and Co. L.)
 Lyney, R. L. Fore-street, Limehouse, coal-merchant. (Baker, L.)
 Maxwell, T. Salisbury, linen-draper. (Walker and Co.)
 Miller, H. F. T. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, scrivener. (Williams, L.)
 Mitchell, W. Wansted, Essex, butcher. (Amory and Co. L.)
 Morris, J. Claines, Worcestershire, carpenter. (Wilson)
 Moss, C. Cheltenham, fishmonger. (Packwood)
 Mundell, J. Liverpool, draper. (Orred and Co.)
 Nall, W. Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, ironmonger. (Jones and Co. L.)
 Nash, D. Finsbury-place, livery-stable keeper. (Coates)
 Newhouse, R. Huddersfield, plumber. (Pierce)
 Oliver, J. L. Broad-street, Golden-square, woollen-draper. (Barrow and Co.)
 Petit, R. College-hill, packer. (Knight and Co.)
 Piper, W. Hammersmith, barge-maker. (Upston and Co. L.)
 Pluckley, W. H. Charing, Kent, smith. (Lindsay)
 Powell, J. and T. Bristol, maltsters. (Parker)
 Pratt, R. Archer-street, Westminster, iron-founder. (Shuter, L.)
 Purley, J. Old Kent-road, egg-salesman. (West)
 Rigby, A. T. Liverpool, porter-dealer. (Steel, L.)
 Sage, G. W. Walcot, Somersetshire, timber-merchant. (Cornish, Bristol)
 Scotts, W. and J. Smith, Ashford, Kent, grocers. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)
 Shields, A. W. St. John's-street, cheesemonger. (Warrand)
 Sheriff, M. A. Duke-street, St. James's, dress-maker. (Rice)
 Sinclair, J. Bow-lane, warehouseman. (Abbott)
 Smallwood, T. Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire, banker. (Warren and Co.)
 Smith, J. Bath, grocer. (Salmon)
 Smith, J. Newbury, baker. (Ashfield and Co. L.)
 Southbrook, E. C. Covent Garden Chambers, merchant. (Smith and Co.)
 Sowden, J. jun. Wakefield, corn-factor. (Lake, L.)
 Spillers, C. Bethnal-green, bookseller. (White, L.)
 Squire, J. Kendal, watchmaker. (Addison, L.)
 Taberner, S. City-road, linendraper. (Green)
 Taylor, J. Leominster, skinner. (Bold and Co. Brecon)
 Tucker, W. H. High Holborn, window-glass cutter. (Howell)
 Watson, A. Warwick-place, Bedford-row, carpet-dealer. (Richardson, Stepney)
 Wainwright, H. and J. Liverpool, timber-merchants. (Blackstock, L.)
 Whiddon, J. Exeter, grocer. (Collet and Co. L.)
 Wood, B. Liverpool, mathematical-instrument maker. (Rowlinson, L.)

DIVIDENDS.

- Allen, S. and T. C. Noble, Bristol
 Allan, C. Chad Thames
 Asquith, T. and D. Bermondsey,
 and T. Mellish, New Kent-road
 Atkins, R. N. Portsea
 Austin, G. Long Acre
 Baker, W. and N. Portsea
 Baker, W. Titchhurst, Sussex
 Beams, H. Lordship-lane, Sydenham
 Birch, J. Birmingham
 Brammall, G. Sheffield
 Branwhite, P. Bristol
 Bradford, G. Bristol
 Brown, E. Saracen's-head, Friday-street
 Bourne, S. Leek, Staffordshire
 Bolbeck, T. W. Ellis, J. Wilks, sen. and H. and J. Oldsworth, Fewstone, Yorkshire
 Burraston, W. Worcester
 Burgess, H. and J. Hubbard, Miles's-lane, Cannon-street
 Butcher, J. Althamstone, Essex
 Butcher, W. Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire
 O'leugh,

Cleugh, J. and R. Leadenhall-st.
Coates, J. Earith
Cook, R. and R. Sutton, Barton-upon-Humber
Craig, J. High Holborn
Cunberlege, J. George-yard, Lombard-street
Dicker, J. Cheriton, Devonshire
Dickenson, E. W. and J. and J. R. Hodgson, Liverpool
Eastwood, J. Liverpool
England, M. Ilkestone, Derbysh.
Enoch, J. Birmingham
Essex, W. Paddington
Evans, J. Wapping
Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square
Fisher, J. Milby, Yorkshire
Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent
Foot, B. Gracechurch-street
Fox, J. Runcorn, Cheshire
Gelsforth, J. Molineux-street
Gerrard, D. Old Cavendish-street
Gent, T. Piccadilly
Griffis, T. Knightsbridge
Hargreaves, S. Liverpool
Healey, J. Hampstead-road
Henriettis, U. A. Jeffries square
Heseltine, D. Hull
Hicks, H. and S. W. Woodward, Bankside
Holmes, J. Portsmouth
Jackson, T. and W. Liverpool
James, J. Wood-street
Jeffreys, G. New Bond-street
Jermyn, D. Great Yarmouth
Jones, T. Abergavenny
Johnson, J. Stamford, Lincolnsh.
Johnson, J. B. Houndsditch
Joseph, M. Liverpool

Lee, R. Great Winchester-street
Linsley, J. Jun. Leeds
Lipsham, T. St. James's-street
Living, H. and J., and J. S. Downes, Great Prescott-street
Lorymer, W. P. Newport, Monmouthshire
Long, D. Andover
Martindale, T. Liverpool
Mason, C. Birmingham
Masson, W. New-court, St. Swithin's-lane
Mills, O. Warwick
Millichamp, F. Aston, near Birmingham
Morris, W. Wellclose-square
Morgan, C. Bishopsgate-street
Oliver, J. R. Blackheath
Pallet, C. and J. P. Massey, Love-lane
Phillips, T. J. and J. Milford, Pembrokeshire
Pitcher, J. Back-road, St. George's in the East
Potter, B. Manchester
Powell, J. H. Uxbridge
Queiros, J. M. de, Size-lane
Rawlings, J. and J. Evans, London
Ramsden, W. Leeds
Rees, W. Bristol
Reeves, D. Wardour-street
Reynolds, W. late of the ship Orient
Richardson, J. Liverpool
Richards, S. A. Ogden, and D. Selden, Liverpool
Rodd, C. W. Broadway, Worcestershire

Rose, R. N. High Holborn
Russell, H. and R. Bruce, St. Martin's-lane
Ryley, J. Birmingham
Sefton, S. P. and J. Blackburn
Sell, J. Shadwell
Shipway, T. Tidworth
Sherwin, W. T. Paternoster-row
Simpson, J. Hull
Smith, R. Humburton, Yorkshire
Smith, S. Brighton
Smith, J. S. Brighton
Staples, G. C. Halifax
Stickland, J. and J. Newgate-market
Still, J. Brixton, Surrey
Stokers, W. Aldermanbury
Stoker, J. Doncaster
Serre, J. G. Hackney
Tate, W. Cateaton-street
Thomas, D. Greenwich
Tollervey, W. H. Portsea
Townshend, R. Exeter
Troughton, B. and J. Wood-street
Troubridge, J. Shaftesbury
Urquhart, W. Slon College gardens
Vere, C. Cloth Fair
Walden, J. and M. Hackney
Wharton, J. and W. Leominster
Whiteside, R. H. Fisher, and T. Hastle, Whitehaven
Whitebrook, J. Chester and Stafford
White, U. Edingley Cotton Mill, Nottinghamshire
Wylie, H. and W. J. Richardson, Abchurch-lane.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

COLD winds and frequent atmospheric vicissitudes have rendered the present a late, ungenial, and, to adopt the phrase of a former day, influenzal season. The state of the weather has been particularly fatal to the aged and the invalid; and the flocks and herds have had their share of suffering. Both fattening and store stock have been hitherto very backward in proof; and the ewes and lambs in the north and west, and even in districts more favourably situated, have suffered greatly. The fall of lambs was a full average, as to number and size; but many perished under the inclemency of the season, and far more dwindled away, starved from want of milk in the ewes, which had little or no nourishment for their support. No grass followed the turnips, which were destroyed by the frost. It was fortunate that an unusual quantity of autumnal, or stubble, turnips, was sown after the last harvest; but of the Swedes, the great dependence for late spring keep, no season has hitherto seen a sufficiently extensive crop. Straw has been very dear; in some counties, equal to hay, weight for weight. The difficulties of the season, however great, have been surmounted; the weather has been more favourable of late, leaving the soil in a fine friable state; and sowing the spring corn, pulse, and seed crops, is nearly finished, barley being the latest. Potatoe-planting has commenced, and the turnip lands are likely to be in fine order.

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Hoeing, and rolling the wheats, have been successfully performed. Wheat, fortunately, is a hardy plant; the general appearance of the crop is good, and, under favourable auspices, may prove highly productive, to which thinness of plant in early spring is not always a bar, perhaps more often an advantage. Tares, clovers, and grasses, are mending, but will be late, and most probably the harvest also. Wheat seems still on the advantage; and, it is supposed, the quantity sown last season was somewhat curtailed. The meat markets remain very steady to the late rise in price, supported by an immense and unfailling demand. Beef, particularly, has paid the feeder well, the stores having been purchased at very favourable prices. Hops and wool remain stationary. Connecting the large abatements of rent and tithe with the advance of produce, the situation of the whole farming interest must be considerably improved. That those unfortunate farmers who had no stock on hand to meet the advance can receive no present benefits, must be classed rather with general than peculiar misfortune. We do not intend, however, to suggest, that either the present or a farther temporary advance of prices, can save the agriculture of the country, or restore its original prosperity.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.—Veal, 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Irish bacon,

S B

bacon, 3s. to 3s. 2d.—English, 3s. 10d. to 4s.—Raw fat, 2s. 1d. per stone.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 40s. to 66s.

—Barley, 26s. to 40s.—Oats, 20s. to 32s.

—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 9d.

—Hay, 60s. to 90s.—Clover, dō. 70s. to 100s.—Straw, 42s. to 60s.

Coals in the pool, 33s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. Middlesex; April 21.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE unprincipled invasion of Spain is the topic which has engrossed the attention of the public during the past month. The diplomatic papers have been laid before parliament; and it appears, that the French ministry have had the address to secure a pledge of the *neutrality* of the British government, *come what may*; that this government, so forward to resist aggressions of popular governments, chooses to be neutral while despots commit aggressions; and that the British ministers laboured, at the same time, to persuade the Spanish patriots to submit to such modifications of their constitution as would place their lives, fortunes, and liberties, at the mercy of the perfidious Ferdinand. This crooked policy has led to various interesting debates in both Houses of Parliament, in which Earl Grey, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Macdonald, Sir R. Wilson, and others, have arraigned ministers; while they have been defended by Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Harrowby, and the Duke of Buckingham, supported by large majorities. We are friends of peace, or rather enemies of war; and, as such, deprecate the equivocal conduct of ministers, persuaded that, if they had evinced a determination to support the just and holy cause of Spain, the attack of France dare not have been made, and peace would thus have been preserved. But by pledging themselves to neutrality, while a strong power was assailing a weaker one, they have countenanced the injustice; and will, indirectly, be answerable for the consequences which may ensue. We have no apprehensions in regard to the issue of the contest; but the discordance of opinions, and the conflict of interests in Spain, encouraged by foreign armies, must lead to slaughters, proscriptions, and bloodshed, at the contemplation of which we shudder; while, as appears to us, the whole might have been prevented by a different attitude being assumed by the British government.

On the 23d, Lord Ellenborough opened a debate in the House of Peers, and stated that, when King Ferdinand returned to Spain in 1814, he had determined to march upon Madrid with whatever troops he could collect, and destroy the Constitution of the Cortes. When subsequently, he reached Madrid, he put an end to the Constitution, and ordered the arrest of those individuals who had been the chief advocates of freedom, and the chief means of bringing that Constitution into operation, and many of whom were prosecuted, and severely punished. In 1815, King Ferdinand, finding that 32 individuals of those he had alluded to still remained unsentenced, himself sent to the Tribunals a command to hasten their proceedings; they returned for answer that they could find nothing against the individuals pointed out. A Special Tribunal was then resorted to, which came to the same conclusion. King Ferdinand then, on his own despotic authority, although no Tribunal could find any thing against them, sentenced these individuals to various punishments. Amongst others Arguelles, who had been eminently distinguished for his eloquence and patriotism, was sentenced to serve for eight years as a common soldier in the garrison of Centa. It was here that King Ferdinand, on suppressing the Constitution of the Cortes, issued a Declaration, stating his intention of summoning the ancient Cortes, and promising that there should be a limited liberty of the press, and that Taxes should not in future be levied without the common consent of the King and the representatives of the people. It was a matter of notoriety that none of these promises were fulfilled; and the circumstances were also matter of notoriety, which at length led to the revolution, which restored the Constitution of the Cortes. At the meeting of the Sovereigns at Trappau in December 1820, the affairs of Spain were mentioned, but the protest of the late Marquess of Londonderry effectually prevented any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Spain, and it appeared that when the Spanish Government, alarmed by the foreign intervention in the affairs of Naples and Piedmont, requested a distinct disavowal of any intention to interfere in the affairs of Spain, an express assurance was given that no such intention

tion existed. From this period nothing was heard of interference by the Allied Powers in the internal affairs of Spain, until the 21st of September, 1822, when the Duke of Wellington appeared first to have understood that the affairs of Spain were to be discussed at the Congress of Verona. From these facts and circumstances, from the conduct of the Allied Powers in crushing every effort of liberty in Germany, in Piedmont, and in Naples, and from the determination now acted upon with regard to Spain, he thought himself entitled to draw two conclusions; first, that the influence of the late Marquess of Londonderry had, up to the period of his death, prevented any interference in the affairs of Spain; and secondly, that the contest now embarked in Spain, was a contest between the principle of despotism and the spirit of liberty. The conduct of the Allied Powers in Germany, in Naples, and in Piedmont, left indeed no doubt of their desire to extinguish every remnant of freedom; but the now unprincipled interference in the affairs of Spain, put an end to all possibility of doubt as to their real object and intentions. Nothing short of the utter extinction of all freedom would satisfy them; and, should they succeed in their unprincipled designs in Spain, should despotism through their means again triumph in that state, could there be a doubt that their next efforts would be directed against this country, against that Parliament which was the tribunal of Europe, against that press which was the refuge of the oppressed, and the shield of freedom? The whole conduct of the Allied Powers clearly showed, that nothing short of the utter extinction of liberty, and the supreme triumph of despotism, would satisfy them, or be commensurate with the designs they now entertained. Ministers received the dispatch of the Duke of Wellington on the 24th of September, stating the intention of bringing forward the affairs of Spain at the Congress of Verona; and on the 27th, only three days afterwards, an answer was returned by Mr. Secretary Canning, that "If there be a determined project to interfere by force or by menace in the present struggle in Spain, so convinced are his Majesty's Government of the uselessness and danger of any such interference, so objectionable does it appear to them in principle, as well as utterly impracticable in execution, that when the necessity arises, or (I would rather say) when the opportunity offers, I am to instruct your Grace at once frankly and peremptorily to declare, that to any such interference, come what may, His Majesty will not be a party." The Duke having returned from Verona, it appeared to have been determined to

send Lord Fitzroy Somerset to Madrid; and he now came to the memorandum of the Noble Duke, written upon that occasion for Lord Fitzroy Somerset, "that the powers and prerogatives assigned to the King of Spain in the system should be such as to enable him to perform his duties, and such as in reason a King ought to be satisfied with." What a King ought to be satisfied with, or would be satisfied with, was, indeed, very difficult to ascertain; but it was clear that the duties of a King, under a Constitution, must involve the powers and prerogatives to perform them, otherwise it would be a manifest absurdity. But the memorandum went on to say that the King must be satisfied; and what King was it that was to be satisfied? the very King who had shown by his previous conduct that he would be satisfied with nothing short of despotic power. What, however, were the Spaniards called upon to do? to make certain alterations in their Constitution, in which case it was observed, "the continuance of the Army of Observation would be an useless expense, and there is no doubt that it would be immediately withdrawn." Thus Spain was called upon to do that which she could not do without admitting that very principle of interference which was contended against, because it could not be done under the circumstances of the negotiation, as it had then turned, but at the dictation of France as well as of the Allied Powers. It was of importance, however, to refer to a note of Mr. Canning, dated the 10th January, asserting that no objection was stated to the precautionary measures of France "against those inconveniences which might possibly arise to France from civil contest in a country separated from France only by a conventional line of demarcation, against the moral infection of political intrigue, and against the violation of the French territory by occasional military incursions." Mr. Canning seemed to be aware of the importance of the concession he was then making; for immediately after he stated, in a note to Sir William A'Court, that the Army of Observation was likely to present the greatest difficulty in the way of mediation.—In a subsequent dispatch to Sir Wm. A'Court, dated January 11, Mr. Canning used the following words:—"Till France shall withdraw her Army of Observation, there is no security against such hazards. France cannot withdraw her army, it is fair to admit, without some cause to assign for doing so. The only cause to be assigned must be some satisfactory assurances received from Spain." The moment Mr. Canning made the admission, he allowed France a justification upon which she might rest the defence of her conduct. Accordingly

it would appear that his rival and successful negotiator, M. Chateaubriand, hailed it with a triumphant pleasure in a dispatch dated January the 23d. In that dispatch the French Minister stated, "The Duke of Wellington made no objection, in the name of the King his master, to the precautionary measures taken by France on her own frontiers, whilst these measures were evidently authorised by the right of defending herself, not only against the dangers of infectious disease; but also against the moral contagion of political intrigue, and finally against the violation of the French territory by casual military incursions." The whole case of France might certainly be justified on this single admission of Mr. Canning. In the dispatch of Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, dated Jan. 23, it was stated that, "without questioning the sincerity of his Majesty's Government to maintain peace, he (the French Minister) is convinced that it is impossible seriously to press the subject on the Spanish Government in sufficient time to lead to the result we desire."—It concluded with stating—"The language of the French Ministers shows that they would be glad to avail themselves of an amnesty, accompanied by any change, however trifling, if brought about by the authority of the King of Spain, which might enable them to avoid a declaration of war." There was, however, another dispatch, of the same date, which asserted that nothing would do but a surrender of the Constitution. It would appear from the communication of M. Chateaubriand to Mr. Canning, dated January 23d, but not received till the 27th, that the King of France's Speech was repeated in substance; and it was not till the 28th of January that Mr. Canning thought proper, for the first time, to make a declaration against the principle of interfering with the internal concerns of independent states. Even then he did not make it in the manner of a strong and open protest addressed to France, and in the face of Europe, but in a private letter to our Minister abroad, in which the propriety of keeping up the negotiation was still urged, though M. Chateaubriand had given them to understand that France would not then be satisfied with any thing short of submission on the part of Spain. In the dispatch of the 28th of January, Mr. Canning made an admission such as never was made before by a Minister of this country; namely, that it was for the sake of France, and at her desire, that we were suggesting to Spain, in a tone of friendly counsel, alterations similar to those which France was proposing as the alternative of hostilities. Again, with respect to the Speech of the King,

after M. Chateaubriand had urged in its favour the necessity of using strong language to the Chambers—with the Speech itself before him; and the dispatches that referred to it—Mr. Canning thought it advisable to suggest to the French Minister that the Speech was open to two interpretations. M. Chateaubriand was of course again delighted with this instance of credulity, and, contrary to his own previous declarations, he set about explaining it away. If there wanted any other evidence to show that France had all along desired the surrender of the Constitution of Spain in favour of absolute power, the note presented to the King of Spain by M. Lagarde, and transmitted by Sir Wm. A'Court to this Government, was a sufficient proof. M. Chateaubriand, seeing how anxious Mr. Canning was that the negotiation should go on, and seeing that it could not produce the smallest mischief to the views entertained by his own Government, informed Mr. Canning, in a dispatch dated Feb. the 10th, that, if the Spaniards would consent to create a second Chamber, military operations should cease. In answer to that communication, which did not arrive till the 19th of February, Mr. Canning forwarded a long note to Sir C. Stuart, the object of which was, plainly to make out a case for Parliament. Such were the negotiations which had terminated in war; and a war, the result of which Ministers themselves admitted that no human foresight could calculate. On the 7th of July, France created a counter-revolution in Spain, and that justified her in forming an Army of Observation. While she pretended to be the friend of peace, she had sent out to the West Indies with a view of promoting war. If they thought it honourable insidiously to endeavour to undermine the efforts of a free people, for the sake of a Monarch who went to his throne on the baggage of the British army, they might resist the Address which he was about to move. If they did so, he would only pray that posterity would have mercy on them. If, on the other hand, they were desirous to see the Sovereign of England resume his proper place, which was not at the head of despotic Sovereigns, but of independent States, they would agree to the Address which he should now propose.—His Lordship then moved an Address, thanking his Majesty for having ordered the Papers relating to the late negotiations to be laid before the House; expressing their regret that the interference of this country for the preservation of peace had proved ineffectual; and at the same time their opinion that the manner in which the negotiations had been conducted by his Majesty's Ministers

was not likely to be attended with advantage. The Address proceeded to state, that it appeared to the House, that the French King, had, in violation of the rights of independent nations, attacked Spain, while the British Ministers suggested to the Spanish people the propriety of making such alterations in the Constitution of their country as France required, the same Ministers having manifested, in the course of their negotiations, more solicitude to obtain advantages for France than for Spain. That on a review of the whole conduct of the French Government, the House were of opinion that no reliance could be placed in her good faith, and that the object of her policy was to obtain an ascendancy over Spain, which it was the intention of so many treaties to prevent. Having marked their strong disapprobation of the whole proceedings of our Government, as well as that of France, the Address concluded with expressing an opinion, that a more frank and decided policy upon our part, if adopted in the first instance, would have prevented the war.

The *Earl of Harrowby* said, the real question was, whether war or peace was preferable at the present moment; and the loose language of the Address, if it meant any thing, meant that we ought to go to war, or at least to threaten war, as an assistance to our negotiations. The great question was, whether England was bound, in rescue of her honour and her interests, to go to war in the cause of Spain? If the object of England was, as it undoubtedly was—conciliation, was it her business to do more than she did? In the years 1820 and 1821, England publicly stated the rules which she intended should guide her conduct and regulate her policy.—The interposition of England was confined to advice and remonstrance, to a representation of the effect which the measures of France would have upon the interests of other nations. The tone which she held was conciliatory, but it was much more likely to produce effect than hostile language, which might give offence without gaining any point. England did not assume a more decided tone, because she was anxious at all events to avoid a war; it was for their Lordships to say whether that policy was sound, or whether this country ought to rush into a war in support of the Spanish Constitution, and what was called the liberty of Spain. What was the cause of Spain?—their Lordships could not say with any thing like confidence to which side the Spanish Nation inclined. In a war where France would appear on one side and England on the other, it would perhaps be difficult to find out which party would have the greater number of auxi-

liaries in Spain. Divided as the Spanish nation was, her people split into parties, and taking different views, it would surely be most unwise on the part of England to take any hostile step unless her own interests were deeply and immediately concerned. If England were to menace France, France sure as she was of the support and co-operation of the other Great Powers of Europe, a temptation would have been afforded to her, which flesh and blood could scarcely be able to resist. Every party in France, even that party which was most opposed to the general views of Government, would have exulted in the idea of a war against England—a war formidable to this country, supported by the Powers of the Continent. At present, on the part of England, war was not necessary, was not politic, and in no view of the case could it be desirable in the eyes of reflecting men. The Noble Lord had said, that France, should she succeed against Spain, would next attack Portugal, a Power which England was bound by Treaty to protect; and then the Noble Lord had asked, what would be the situation of England, if France should make an attack upon Portugal? But why did the Noble Lord anticipate that attack? Was it not natural to suppose that, in the event of France succeeding against Spain, she would not be anxious to escape a fresh contest, a contest in which she would have no object of interest? but, should France take hostile steps against Portugal, that country would call upon England to fulfil her treaties—England in such a case, not as the ally of Revolutionary Governments (!!!) but in that honourable and necessary situation in which circumstances and Treaties would place her. It was to be lamented that efforts had not been made to avoid hostilities between France and Spain. Advice that had been given to Spain to alter her Constitution, was not accompanied by any menace, it was not given with any hostile feeling, but in the hope that a Constitution which admitted of so much improvement, would have undergone some modification.

Lord Holland said, that no noble lord in that house, no unprejudiced man in the country, could avoid coming to the conclusion that his Majesty's ministers had been duped, grossly duped, in their late negotiations with France. His great objection to the whole of the course pursued by our government was, that from beginning to end of the negotiations, there appeared to have been a decided preference given to the interests of the Bourbons, to the total neglect of those of our own or of other countries. Now he would for a moment suppose Prince Metternich and Count Nesselrode anxiously considering the mean-

ing of the declarations of our ministers, and, failing to come to any satisfactory conclusion, they (as a matter of necessity) would look to what the conduct of the British cabinet had been with respect to Naples, in favour of whom we had made similar declarations. What then would they find the policy of England to have been upon that occasion? They would find that we had stood at the door while the foulest aggressions were perpetrated; they would find that, though there had been upon our parts some pouting at first, there had been no reluctance expressed, there had been no strong expression of those feelings which it was expected would have actuated a British ministry. Whatever might be urged against the Spanish constitution, as it now stood, he found that the Emperor Alexander himself had at one time guaranteed the protection of the Spanish constitution, upon which it was now urged, as a reason for opposing it, that the Spaniards themselves could not agree. The first hereditary constitution of Spain was this very constitution established by the King and the Cortes; and the material distinction between Spain and England was, that in this country the succession to the monarchy was by hereditary right, while in Spain it had been by election; and that there existed a law which rendered the consent of the Cortes necessary to the validity of legislative enactment. He had heard many objections made by the French to the constitution of Spain, one of which was, that they had not two chambers; it was urged that they ought to possess two chambers, and also a higher qualification for members. Amongst the objections made to the constitution, he found it stated that the King of Spain could not marry without the consent of the Cortes; that he could not select a consort of his own free will; next came the noble duke, who said, "that the king could not exercise his functions;" and then came the famous Chateaubriand, who objected that the Spanish king could not go to watering places; it was further urged, that the chamber, or Cortes, were not trust-worthy, and that therefore it was necessary to select members from the higher classes. Another objection to the constitution of Spain was, that it admitted to a certain extent the freedom of the press. He observed, in conclusion, that one failure in the late negotiations had been produced partly by error in judgment, but in a greater degree by a want of that firmness which we ought to have maintained; and that in consequence we had lost the glorious opportunity of resuming our ancient station amongst the nations of Europe, and of becoming the patrons and advocates of liberty all over the world.

Lord Granville moved an amendment, expressing the concurrence of the House

in the principles laid down in the papers communicated to them, and their satisfaction at the manner in which they had been applied during the late negotiations, though lamenting that the efforts to preserve the peace of Europe had been unsuccessful, and declaring that they should be at all times ready to give their cordial support to all measures which might be necessary to vindicate the honour of his majesty's crown, and the interests of the country.

The Duke of Buckingham said, the supporters of the Address told them that their policy was neutrality—their spirit was war. He did not forget the horrors of revolutionary times, the misery of revolutionary warfare, the dreadful result of the spreading of revolutionary doctrines over Europe. He saw little in Spain but the continuation of those doctrines. Noble lords might make his declarations the subject of derision and obloquy; but there was not one who on retiring to his closet could conceal from himself that the spirit of revolution was as ripe in Europe as ever, and was endeavouring, by means of military insurrections and Carbonari secret associations, to overturn all established institutions.

The Earl of Aberdeen vindicated the conduct of the Duke of Wellington in the conferences at Verona; and maintained, that if menacing language had been held, it would have produced a contrary result to that upon which the noble lords opposite had calculated. Had the noble duke advocated a system of policy which might have plunged this country into a war, might he not have been accused, as his predecessor the Duke of Marlborough had been accused, of adopting that course with a view of furnishing a fresh field for his own personal exertions.

Earl Darnley disclaimed the imputation which had been thrown upon his noble friends of blaming his majesty's ministers for having preserved peace. They blamed his majesty's ministers, not for having preserved peace, but for having adopted a line of policy which was least calculated to preserve peace. The line of policy pursued through the whole course of the negotiations was calculated to establish principles of despotism and bigotry, in opposition to those of liberty and toleration.

The Duke of Wellington said, the government, of which he formed a part, had determined to adopt the line of neutrality; he went to Verona with instructions to act upon that policy, and in the spirit of those instructions he had carried on the conferences with the other ministers. When he took a part in the conferences at Verona, he was not before a House of Parliament, nor before a British public, but before an assemblage of foreign ministers, to whom he

he felt it necessary to address such arguments as were most likely to be beneficial to his country, and to the interests of Europe. He had used every argument which his experience in Spain could suggest to dissuade the French government, and the ministers of the allies, from interfering in the affairs of Spain. He had not felt it his duty to insult the sovereigns and their ministers by introducing into the discussions topics upon which he knew a difference of opinion subsisted; and he had therefore urged those topics which, from his own personal influence and means of information, were best calculated to produce an effect. He defended the dispatch which he had transmitted to Madrid by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and maintained that some change in the Spanish Constitution was desirable.

Earl Grey spoke to the following effect. —Much as I deprecate the conduct of France, sincerely as I deplore that the interference of this country has not been directed to a more important issue—and deeply as I lament that the manner in which our interference has been made, has been that of wishing Spain to alter her constitution—all that could possibly have resulted from this negotiation was the mere preservation of neutrality on the part of this country, at the same time that France was committing an aggression upon Spain. Vainly would the present power hope to conquer that country, which had not been conquered by Napoleon in all his strength. But, come what would, this was to be our consolation, that Great Britain was to have nothing to do with it. This country was not to maintain that high and commanding attitude which her power would entitle her to maintain. She was to sit in idle neutrality till all those principles which she had formerly defended were destroyed. In the whole of this negotiation, there has been a disposition to make concessions in favour of France, but at the same time to withhold every thing from Spain. I may refer to the French army of observation—I may ask whether any objection to its formation was offered by this country? whether we once asked if this army might not have an object ulterior to that of guarding the French frontier? It was well known that this army was kept, not for guarding France, but for the purpose of encouraging insurrection among the people of Spain, and furnishing money for that purpose. Yes, it was for this perfidious and disgraceful purpose. I say, my lords, that this is the fact, and that the noble duke must have known that this army was raised and employed for those purposes. Was it not well known that so early as the 7th of June, before these negotiations were opened, the French army on the frontier of Spain had its name changed

from a *cordon sanitaire*, which it had first professed to be, for the preventing of an epidemic fever from spreading across the Pyrenees, for that of an army of observation? That it encouraged the disaffected subjects of the Spanish government—admitted them within its lines for protection—that they were regularly supplied with money—and that an agent of theirs had been received at Paris. The government had this knowledge, and yet it called upon Spain to make concessions, while at the hand of France no demand was made. This is the state of the question—the army of observation was not placed there for the purposes or the defence of France, but for fomenting insurrections in Spain. With regard again to the negotiations—the attempts at negotiation he should call them—I feel warranted in saying, that they had been forward to show favour to France, and had not done even justice to Spain; and when I think of this I cannot but feel shame at the part which has been acted by this country. France dared to exact from Spain a change of her Constitution; and what has been done by the ministry of this country? Why they have been all kindness and politeness with the aggressor, and they have consented to go to Spain and ask her to alter the form of her government, while they have made no such proposal with regard to France!

The Marquess of Lansdown complained that many parts of the noble earl's (Lord Harrowby's) speech were calculated to put the question on grounds that were perfectly false, and particularly his concluding remarks on the general state of Europe. He regretted as much as the noble earl could, that opinions had been adopted abroad, which if pushed to extremity must bring down ruin and disgrace; but when he talked of preserving an absolute neutrality, it was unfair to describe the question as a question between monarchy and democracy. It was a question between independence and tyranny. Was the noble earl prepared to contend that there existed on the part of Spain a disposition to apply her democratic institutions (if he would call them so), to other countries by force? No, it was not on the part of Spain, nor on the side of democracy, that the world was threatened with evils, but from the attempt to set up a military tyranny in the heart of Europe, to interfere with the inalienable right of nations to be governed either under a monarchical, or any other form which they might prefer.

The House proceeded to a division, in which the numbers were—

Contents—Present, 96—Proxies, 46—142.
Non-Con.—Present, 29—Proxies, 19—48.
Majority in favour of the Amendment, 94.

On the same day Lord John Russell,
in

in the House of Commons, after a most able speech, moved that the present state of the representation of the people in parliament required the most serious consideration of that House; which, after a long debate, was negatived by 280 to 169, a greater minority, however, than has heretofore supported this great question.

SPAIN.

Early in the month the Bourbon *banditti*, accompanied by a train of Spanish monks, and their ignorant worshippers, entered Spain on the north-west frontier. The policy of the Spaniards being to allow these slaves and fanatics to extend their line and divide themselves, the Spanish army under Ballasteros has fallen back to the left as the others advanced; and hence these latter have pushed forward, with trifling opposition, even to Burgos. They have left St. Sebastian and Pampeluna in their rear; and, at the former place, the garrison repulsed an approach by a considerable slaughter of the *banditti*. At Logrono on the Ebro, also, a small corps of 700 Spaniards opposed some resistance; but were forced, by superior numbers, to retire. Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, who once made a figure in honourable campaigns, disgraces himself by leading the advanced bodies of these invaders of a peaceful nation, and the left wing is assigned to Molitor, a name which once was respectable.

Old Marshal Monecy, who served under Dumourier in Champagne, commands the south-east army; and,

on the 18th, his division entered Spain, but also met with no enemy.

If these invaders were to be permitted to enter Spain, and were not attacked as they deserved in France, ripe as that country is for insurrection, then, perhaps, the best plan is to allow them to scatter themselves, and so destroy them in detail. We entertain some apprehensions, however, from the general ignorance of the Spanish population, and the consequent influence of the monks who follow in the train of this legitimate *banditti*.

The king and the Cortes, however, have removed to Seville; and, all that can be effected by activity and patriotism, will be performed by Mina and Ballesteros in the northern provinces. Spain is now in the exact moral and public state of France in 1791-2, when France was invaded with equal wickedness by the Prussians and Austrians. We hope Spain will also have her Dumouriers, Payettes, Barreres, and Carnots; and will equally avenge herself on slaves, who, by wanton invasion, place themselves without the pale of the law of nations.

Those of our readers who desire to see a true picture of the invaders, and their monkish auxiliaries, should consult THIER's late *Travels in the Pyrenees*.

PORTUGAL.

An insurrection, fostered and excited by the despots and priests, in the northern provinces of this free kingdom, has happily ended in the destruction of those engaged in it.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

APRIL 4.—A general meeting was held at the London Tavern, of the friends of a general Steam-vessel Company, for the purpose of trading, and carrying passengers to and from foreign ports. Mr. Jolliffe stated the objects of the meeting, and moved a resolution, that the subscription be kept open until the 24th of June.

—7.—Mr. Fyshe Palmer, M.P. for Reading, obtained 200l. damages, from the Sheriff's Court of Surrey, of Mr. Nicholas Bull, for a false and wanton libel.

—9.—Intelligence received, that the Tennessee steam-boat, bound from New Orleans to Louisville, was lost, and 30 passengers drowned.

—9.—A respectable meeting of merchants, and others concerned in the wool and woollen trade, was held at the King's

Head Tavern, in the Poultry, to petition parliament for the repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool.

—15.—About 500 of the freeholders of Middlesex held their anniversary dinner at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, to celebrate the return of G. Byng and S. C. Whitbread, esqrs.

—16.—Intelligence received that a dreadful fire had happened at Constantinople:—12,000 houses, three extensive barracks, thirty mosques and chapels, and nearly 400 boats, were consumed, and 400 persons lost their lives.

—17.—The Catholic question virtually lost in the House of Commons by an adjournment; but, previous to the division, many members withdrew in disgust.

—A committee has recently been established in London to aid the Greek cause;

canse; Lords Dacre, Erskine, and Ebrington, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Z. Macauley, are on the committee.

— 26.—Twenty-one survivors of the crew of a Dutch ship, on her alledged voyage to Portugal, were this day acquitted at the Old Bailey on a capital charge for having resisted a revenue-cutter on the coast of France, which fired into them, and killed and wounded many of them. It appeared, moreover, that the cargo was foreign property, and more than half the crew foreigners. The verdict was hailed.

MARRIED.

Mr. Peter Duncan, jun. of Finsbury-place, to Miss J. Martin, of Ilford.

At Lambeth, J. Keeling, jun. esq. of Broxborne, Herts, to Miss M. Howard, of Brixton.

At St. George's, Borough, Mr. J. E. Rogers, of Fleet-street, to Miss H. Dresser, of the London-road, St. George's-fields.

J. L. Fenoulhet, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Miss E. A. Ensor, of Totteridge-lodge, Herts.

Mr. S. Booth, of London, to Miss E. Harris, of Evan's-farm, near St. Alban's.

R. H. Millington, esq. to Miss M. J. Burne, of Walworth.

The Rev. C. E. Smith, of Otterden, Kent, to Miss H. French, of Bow.

Capt. J. Lindsay, Grenadier Guards, to Anne, daughter of Sir Countts Trotter, bart. of Grosvenor-square.

C. Calvert, esq. M.P. to Jane, daughter of Sir Wm. Rowley, bart. M.P.

At St. George's-in-the-East, Mr. Samuel Bridge, jun. to Miss E. Choat, of Great Winsey Hall, Finchingfield, Essex.

The Duke of St. Alban's, to Mrs. Cuthbert.

Lord Petre, to Miss Howard.

M. Dipnall, esq. of the Custom-house, London, to Miss A. Ward, of Liverpool.

At St. Mary-la-bonne New Church, H. Lucas, M.D. to Miss Howel.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. J. Stamford, to Miss E. Gurnell, of Old Manor-street, Chelsea.

H. Jepson, esq. of Hampton, to Ann, daughter of the late Colonel Bland, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

W. B. Baring, esq. to Lady Harriet M. Montagu.

Col. Adams, of Great Ormond-street, to Miss G. White, of Selborne, Hants.

S. Vieusseux, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Mercier, of Bedford-place.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, J. Brown-ing, esq. to Miss H. A. E. Jackson, late of Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

H. Turnley, esq. of America-square, to Miss Mary Hoffman, late of Bishopsgate-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, A. F. Greville, esq. to Charlotte Maria, daughter of R. H. Cox, esq.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 361.

The Duke of Norfolk, to Lady Mary Anne, widow of Sir Thomas Gage, bart.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, G. Jackson, esq. to Miss E. M. Lodington, of Park-crescent, Portland-place.

F. Cass, esq. of Beaulieu-lodge, Winchmore-hill, to Miss M. Potter, of Ponders'-end.

Mr. I. Walker, to Miss S. Taylor, both of Southgate.

Mr. W. Oliver, of Hanwell, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Whyman, of Longthorpe, Northamptonshire.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Winchmore-hill, John Sims, M.D. of Cavendish-square, to Lydia Dillwyn, of Higham-lodge, Walthamstow.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. R. B. Edwards, 13th Dragoons, to Miss E. M. Murries, of Ardelybury-house, Herts.

At Stratford, Lieut. A. Barton, R.M. to Miss E. Gardner, of Deal.

At St. Pancras New Church, Sir J. D. Hay, bart. of Park-place, Wigtonshire, to Miss A. Hawthorn, of Brunswick-square.

DIED.

At Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, 91, *Peter Wallis, esq.*

At Queenhithe, 64, *Matthew Beachcroft, esq.* late lieut.-col. of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, and an eminent merchant.

In Portland-place, 62, *Thomas Parker, esq.* of Vere, Jamaica.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, *Samuel Dickenson, esq.*

At Burwood-park, Surrey, *Mary, wife of J. C. Fyler, esq.*

At Feltham-hill, Middlesex, 89, *Mrs. M. Lane, late of Old Burlington-street.*

At Waddon, Surrey, *Anne, wife of Chas. Woodcock, esq.*

At Richmond, the *Hon. Mary Needham*, sister of the Earl of Kilmorey:

At Pirbright-lodge, Surrey, 73, *Andrew Stirling, esq.* of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire.

In St. Michael's-place, Brompton, 63, *George Harrington, esq.*

In New Inn, 78, *E. Fishwick, esq.*

In Park-street, Grosvenor-street, 85, *J. S. Charlton, esq.*

In Bryanstone-square, *Mrs. E. B. Roberts*, sister to the late Rev. Dr. R.

In Curzon-street, May Fair, *Mary Ann*, daughter of the Rev. William Goodenough, rector of Mareham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire.

At Croydon, 86, *John Crane, esq.*

At Staines, 79, *John Thistlewood, esq.*
At Kensington, *W. Mair, esq.* of Glassels, Scotland, a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieut. of Middlesex.

In Hertford-street, May Fair, 51, *Harriet, wife of T. V. Cooke, esq.*

In Saville-row, *Sir G. Gunning, bart.*
At Brompton, 19, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir James Mackintosh.

92, *Elizabeth*, wife of S. Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen street.

In Wimpole-street, *Mrs. M. Merry.*

In Portland-place, 23, *Miss C. Raiks.*

In Gerrard-street, *Mrs. S. M. Winchester.*

At Kensington, *Miss H. Barnes*, of Loughton-hall, Essex.

In Portland-place, 74, the *Rev. Dr. Price*, prebendary of Durham, and canon residentiary of Salisbury.

In Half Moon-street, *General Sir G. Beckwith*, G.C.B. col. of the 89th regt.

In Bolton-row, at an advanced age, *Gen. James Balfour.*

In Derby-street, Westminster, *H. Gunnell*, esq. fifty-three years one of the Clerks of the House of Commons.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, 71, *S. Bonham*, esq.

John Highton, M.D. F.R.S. many years lecturer on midwifery and physiology in the Medical School of the United Hospitals, Southwark.

At Teddington, Middlesex, 77, *H. Wood*, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, Temple.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, 74, *Mrs. Fauquier*, widow of Francis F. esq. of Stoney Thorpe, Warwickshire.

In Cross-street, Islington, *Margaret*, widow of Mr. W. Mudge, many years a respectable stationer at the Royal Exchange.

65, *Susannah*, wife of Richard Jones, esq. a wholesale stationer of Aldgate.

At Gritton's-hotel, Albemarle-street, 48, *Sir Thomas Webb*, bart.

In Bedford-square, Brighton, 73, *Sir John Eamer*, alderman of Langbourn-ward, and colonel of one of the city militias. *Sir John* was a native of Nottingham, brought up in the grocery trade, and many years at the head of a considerable wholesale house in Wood-street; from which he had for several years retired. In his politics he was a Tory, and lent his civic support to the Pitt and other late administrations.

In Downing-college, Cambridge, *Edward Christian*, esq. chief justice of the Isle of Ely, a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and Downing Professor of Law in the university of Cambridge. Professor Christian has for many years been one of the most active political lawyers, and distinguished himself on many occasions by his opposition to reform in the administration of the laws. He was the author of many books, and particularly of Notes on an edition of Blackstone, at present in general circulation. In his personal character he was urbane and liberal, and professionally possessed a high reputation for sound learning.

At Brighton, 82, *Thomas Smith*, esq. alderman of Farringdon-within, an amiable and much respected character, who was indebted for his advancement in life to his natural good sense, and the probity which distinguished his transactions. Next to the late Alderman Coombe, he was considered as the best whist-player in the city of London, and for his skill in that game enjoyed an honourable reputation in the clubs at Brighton.

In Bryanstone-square, *Sir Charles Bamfylde*, bart. many years distinguished by his connexion with the turf, and as a man of rank and fortune few persons were better known. He met his death under the following circumstances:—The husband of his housekeeper, who had lived with *Sir Charles* some years, and for whom, in consequence, he had rendered some pecuniary services, on an affront being put upon him, determined to avenge himself by their mutual deaths. He provided himself with a brace of horse-pistols; and, as *Sir Charles* was returning to his house after his usual morning's walk, the man discharged one pistol into his side, and with the other instantly blew his own head to pieces. *Sir Charles* lingered about ten days.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN the Northern districts the agricultural interest is represented to be in great distress. A late Newcastle Courant has advertisements announcing no less than 80 farms, containing 20,000 acres to let.

Married.] Mr. J. Nixon, to Miss J. Lee; Mr. W. Johnson, of the New Road, to Miss E. Fairbairn, of Westgate-street; Mr. H. Monro, of Pilgrim-street, to Miss Lightfoot; Mr. W. Hogg, to Miss J. Millett: all of Newcastle.—Mr. D. Hardy, of Newcastle, to Miss S. Neate, of Hexham.—Mr. Chambers, of Gateshead, to Mrs. Dickinson, of Prudhoe.—Mr. M. Scott, to Miss J. Hope: all of North Shields.—Mr. R. Fairlamb, jun. to Miss

Thompson, both of Sunderland.—Mr. J. Hardy, of Sunderland, to Mrs. H. Felse, of Newcastle.—Mr. G. T. Priest, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss J. Winter, of Lambton.

Died.] At Newcastle, 71, Mr. W. Liddell, in Dean-street.—54, Mrs. A. Gibson, much and deservedly respected.—56, Mrs. Robson, in Sandgate.—63, Mrs. J. M'Kenzie.—26, Mr. R. Hindmarch.—In Charlotte-square, 69, Mrs. Crawford, deservedly regretted.—At Durham, 77, Mrs. Andrews, widow of John A. esq.

At North Shields, 22, Miss M. Reed.—64, Mrs. M. Mason.—75, Mrs. A. Murray.—56, Mr. G. Todd, much respected.—33, Mr. J. Hutton.—22, Mrs. C. Richardson.—

ardson.—In Church-street, 48, Mrs. E. G. Vint.

At Sunderland, 71, Mrs. A. Greatrix.—74, Mr. S. R. Booth.—44, Mr. P. King.

At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Johnston.

At Darlington, 67, Mr. M. Wilson.—68, Mrs. J. Coates.—63, Mr. H. Johnson.—91, Mrs. A. Thirkell.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A mail-coach communication is about to be established between Whitehaven and Penrith.

Married.] Mr. S. Burney, to Miss A. Blackhall; Mr. B. Kelly, to Mrs. R. Clinton; Mr. W. Main, to Miss J. Nixon; Mr. R. Cartner, to Miss Willoughby; Mr. P. Conley, to Miss E. Armstrong; all of Carlisle.—Mr. Handsome, of Carlisle, to Miss Dickinson, of Lamplugh.—Mr. W. Randleson, of Carlisle, to Miss M. A. Briscoe, of Newton.—Mr. J. Wheatley, to Miss S. Roe; Mr. F. Parbleton, to Miss J. Shaw; Mr. T. Kelly, to Miss J. Bone; Mr. B. Robinson, to Miss A. Dodgson; all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. F. Shaw, to Miss D. Robinson, both of Kendal.—Mr. T. Dodgson, of Cleughside, to Miss G. Routledge, of Stub.—Mr. G. Gregg, of Bowness, to Miss M. Lambert, of Whinfell.

Died.] At Carlisle, in English-street, 41, Mr. J. Snowdon.—In Botchergate, 36, Mrs. J. Lewthwaite.—In Caldewgate, 61, Mr. E. Armstrong.—57, Mrs. J. Carson.—In Scotch-street, 63, Mrs. E. Wilkie.—At the Irish Gate, 32, Mrs. F. Elliot.

At Whitehaven, 36, Mr. J. Joppin.—92, Mr. S. Hinds.

At Workington, 75, Mr. M. Boucher.

At Maryport, 45, Mr. J. Johnston.—30, Miss B. Robinson.

At Kendall, 82, Mrs. M. Nicholson.—26, Mr. W. Hellen.—47, Mr. J. Jones, of London, suddenly.—At Botcherby, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Adjutant B.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late York assizes, 42 prisoners were capitally convicted. William Johnson, for murder, in the neighbourhood of Beverley, was executed.

The merchants and manufacturers of Leeds lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for the repeal of the wool-tax, or the rejection of the clause relative to woollens in the warehousing bill.

A paper was lately read to the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds, by Dr. Williamson, "On the influence of "Lord Bacon's philosophical speculations "in promoting the progress of experi- "mental science."

The Yorkshireman steam-ship lately arrived at Hull, from Antwerp. This is the first steam-packet that has sailed from Hull to the Continent; she had only been thirty-one hours in performing the passage.

Married.] Mr. Woodburn, of York, to Mrs. R. Wood, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss S. Holgate; Mr. Rogerson, to Miss H. Sawyer; Mr. J. Stonehouse, to Miss A. Watson; Mr. C. Metcalf, to Miss H. Collison; Mr. J. France, to Miss S. Mead; Mr. T. Cawood, to Miss M. Cawood; all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Dodgson, of Leeds, to Miss J. Walker, of Hunslet.—Mr. W. Coates, of Leeds, to Miss M. Millburn, of Ainderby Steeple.—Mr. J. Appleyard, of Leeds, to Miss Jackson, of Penrith.—Mr. G. Iveson, of Wakefield, to Miss Rawson, of Farnley.—Mr. R. Simpson, of Halifax, to Miss Crossley, of Northowram.—Mr. James Brice, of Pontefract, to Miss M. Fourness, of Halifax.—Mr. Braithwaite, of Whithy, to Miss Major, of Ruswarp.—Mr. Carrett, of Dewsbury, to Miss Golt, of Birstal.

Died.] At York, at an advanced age, Ann, widow of Robert Harrison, esq.

At Leeds, 72, Eleanor, widow of Lucas Nicholson, esq.—Mrs. Addiman.—Mrs. Coney.—In North-town end, 82, Mrs. Cockroft, deservedly regretted.—In Park-square, 70, Mr. J. Reynolds, deservedly regretted.—55, Mr. James Dickinson.—Mrs. M. Smallpage.—51, Mrs. A. Barrett.—Mrs. Bramley.—46, Mr. J. Bradford.—Mr. W. Haigh.—41, Mr. M. Waddington.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Jas. Stacey.

At Halifax, 61, Mr. S. Gill.—60, Mr. E. Bottomley.—76, Mrs. G. Ellum.

At Otley, Mr. D. Bradley, suddenly.—At Rossington, 83, Mr. Hett, of Bawtry.—At Boroughbridge-hall, 30, Marmaduke Lawson, esq. late M.P. for Borough-bridge.—At Ayton, 34, Mr. T. Noton, much respected.—At Skarrow Lodge, at an advanced age, Mrs. Cayley, widow of John C. esq.

LANCASHIRE.

The calendar of the late Lancaster assizes contained the names of 63 prisoners; 26 were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

The Alert Dublin-packet, on her voyage to Liverpool, was wrecked off the coast of Wales. In consequence of a powerful tide, she struck on the West Mouse rock, and filled with water; all efforts to relieve her were unavailable. Seventeen of the crew and passengers reached the shore in a boat; but the remainder, consisting of 130 persons, men, women, and children, went down with the vessel.

A memorial was lately presented from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting that a reduction may be made in the stamp duties on Bills of Exchange for sums of small amount.

A society has recently been established at Liverpool, for promoting the abolition of slavery.

Married.] Mr. R. Irvine, to Miss E. Hardiman;

Hardiman; Mr. T. Aspinall, of George Leigh-street, to Miss B. Goodman; Mr. G. Woodhouse, to Miss M. A. Gardner: all of Manchester.—Mr. G. Stone, of Manchester, to Miss M. Lewis, of Chorlton-row.—Mr. J. Lean, of Moor-place, to Miss E. W. Leaden; Mr. Leggatt, to Miss Steel; Mr. J. Haydock, to Miss M. A. Antonie; Mr. Newton, to Miss S. Mathias; Mr. T. Hendrick, to Miss E. Armstrong; Mr. J. Tyer, to Miss E. Humphreys: all of Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, 60, Mrs. H. Foxcroft, respected.—38, Mr. R. Weston, greatly regretted.

At Liverpool, in Clarence-street, 25, Mr. W. Fletcher.—39, Mrs. M. Worrall.—53, Mr. Jas. Taylor.—90, Mrs. M. Brookfield.—In Edmund-street, 45, Mr. E. Bassett.—75, Mr. J. Beardsworth.—Mr. J. Bowker.—In Rodney-street, Miss Jane Birley, late of Blackburn.—In Temple-street, 62, Mr. R. Walker.

At Wigan, 36, Miss C. H. Entwisle, deservedly lamented.

At Oldham, in Church-lane, John Lees, esq.

CHESHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county, there were 35 prisoners for trial. Samuel Fellows, farmer, living near Stockport, was found guilty of the murder of a young woman, who was in a state of pregnancy by him, and executed.

Married.] Mr. T. Shaw, to Miss Sefton, both of Chester.—George White, esq. of Green Bank, to Miss M. Bateman, of Chester.—Joseph Oakell, esq. of Northwich, to Miss E. Webster, of Strangeways.—Mr. T. Livesley, to Miss Davenport, both of Over.—Mr. J. Davies, of Frodsham, to Miss M. Fletcher, of Overton.

Died.] At Chester, in Northgate-street, 91, Mrs. Podmore.—In Bridge-street, 51, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. Jas. Jackson, generally respected.

At Middlewich, W. Taylor, esq.

At Stockport, in the Hillgate, 30, Mr. Currie.—26, Mrs. S. Hilderley, of Chestergate.

At Macclesfield, 75, Mrs. Frost.

At Malpas, 96, Mrs. Brett, late of Bickley, deservedly esteemed.—At Parkgate, Anne, wife of Mr. S. W. Ryley, author of the Itinerant.

DERBYSHIRE.

Several important trials took place at the late Derby assizes, relative to the right of the Crown to lands left by the sea on the Coast of Lincoln, and in which the fate of similar property all over the kingdom is involved. The first issue in which Lord Yardborough was defendant, a verdict against the Crown was recorded. The same result attended all the cases with the exception of one.

Married.] Mr. T. Hodgkinson, to Miss

E. Cope; Mr. J. Kirkland, to Miss E. Tomlinson: all of Derby.—Mr. W. Bryan, to Miss S. Webster, of Chesterfield.—Mr. G. Hewitt, of the Bump-mill, New Brampton, to Miss Hopkinson, of Chesterfield.—Mr. Chas. Young, of Crich, to Miss M. Allsop, of Lea.—Mr. F. Phillips, of Ockbrook, to Miss F. Wilkinson, of Giston Lodge.—Mr. R. Richardson, of Ticknall, to Miss Brier, of Markeaton-park.

Died.] At Derby, 68, Mrs. M. Slinn.

At Ashborne, 65, Mrs. M. Cooley.

At West Pasture-house, near Alfreton, 88, Mr. S. Rickards.—At Radborne, 73, Mr. J. Bacon, much respected.—At Horsley-park, 62, Mrs. M. Else, greatly regretted.—At Burnaston, Mr. A. Wilder.—At Wirksworth, Mrs. M. Jebb.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. James, to Miss E. Simpkin; Mr. J. Needham, to Miss E. Young; Mr. J. Morley, to Miss M. R. Allen; Mr. W. Hollingworth, to Miss M. Hibbert: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Hobson, of Nottingham, to Miss H. Harwood, of Bilborough.—Mr. W. Bousfield, to Miss J. Fenny, both of Newark.—Mr. Pettinger, of Rufford, to Miss M. Pillworth, of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, 29, Mrs. E. Pratt, deservedly regretted.—In Red Lion-street, 53, Mr. Carver.—In Wheeler-gate, Miss E. M. Percy.—62, the Rev. John Bryan, justly esteemed and lamented.

At Newark, 56, Mr. W. Cobb.—80, Mr. W. Walker.—80, Mr. H. Hutchinson, sen.—56, Mr. J. Hewison.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Samuel J. esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A meeting of the County of Lincoln was lately held at Lincoln Castle, to consider of the expediency of presenting a petition for a Reform in the House of Commons. A petition, praying generally for an efficient reform, was proposed by Sir R. Heron, and seconded by Sir J. Thorold. Major Cartwright moved as an amendment, a petition which prayed for universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and election by ballot; but it was negatived by an immense majority, and the original petition agreed to.

Married.] Mr. J. Barratt, of Lincoln, to Miss Barratt, of Newark.—The Rev. H. Hubbard, rector of Hinton Ampner, to Miss Mary Gouger, of Stamford.

Died.] The Rev. Rich. Relham, F.R.S. Rector of Hemingby. He was author of the *Flora Cantabrigiensis*, and the Editor of part of Tacitus's Works, &c.—At Blyborough, 89, Mrs. Broadey.—At Eaton, near Stamford, S. Payne, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Twenty tradesmen of Hinckley—butchers, bakers, grocers, &c. were lately fined for using short-weights.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. W. Smith, to Miss Beaumont; Mr. G. Yoxon, to Miss Greatorex; Mr. J. Hesketh, to Miss E. Eyres: all of Leicester.—The Rev. J. Dudley, of Sileby, to Mrs. Heath, of the Leicester-road, Loughborough.—Mr. S. Wilkes, to Miss L. Wilcox, both of Hinckley.—Mr. J. Knowles, to Mrs. A. Gibbs; Mr. W. Sweet, to Miss A. Spencer: all of Ashby de la Zouch.—Mr. Ewbank, to Mrs. Kane, both of Loughborough.—Mr. Henfrey, of Melton, to Miss Inchley, of Market Overton.

Died.] At Leicester, 80, Mr. J. Ainsworth, a very ingenious and public-spirited man, though in humble circumstances.—In Belvoir-street, 79, Mrs. A. Howe.—47, Mr. Charles Smith.—Mr. T. Burn.—In the Haymarket, 37, Mrs. R. Riley.—In Friar-lane, 77, Mrs. Knight.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Woodward.

At Hinckley, 95, Mr. Harrold.—Mrs. Needle.

At Oakham, 38, Mrs. Trampleasure.

At Sheepshead, 78, Miss Catherine Stant.—At Willoughby Waterless, 73, Thomas Lomas, esq. late of Leicester.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Walbank, to Miss E. Newman, of the Sandbeds, near Wilenhall.—Mr. T. Jennings, of Bloxwich, to Mrs. Richards, of Walsall.—Mr. W. Johnson, of Great Bridge, to Miss S. Kempson, of Ashted.—The Rev. J. Hawkes, of Norton-hall, to Miss A. Farley, of Defford.

Died.] At Stafford, Rebecca Catherine Dallaway, author of "Observations on Education, for the Use of Private Governesses," "The Servant's Monitor," &c.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Heveningham.—62, Mrs. Aubin.

At Walsall, 44, Mr. Jos. Spurrier.

At West Bromwich, 53, Mr. J. Salter.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Devis, of Worcester-street; Mr. E. Taylor, to Miss E. Thomas: all of Birmingham.—Mr. G. Wright, of Birmingham, to Miss C. A. Pratt, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Bridgewater, of Prospect-row, Birmingham, to Miss E. Hopkins, of Castle Bromwich.—Mr. J. M. Ainsworth, of Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Salt, of Yardley.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Temple-row, Mrs. M. Mausell.—In Aston-street, 33, Mr. G. Lloyd.—In Suffolk-street, 36, Mr. T. Yates.—41, John Mussem, esq. late of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

At Coventry, 69, Mrs. E. Dresser, deservedly regretted.—84, Mr. Ballard, of the Burgess.—In Silver-street, 92, Mr. Payne.—In Earl-street, Mr. Prescott.—In New-street, Mr. J. Corbett.—63, Mr. J. Sheasby.—Mrs. Lant, wife of George L. esq. banker.

Mr. Edgbaston-hall, Elizabeth, wife of Edward John Stone, M.D.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Henry Green, esq. of Norderley, to Miss A. Winnall, of Billingsley.—Mr. Colebatch, of Peplow-hall, to Miss Cooper, of Sleep.—Mr. Poole, jun. of Wellington, to Mrs. E. Keene, widow of R. K. esq. of Furnival's Inn, London.—Mr. J. Bayley, of the Bridge Edmond, to Mrs. Hill, of Newport.—Mr. J. Green, of Hales Owen, to Miss Charlotte Bennett, of Ashton Keynes.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, the Chevalier de Bedos.—Mr. Lee.—74, Mrs. Nicholas.—31, Mrs. Hanley, of Claremont-street.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Home.

On the Downes, near Much Wenlock, 46, Mr. W. Jeffreys, deservedly lamented.—At Montford, Mrs. Blandford, much respected.—At Church Pulverbatch, 57, Mr. A. Jandrall.—At Kenstone, Mr. R. Ellis.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Two malefactors condemned at the late Worcester assizes, were executed in front of the gaol, pursuant to their sentence.

Married.] Mr. C. Long, of Worcester, to Miss A. White, of Ludlow.—Richard Jukes, esq. of Stourport, to Mrs. Callow, of Whitley Cottage, Leicestershire.

Died.] At Worcester, Miss Penelope Skeay, of Upton Severn.—In High-street, 56, John Hopkins, esq. late of Westmoreland Cottage, Bath.

At Stourbridge, 69, Mr. Henry Bray.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. H. F. Sidebottom, M.A. to Miss Anne Freeman, of Gaines.—The Rev. R. A. Williams, to Miss Maria Bray, of Bromyard.

Died.] At Hereford, in Castle-street, Elizabeth, wife of Major Gen. Armstrong.—Mary, wife of the Rev. T. Williams.

At Cowley-park, near Malvern, Mrs. Woodyatt.—At Aston Ingham, 57, Mrs. M. A. E. Whatley, wife of the Rev. Chas. W.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A second numerous meeting of Medical Gentlemen was lately held at Gloucester, for the purpose of entering into a subscription for a monument to the late Dr. Jenner. Letters were read from distant parts of the country, expressing the enthusiasm with which the proposal had been received by the Profession.

Married.] Mr. C. Bonner, jun. to Miss Freeman; Mr. Chas. Gayler, to Miss F. E. Dufour: all of Gloucester.—Mr. A. Merrifield, jun. to Miss J. A. Bellamy; Mr. G. B. Batt, to Miss S. Stephens: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Short, of Bristol, to Miss M. A. Grabham, of London.—Mr. T. Beavan, to Miss E. Taylor, both of Cheltenham.—Thomas Packer, Bath, esq. of Arle-court, near Cheltenham, to Miss Anna Coulston.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Westgate-street, Mr. Hatton.—90, Mary, widow of the

the Rev. Charles Bishop, of Elmore-court.

At Bristol, 43, Mrs. Parry, wife of Henry P. esq. of Monmouth, deservedly regretted.—68, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Pole, M.D.

At Cheltenham, Miss Eliza Grant Hart, daughter of Gen. H.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Kimber, deservedly regretted.—70, Mr. J. White.

At Old-street, near Blakeney, 73, Thomas Jones, esq. many years Purveyor of the Forest of Dean.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Evans, to Miss S. Tubb, of St. Aldate's; Mr. J. A. Smith, to Miss M. A. Clements: all of Oxford.—Mr. Kirwood, of Cassington, to Miss Rolls, of Coombe.—Mr. J. Shrimpton, of Tetsworth, to Miss Barnard, of Thame.—Mr. Newell, of Brightwell, to Miss Hunt, of Cuxham.

Died.] At Oxford, 85, Mr. T. Wyatt.—74, Mrs. Halse.—41, Mr. Hartley.—In the Gravel-walk, 82, Mrs. E. Perkins.

At Dorchester, 33, Mr. Robert Davey.

At Witney, 57, Mr. W. Long, much respected.

At Headington, 82, Mrs. Popham, widow of the Rev. Dr. P. rector of Chilton.—At Merton, 78, Mrs. Tanner.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

At a late meeting of several respectable agriculturists, held at Reading, to consider of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's New Beer Law; it was unanimously agreed that the Bill by no means meets the wishes of the public, and to the agriculturists will be worse than useless. It was resolved to represent to the county members, that if, instead of being obliged to brew four barrels and a half of beer from eight bushels of malt, the price only of the article was fixed by law, and that price to be threepence per quart, every end would be answered.

Married.] At Reading, Frederick Bailey, M.D. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Raimer, esq.—Mr. W. Hollis, to Miss M. Warner, both of Windsor.—Mr. B. Todd, of Sedrup, to Mrs. Heritage, of Little Marsh.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mrs. Ansted.

At Reading, Mrs. Goodwin, widow of George G. esq. of the Inner Temple.—Mr. J. Baylis, greatly respected.—Mrs. Mares, suddenly.—Mr. B. H. Cooper.

At Abingdon, Mr. Keene, deservedly respected.—At Ellesborough, the Rev. W. J. Mansel, greatly lamented.—The Rev. F. S. Glubb, B.D. vicar of Long Whittenham, Berks.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Stanton, to Miss M. A. Bailey, both of Berkhamstead.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Nash.

At Dunstable, Mr. J. Gilbert.

At Leighton Buzzard, 74, Mr. J. C. Millard.

At Shefford, the Rev. Chas. Portier, Roman Catholic priest.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. R. Bloxham, of Guilsborough, to Miss E. Harper, of the Heath, Alcester.

Died.] At Northampton, at an advanced age, Mr. Newland, late of Leighton Buzzard, cousin to the late Abraham N. esq.

At Peterborough, 33, Mr. T. Goodman.

At Raunds, Mrs. Sophia Lye.

At Spraton, 42, Mrs. Hannah Butlin, deservedly esteemed.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Married.] Edward Venden, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss Hunnybun, both of Cambridge.—The Rev. E. Miller, B.A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Emily, daughter of the late Dr. Mansel, Bishop of Bristol.—Mr. H. Sawyer, to Miss Edwards, of Cheveley.—Mr. Jas. Band, to Miss Cox, both of March.

Died.] At Cambridge, 36, Mr. D. Shaboe.—Mr. E. Rattcliffe.—Mrs. Baldrey.—22, Mr. F. Boulton, B.A. of St. John's College.—20, Miss Sophia Pye.—Mr. Peter Wedd, of the firm of Messrs. Comings and Wedd.—Miss S. Law.—At an advanced age, Sir Corbet Corbet, bart.

At Honey, 70, Mr. T. Benfield.—At Trumpington, 76, Mrs. Haslop.—At Little Eversden, Mr. T. Crisp.

NORFOLK.

At the late assizes held at Thetford, twenty-six prisoners were capitally convicted, but reprieved, except one.

Married.] Mr. Wheelhouse, to Miss A. Woodhouse, both of St. Peter's, Mancroft; Mr. Sloman, to Mrs. Dowton: all of Norwich.—Mr. Eglinton, of St. Stephen's, Norwich, to Miss Woodrow, of Carlton Rode.—Mr. Sutton, to Miss E. Lancaster, of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Masters, to Miss Saddleton; Mr. W. Rowe, to Miss M. A. Gibbons: all of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, 62, Mr. C. Keith.—In the Close, 25, the Rev. Robert Partridge.—At an advanced age, Mr. E. Gostling.—In Wensum-street, 80, Mr. Jos. Geldart, a member of the society of friends.—86, John Wells, esq.

At Yarmouth, 92, Mrs. M. Harper.—52, Mrs. M. Balls.—87, Mrs. R. Pock.—In Southtown, 64, Joseph Ainge, one of the society of friends, much esteemed.

At Lynn, 35, Mrs. Allison.—72, Mr. W. Carter.—80, Mr. J. Hardwick.—Mr. W. Warner, deservedly regretted.

At Happisburgh-Hill House, major Gibson, of the East India company's service.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Bradley, of Islington, to Miss S. King, of Hartest.—J. Wightman, esq. of Framlingham, to Miss Sophia Gessing, of Mendlesham.—Mr. J. Garrard, jun. to Miss M. A. Flatman, both of Laxfield.

Died.] At Bury, in Northgate-street, Mrs.

Mrs. Stevens.—88, Mrs. Charlotte Watson.—Miss F. Traice.—80, Mrs. Rushbrook, regretted.—40, Mrs. E. Houghton.

At Ipswich, 90, Mr. W. Phillips.—68, Mr. W. Pilkington.—81, Mr. B. Parkhurst, deservedly lamented.—Mr. Jos. Rigby.—75, Mrs. Ashridge.—Mr. Jas. Conder; he was the youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Conder. Mr. C. published in 1798 a work on "Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals," in 8vo, and had been for some years making collections to illustrate this his native county.

At Framlingham, 61, Mr. Jas. Freeman, deservedly regretted.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. Stewart to Miss J. Lingwood, both of Colchester.—Mr. W. Matthews, of Chelmsford, to Miss A. Clarke, of Litley-park, Great Waltham.—John Harmer Brand, esq. of the Park, Thaxted, to Mrs. Collis, late of Clare.

Died.] At Colchester, 28, Sarah, daughter of the late C. L. Spitton, esq.

At Chelmsford, 92, James Birch, one of the society of friends.

At Harwich, Mrs. Durrant.

At Cranbrook-house, near Ilford, 74, Elizabeth, widow of J. M. G. Dare, esq.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. G. Storer, of Margate, to Miss Tanner, of Canterbury.—Mr. H. Stanfort, of Chartham, to Miss S. Chambers, of Canterbury.—Mr. T. Clements, of Deal, to Miss M. Moore, of Wingham.—Mr. J. Pearce, to Miss M. Woodger; Mr. W. Shays, to Miss L. Forshaw; Mr. J. Harnden, to Miss M. Salmon: all of Chatham.—Mr. G. Rencher, to Miss Bardo, both of Troy-town.—At Sittingbourne, Mr. William Farey, of Princes-street, Lambeth, to Miss Ann Barnerd, of Sittingbourne.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Burgate-street, Mrs. Penwood.—In Castle-street, 78, Mrs. A. Chandler.—In Winchester-street, Mr. R. Springget.

At Dover, 88, Capt. Thos. Ratcliffe.—76, Mrs. Polling.—67, Mrs. Large.

At Maidstone, on the terrace, 70, Mrs. Man, widow of Henry M. esq. of the South-Sea House.—At an advanced age, Mr. Necombe.—40, Mr. Noble, regretted.

At Folkestone, 43, Mrs. A. Birch.—58, Mrs. M. Pilcher.—80, Mrs. M. Castle.—77, Mrs. S. Harrison.—42, Mrs. A. Pilcher.—56, Mrs. S. Elgar.—22, Mrs. H. Hodges.

At Fordwich, 79, Benjamin Graydon, esq.

SUSSEX.

The charming retired sea-bathing place, Bognor Rocks, increases in celebrity every succeeding season. Several gentlemen of rank and fashion have lately purchased houses and lands there, for their permanent residences. New warm-baths have recently been built; a market-house has also been built, and a new packet is building, which

is intended to sail twice a week to Cherbourg.

Married.] Mr. W. Tupper to Miss Rugeroh, of Dorset-gardens: both of Brighton.—Mr. Jon. Cheeseman, of Brighton, to Miss F. Leighton, of Lewes.

Died.] At Chichester, in East-street, 62, Mr. J. Caffyn.—81, John Plaisto, esq.—In South-street, 87, Mr. J. Grooves.—In West-street, 56, Mr. T. Kent.—In the Pallant, Miss Johnson.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Alverstoke and Gosport, was lately held at Gosport, Samuel Jellicoe, esq. in the chair. Petitions to Parliament, praying the repeal of the present unequal duties upon coals, and also to amend or repeal the insolvent debtors' acts, were unanimously agreed to.

Married.] Mr. J. Bricknell, to Miss Waight, of Kingsland-place; Mr. J. B. Bedford, to Miss M. Sandall; Mr. Hollingsworth, to Miss Sidney: all of Southampton.—W. Le Feuvre, esq. of Southampton, to Miss Mangey, of Guernsey.—Mr. Vellely, of Southampton, to Miss Boyce, of Bath.—Mr. J. H. Mew, to Miss E. Tucker, both of Newport.

Died.] At Southampton, 76, J. de Madina, esq.—55, Mr. T. Seed.—70, Mrs. A. Townshend, of Ross.—Mr. Primer.

At Gosport, Mrs. Roberts, deservedly regretted.—64, Mr. J. Handley.

At Portsmouth, on the Grand Parade, Mr. Smith.—Mrs. W. Smith.—In Saint Thomas-street, Mrs. Wellspring.

At Lymington, 80, Mrs. Sibella Sutherland, greatly regretted.—42, Mr. G. Cox.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. H. M. Wagner, to Eliz. Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Canon Douglas, of Salisbury.—Mr. J. W. Hobbs, to Miss M. A. Skrimpton, both of Marlborough.—At Corsham, Mr. T. Hayward, to Miss M. Sartain.—The Rev. R. C. Griffith, of Corsley, to Miss E. A. Hotchkin.

Died.] At Devizes, 65, Mr. R. Davis, of Trowbridge.

At Bradford, 42, Mr. B. Mason.

At Corsham, 79, Mrs. Heath.—28, Mr. J. Neal.—At Kingsdown, 73, Mrs. A. Cottle.—At Westbury, Mrs. Vine.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county there were one hundred and twenty prisoners for trial; thirty-three received sentence of death, but were all reprieved except one; five were ordered to be transported for seven years; twenty to be imprisoned; four to be fined 5s. each, and enter into recognizances for one year; twenty-five were declared not guilty, and against fourteen no bills were found.

At these assizes, a woman of the name of Elizabeth Bryant, and her two daughters, residents at Wiveliscombe, in this county, were tried for cutting and wounding a poor inoffensive

inoffensive woman, in her sixty-ninth year, named Ann Burge, widow, whom they imagined had exercised the art of witchcraft upon another daughter, who was subject to fits, and accustomed to exhibit strange inconsistencies of conduct at intervals. The examination elicited a lamentable degree of mental weakness and superstition. The perpetrators, it appeared, were influenced by a person named Baker, an inhabitant of Devonshire, who was vulgarly believed to be a conjuror. They seized the unfortunate prosecutrix, and with a sharp instrument inflicted several wounds upon her arm, and, but for the interference of the neighbourhood, whom her cries had collected, loss of her life would have followed. The prisoners were sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Married.] Mr. J. Duck, to Miss A. Simms; Mr. Hunt, to Miss S. Tucker: all of Bath.—Mr. T. Machin, of Bath, to Miss A. Webb, of Kingsdon.—Mr. E. Tucker, of Widcombe, to Miss S. Smith, of New Bond-street, Bath.—J. T. Thatchell, esq. to Miss Julia Phelps, of Mellifont Abbey, Wootkey.

Died.] At Bath, in Beaufort-buildings, Michael Keogh, esq. barrister-at-law.—64, Margaret, daughter of the late Bennet Williams, esq.—Jane, wife of T. Mason, esq. of Bowling-hall, near Bradford, Yorkshire.—In St. James's-square, Mrs. Warne, wife of Lieut.-col. W.—In Pulteney-street, J. J. Labalmonde, esq.

At Wiveliscombe, J. D. Harvey, esq.

At Hatch Beauchamp, 66, the Rev. T. Strangway, rector of Charlton Adam and of Wilton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Proposals have been lately published for the formation of an Institution in this county, to encourage the culture of flax, and to furnish employment for the poor in this manufacture. It is a fact, that several millions of money are every year paid to foreigners; whilst our own land, and the industry of our own people, might be brought into beneficial occupation by the sums so transferred. An acre of flax, it is said, may be spun into thread for making lace, so as to yield from two to three thousand pounds.

Married.] At Weymouth, Edw. Warner Shewell, esq. to Miss Emma Poole.—Lieut. Roberts, R.N. to Miss Mary Fooks, of Weymouth.—Lieut. Hopkins, of Sydling St. Nicholas, to Miss E. B. Hopkins, of Wayford.—The Rev. T. R. Coles, to Miss Lavinia Bridge, of Langdon-house.

Died.] At Lyme, Miss Char. Cotgreave.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the late Devon assizes twenty-five prisoners received sentence of death, but were reprieved, except John Bolt, for shooting Jane Jusland. He was executed.

Married.] Mr. Edward Lee, of Exeter, to Miss Harriet Hutchings, of Exwell.—At Exeter, James Jenkins, esq. to Miss G.

Luxton, of Topsham.—Mr. J. Cockram, of Exeter, to Miss S. M. Fryer, of St. Thomas.—Mr. S. Linnington, of Barnstaple, to Miss E. Eyre, of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, London.—John Gribble, esq. of Newton Abbot, to Miss E. Cutcliffe, of Barnstaple.

Died.] At Exeter, in Barnfield Crescent, 65, Hubert Cornish, esq. deservedly regretted.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Read.—19, Miss E. Baker.

At Plymouth, in Marlborough-street, 21, Mrs. E. Mc. Kenzie.—In Pembroke-street, 84, Mrs. M. Croker.—In Cannon-street, 44, Mrs. Collis.

At Dawlish, Francis Whaley, M.D. of Ripon, Yorkshire.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Williams, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss P. Farren, of St. Austell.

Died.] At Truro, 65, Mr. H. Tregear. At St. Austell, Mr. W. Loeg.

WALES.

Married.] J. C. Meredith, esq. of Brecon, to Miss M. A. Davis, of Park-street, Bristol.—Mr. W. Bowen, to Mrs. Jones, both of Carmarthen.—John Wood, esq. of Kymmyn, to Mrs. M. A. Hurst, of Cardiff.—At Llanelly, Charles Nevill, esq. to Miss C. C. Ward, of Soho.—The Rev. J. Jenkins, vicar of Kerry, to Miss Jones, of Cross Wood-house, Montgomeryshire.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. Edwards, wife of William E. M.D.—87, Mr. A. White.—Martha, wife of the Rev. Fleming Gough, of Yniscedwyn-house, Breconshire.

At Pembroke, 62, George Chase, esq.

At Willey Court, near Presteign, 74, Thomas Beebe, esq.—At Blownslade, Pembrokeshire, John Mirehouse, esq. a justice of the peace for that county, and deservedly lamented.—At Fairy-hill, near Swansea, 60, Diana, Baroness Barham.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, James Robert Scott, esq. of Cond house, Roxburghshire, to Miss Harriet Gray, of Cheltenham.—Lord Dunsany, to the Hon. Miss Kinnaird.

Died.] At Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, principal of the University of Glasgow.

Sir Ilay Campbell, bart. late president of the Court of Session.—At Buskinburn, 82, Capt. Alexander Home.

IRELAND.

Married.] Major Creagh, of the eighty-sixth regiment, to Eliza, daughter of the late Judge Osborne, of Dublin.—Sir W. Hort, bart. of Hortland, county of Kildare, to Miss Louisa Georgiana Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, county of Fermanagh.

Died.] At Dublin, General Latham, suddenly.—In Harcourt-street, 65, Fownes Disney, esq.—At Cork, in Parliament-street, Mrs. Lucas, wife of William L. esq. deservedly lamented.

At Lisburne, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Trail.

At Leap-castle, King's county, Adm. d'Esterre Darby.

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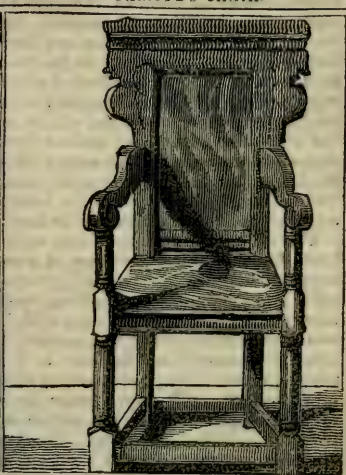
JUNE 1, 1823.

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CHAUCER'S INN.



WICKLIFFE'S CHAIR.



CHAUCER'S INN, CANTERBURY.

THIS Inn, so celebrated by the father of English poetry in his "Canterbury Tales," is still standing, and is situated on the north side of the High-street, opposite to St. Margaret's Church, in a narrow lane, anciently called Le Mercerie, now Mercery-lane, from that trade having been principally carried on there. Before the civil wars of Charles I. there was a colonnade on each side of it, like that formerly on London Bridge. The other houses in the lane are the most ancient of any in the city of Canterbury; and this house, sanctified by genius, is held in due reverence by the inhabitants and travellers.

WICKLIFFE'S CHAIR, AT LUTTERWORTH.

With a relic of the Father of our Poetry, we present our readers with another of the parent of our religious Reformation. This chair is still preserved at Lutterworth as that in which Wicliffe, on being seized, while preaching, with paralysis, was conveyed home, and in which he subsequently died. His table is also in being; and both confer interest and celebrity on a town otherwise inconsiderable.

For the Monthly Magazine. TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

The French Crusade against the Spanish Constitution.

THIS crusade is of the deepest importance to all the nations of Europe; inasmuch as the result of it must either remove altogether, or rivet more strongly, (for a time at least,) those fetters which have been forged for them at the regal and imperial conventicles of Laybach, Troppan, Verona, and other places. The dread of such another shaking of their thrones, and trampling upon their majesty, as that which they experienced from Bonaparte, has, in the mean time, united them together by

the strong tie of fear; and, though the union of so many kings, against the interests and wishes of their people, and the intelligence of the age, be both unnatural and unprecedented, yet the bond of union is in its own nature so strong, and it has the additional strength of so many large and powerful armies (the remains of those which were organized against Napoleon), that its continuance may, should they succeed against Spain, be longer than would, *a priori*, have been imagined.

During the last fifty years, the grounds and reasons (such as they are) of European warfare have been wholly changed. Up to the commence-

ment of the revolt of what were once the British colonies in North America, the occasions of war were usually the disputes and jealousies of kings, or for a considerable time a struggle between the old Lady of Babylon and the Reformed Church: and, as the people had nothing whatever to do with the former, but to pay their money and shed their blood, and as the interest of the latter was to a certain degree vague or hypothetical, they could have no deep or personal interest either in the contest or its result; farther than that *esprit du pays*, which makes people huzza and toss up their caps when their side gains, and hang their heads and look gloomy when their side loses.

The American war, however, exhibited for the first time (except perhaps the civil war in England,) government and people arrayed against each other; and, which was stranger still, it saw the most despotic governments of Europe arranged on the side of the people, against that government which had unquestionably much more both of the principles and the practice of freedom in it than their own. Such a combination naturally led the people who lived under those despotisms to think that *themselves* had such things as rights; and that, if their monarchs volunteered considerable expense for the establishment of liberty in a distant country, to the inhabitants of which they owed nothing, then, *a fortiori*, they could not very well refuse liberty to those by whom they were supported, when it was sought for, and would cost them nothing. The people of the Continent evidently did not see that this support of liberty arose not from any love of that which they supported, but of hatred of that against which their rancour was directed; and the kings themselves; in the ardent prosecution of their old dislike of the liberal government of this country, lost sight of the fact that they themselves were sowing the seeds of something more liberal still. The result soon came out, however, in the actual revolution in France, and the disposition to a more liberal system of government in all the nations of Europe. The weakness and vacillation of the French government, now bowing to liberty and now cleaving to the old leaven of despotism, made that revolution general and violent which a more firm and wise administration might have rendered a happy and bloodless reform; and the events which followed involved

all the world in the strife, and, ultimately, made it not a contest between kings and people, as it had been at the commencement, but a mere scramble as to whether the old and heavy despotisms should still rot away their years and their revenues in intrigues, plots, debaucheries, and squabbles with each other, or should all tumble down in the dust before one gigantic idol of military despotism, which, having by accident armed itself with the awakened energies of the people, threatened to cut their sceptres asunder with a sabre red in the blood of their minions.

The despots were enabled, by the gold and the arms of this country, to protract the struggle till the people of France, and of the other countries to whom the earlier years of the revolution had given freedom, found that, though theirs was still the labour and the waste of life, the advantage was no longer to them; but that every new victory called for a fresh levy of money, and a fresh conscription of men; and that no eye could see the end of that vista of ambition which had been opened. This discovery withdrew the support of their hearts; and, when that was once gone, the support of the hand became feeble, and was soon overpowered. The despots, however, did not see, or rather did not choose to see, this; and so, instead of leaguuing themselves for the prevention of another military despotism, they wreaked the whole of their vengeance on their people. They had not in themselves the capacity of discovering, and it was unquestionably not the interest of their ministers to tell them, that there had been for a long time, in the Russian government, symptoms of grasping at an universal sway, which would be far more barbarous and abominable than that of any other nation on the face of the earth; and so looking for their danger, as weak and ignorant persons generally look, in any quarter rather than that where it really is, they turned their fears and precautions wholly against those people by whose labour they were supported. In order to prevent the recurrence of that which, as they imagined, had been the cause of their dangers, they formed that holy league, which is not only to prevent any person of more talent and energy than themselves, from aspiring to a throne; but which, by making all power throughout continental Europe emanate from, and continue with, themselves

themselves and their dynasties, shall keep them safe. Such are the grounds of their policy: sandy and shifting, it must be admitted; but still they are the grounds.

The crusade against Spain is a part of that system, and it is the first in which it has been tried upon a large and powerful state. It is therefore interesting in itself; and it is doubly interesting to the people, and indeed to the government, of this country; because, out of the representative form of our government originally sprung all that which has given them so much alarm. It is, taking it generally, the first, or at most the second, instance of interference with a free sovereign and independent state, when that state had not, according to the established law of nations, or the judgment of common sense, done any wrong; but when, on the other hand, it had done precisely that which was right; when it was not offering the slightest injury, or giving the least rational cause of complaint, to any nation or government in the world; and when it had not been guilty of the slightest violence or outrage at home.

Political questions are best judged of by analogies drawn from ordinary life. Now, suppose one man were first to bribe the servants of another to murder him; and then, when he found that not to succeed, to enter his house with an armed force, for the purpose of dragging him forth to the gallows over the mangled and bleeding bodies of his children, who had fallen in his defence; and this merely because the man had retrenched the useless part of his expenditure, for the express purpose of getting those children better educated and provided for. Suppose this, is there a man in England whose blood would not curdle with disgust at the folly, and boil with indignation at the injustice, of so monstrous an interference? But the interference of France with Spain is just as foolish, as unjust, and as monstrous, as that which is here supposed. Ought there, then, to be a nation in Europe which should not ring the word "beware" in the ears of the inhuman dotard; and, if he would not listen to the tongue, thunder it to him from the cannon's mouth?

But how stands the case? Why, all the powers of Continental Europe,—that is all the governments,—with the exception of Portugal, who having sinned after the same fashion as Spain,

must, after the same fashion, succeed or suffer; of Turkey, who has enough to do at home, and whose idols, besides, are not of the same family with the *borghs* of the Muscovite; and of those tolerated cities and patches of land, which the great despots wear like buttons and frogs upon their imperial and royal mantles; with the exception of these,—and it is, in fact, no exception at all,—all the powers of Continental Europe are backing the invader, and hallooing him on. Meanwhile we, among whom is to be found the parent stem of that representative form of government, against which the Gaul, and the Hun, and the Kalmuc, are whetting their knives and mustering their hordes, have contented ourselves with a negociation by His Grace of Wellington. Woe to our diplomacy! It has been the grave of our power ever since it turned back the steel of Marlborough on the height of Ardenne. The shores of America and the rock of Lisbon bear witness, that, be it with freemen or with slaves, we are ever foiled in negociation. The spirit of Washington would weep, and the little demon of Cintra would grin with delight, when they saw our hero on the way to Verona; the former, at the death-blow aimed at his parent, and the latter at the birth of a brother. If we had been to negociate for freedom, the time was when the field of Waterloo was yet reeking with blood, and when he who had made the despots tremble and crouch was in our hands; and the Duke of Wellington ought not to have been our negociator. Whatever may be that nobleman's talents in war, (and there the fact can never be known, as there is no means of separating him from the army under his command,) his diplomatic talents are very limited. His "Memorandum for Lord Fitzroy Somerset," laid on the table of the House of Parliament on the 14th of April, shows how crude and limited is his knowledge of principles; and the fact of his being unable to express himself even tolerably upon the most common-place subjects, is evidence against his practical talent. There is another element which we would fain add; and that is, the probability that our negociator was too honest for those with whom he had to deal: for we would not wish even to hint, that he, any more than his predecessors at former congresses, was too familiar with the continental system, or too fond of it.

It will be borne in mind, that it was not long after visiting this country, and being astonished at the comforts in which its inhabitants lived, that the Holy Alliance was formed. It is said, that when the bears of the Arctic seas have once tasted human flesh, there is no bringing them back to their first love of *kreng* and seal-blubber; and in like manner it may be, that, after the bears of the Arctic land once tasted the roast beef of old England, they may have abated a little their love of *koumiss* and sturgeon. But, whatever may be the theory upon the subject, the fact is certain, that no sooner had we, by our blood and our treasure, given stability to the rocking thrones of these august personages, than they seem to have knocked their royal and imperial heads together for the express purpose of preventing any government like ours from being established on the Continent. The result of the French revolution had sickened the nations of more fanciful forms; and the riches and moral power of our people had made the people of other nations anxious for some such government as ours; and, while the ferment remained, some promises had to be made. No sooner, however, had the tingling of the imperial carcasses which had been produced by Napoleon subsided, than the shackles were muffled up by holy priests, and slipt upon the nations under the specious pretext of upholding the altars of the Lord against infidelity. Almost contemporaneously, an effort was made to destroy, or at least to paralyse, the intelligence of the Continent. The gratifications of despotism and tyranny are all of the animal kind, and therefore no science is required for them: The banquets of the tiger and the hyena are always made in the dark or the desert; and therefore there was a general discouragement of the circulation of intelligence.

To those who have not accustomed themselves to the study of governments, all this duplicity and love of darkness may appear to be without meaning. Such, however, is not the case; for, though it is a desperate course, it is the only course by which despotism can at the present day hope to continue its powers. The American war, which without doubt gave the original impulse that brought about the French revolution, and all its consequences, was one in which the principles of British liberty were brought more closely home to the continental

nations than in any anterior; and the war of the revolution itself, as well as the other wars which grew out of it, gave strength and clearness to this knowledge. The form of freedom which it presents is more durable than showy; and hence there is little doubt that, if it were once enjoyed by two or three considerable states on the Continent, it would soon extend to all the rest. In consequence of this, it follows necessarily, that the despots should try to lop off every branch which extends to the Continent. But, while they are so ready to lop off the branches, is it in the nature of things that they can ever tolerate the tree? Certainly not. While Britain stands the model after which liberal governments may be copied, there is not a despot who feels himself safe; and therefore there is not the least doubt that that unholy combination, which crushed the liberty of Naples in the embryo bud, and which is now attempting to crush that of Spain in the earliest blossom, would, after the liberties of the Continent were wholly extinct, come, without being very chary as to a pretext, to extinguish that of Britain also. The time and the circumstances of their league show that this is no visionary hypothesis; and every movement which they have since made is a step toward the final demonstration. It is this which makes the French crusade against Spain so much a British question; and, though there does not at present appear to be any reasonable pretext for our actually going to war with the despots, yet this ought to have made us a little more firm, and a little more dexterous, than, from the information laid before Parliament, we appear to have been. From Lord Liverpool's answers to the questions of Earl Grey, it does appear that we knew before-hand that the cabal at Verona was to discuss the internal affairs of Spain, only we did not think that the discussion of these affairs was to be so "*prominent*." But, if we had even a surmise that any thing of this kind was to be discussed, we should have taken care to know to what extent, ere we attended the cabal; and, having been so informed, and so attending, our opposition should have been as "*prominent*" as the zeal of the others to interfere. For want of this prominence of opposition, the whole of our power,—which, considering what we have done for their imperial and royal majesties, ought to have

have been that of a dictator,—dwindled down to the office of a humble friend, trying to wheedle Spain out of half her liberties, lest France should take the other half; and *paltering* to France, who, backed by Russia, cared not one straw for our interference. Thus have we sown: but there is consolation to the people, if not to their rulers, in reflecting that the *season* by which the bad harvest may be averted rests not upon the diplomatic powers of the Duke of Wellington.

The avowed policy of the *Liberales* of Spain has hitherto been to allow the French to advance, till they shall be consumed by famine, disease, and the Guerillas,—three powerful foes, in whose hands the latest reports say “the work goes bravely on.”

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WELL knowing your readiness to afford information on any subject that may tend to the promotion of science, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with this, to request that either you or some of your scientific correspondents would favour me with a statement of the most effectual and easiest method of performing Leslie's beautiful experiment,—freezing on the air-pump. I have tried the experiment at least an hundred times, and all under the same circumstances, on a pump in excellent condition; but I never yet found the results agree. Sometimes the congelation has taken place in fifteen minutes after the receiver was exhausted; sometimes in twenty minutes. At other times it has required an hour, and, in some cases, even two; while in others the water has totally evaporated without any appearance of congelation. The apparatus I make use of is made after Leslie's; and my pump, which is made by Hurter and Haas, admits of a surface of acid of ten inches diameter: the receiver which I use is very low. These things being so, and using highly concentrated acid, if the accounts that are often published of this experiment be correct, surely I ought to expect that two table-spoonsful of water should congeal much sooner than I have ever yet found to be the case. But my principal motive for making this public enquiry is to ascertain, if possible, whether there be not a much more expeditious method of

producing ice *in vacuo* than this. I have been repeatedly informed, by those who have witnessed it, that Mr. Nichol, successor to Dr. Moyes, produces in a few minutes, be the temperature of the room what it may, solid pieces of ice about the size of a common tea-cup. Now, if this be the case, there must be some other ingredient made use of besides the sulphuric acid, if indeed that be used at all.

I have tried the other method, but without success, mentioned in Mackenzie's One Thousand Experiments, and said to have been practised by M. T. Grothus: the ether was quickly evaporated, but the water remained in a perfectly fluid state. Dried Trapp rock and oatmeal I have often tried, but never could produce congelation with either of them. I observe a very great difference between the directions given for the performance of this experiment by different writers; with regard to the nature of the vessel into which the water to be frozen is to be put. Some direct that it should be glass, and others say porous earthenware. If the latter is to be preferred, the particular kind ought to be specified, and perhaps the most convenient form also pointed out. The whole process, I doubt not, sir, is familiar enough to yourself, and also to many of your able correspondents; any of whom will, I dare say, feel a pleasure in communicating it.

I should not have intruded on you with this, could I have obtained the desired information from any of the popular works on chemistry and natural philosophy that have lately appeared. Perhaps, after all, the desideratum may be as simple as that which has so long been sought after by the electrician, viz. to make his machine work equally well in the lecture-room when crowded, as in the parlour, where there is not a breath save his own. This difficulty is now obviated; and it was but the other night that I worked for two hours a ten-inch cylinder, in a rainy night, and in a room, through the walls of which the damp had visibly penetrated, which was nearly filled with people, and was in every respect unfavourable for my experiments: yet, at the conclusion of the whole, my conductor emitted, from a ball fixed in it, fine strong zig-zag sparks, to the distance of eight inches. J. M.

Market Harborough.

TABULAR

TABULAR ESTIMATE OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAMES.	INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY.				EXTERNAL APPEARANCE.				EFFECT.			Pre-dominating Character.
	Resources.	Judgment.	Logic.	Self-possession.	Voice.	Language.	Style.	Manner.	Expression.	Power.	Impression.	
Sir J. NEWPORT.	<i>Inherent, moderate; acquired, topical.</i>	Pretty fair.	Pretty clear.	Great.	Small, but clear.	Simple & careless.	Plain.	Restless.	Honest and sincere.	Considerable.	Considerable, both in the House & without.	Arguing.
Mr. GOULBORN.	<i>Inherent, very moderate; acquired, detailed.</i>	Moderate.	Loose.	Considerable.	Brassy.	Affected.	Tedious.	Formal.	Heavy.	Small.	Small.	Narration.
Mr. DENMAN.	<i>Inherent, moderate; acquired, flimsy.</i>	Moderate.	Connected, but tedious.	Very considerable.	Hollow.	Rhetorical.	Verbose.	Grave.	Sepulchral.	Not very great.	Improving.	Declamation.
Lord PALMERSTON.	<i>Inherent, very moderate; acquired, official.</i>	Dubious.	Very loose.	Considerable.	Clear, but slender.	Trivial.	Conversational.	Affected.	Conceited.	Very moderate.	Not great.	Asserting.
Lord J. RUSSELL.	<i>Inherent, average; acquired, considerable, and elegant.</i>	Considerable.	Average.	Very considerable.	Feeble.	Fastidiously elegant.	Tasteful, but feeble.	Rather conceited.	Mild.	Mode-rate.	Considerable, both in the House and without.	Argumentative Narration.
The LORD ADVOCATE.	<i>Inherent, feeble; acquired, local and limited.</i>	Dubious.	Vague.	Considerable.	Horny.	Trivial.	Disjointed.	Clumsy.	Dull.	Small.	Not great.	Official assertion.
Lord ALTHORPE.	<i>Inherent, considerable; acquired, the same.</i>	Considerable.	Rather loose.	Mode-rate.	Hard.	Common	Disjointed.	Diffident	Sincere.	Mode-rate.	Considerable.	Asserting.
Mr. WETHERELL.	<i>Inherent, limited; acquired, considerable.</i>	Moderate.	Scholastic.	Great.	Harsh.	Technical.	Formal.	Stiff.	Equivocal.	Mode-rate.	Moderate.	Special pleading.
Sir H. PARNELL.	<i>Inherent, moderate; acquired, average.</i>	Considerable.	Imperfect.	Considerable.	Clear, but feeble & unimflectible.	Heavy.	Prolix.	Very mild	Gentle and sincere.	Mode-rate.	Considerable.	Narration.

Lord NUGENT.	Both <i>inherent</i> and <i>acquired</i> , limited.	Moderate.	Very loose.	Conside- rable.	Clear, but orga- nically defective	Affected.	Tedious.	Pompous	Indetermi- nate.	Very mo- derate.	Moderate.	Common- place.
Mr. BRIGHT.	Limited.	Moderate.	Loose.	Conside- rable.	Clear.	Homely.	Plain.	Blunt.	Decided.	Mode- rate.	Moderate.	Asserting.
Mr. F. BUXTON.	<i>Inherent</i> , great; <i>ac- quired</i> , also great.	Very great.	Clear.	Perfect.	Soft and musical.	Felicit- ous.	Elegant, oc- casionally antithetical	Easy.	Preposses- sing.	Very great.	Very great, both in the House and with- out.	Declama- tory reasoning.
Mr. W. COUR- TENAY.	<i>Inherent</i> , consider- able; <i>acquired</i> , con- siderable.	Consider- able.	Rather loose.	Conside- rable.	Tuneless.	Plain.	Simple.	Familiar.	Sincere.	Conside- rable.	Moderate.	Narration.
Lord A. HAMILTON	Moderate.	Doubtful.	Imperfect.	Great.	Loud, but tuneless.	Plain.	Rather tedious.	Mild.	Honest.	Mode- rate.	Moderate.	Asserting.
Mr. MARYATT	Limited.	Dubious.	Loose.	Very great.	Clear and strong.	Common	Fluent, but colloquial.	Confident.	Dubious.	Conside- rable.	Moderate.	Asserting.
Mr. BARING.	Both <i>inherent</i> and <i>ac- quired</i> , considerable.	Consider- able.	Clear.	Com- plete.	Hard, and bounding	Appro- priate.	Simple.	Arrogant	Firm.	Conside- rable.	Considerable.	Argument.
Mr. CURWEN.	Limited.	Question- able.	Loose.	Perfect.	Loud.	Common	Loose, and disjointed.	Confident.	Dubious.	Mode- rate.	Moderate, both in the House and with- out.	Details.
Dr. LUSH- INGTON.	<i>Inherent</i> , moderate; <i>acquired</i> , topical.	Moderate.	Tedious.	Very conside- rable.	Harsh.	Techni- cal.	Tedious.	Heavy.	Doubtful.	Mode- rate.	Moderate.	Special pleading.
Lord MILTON.	Moderate.	Not very consider- able.	Rather loose.	Conside- rable.	Hard.	Collo- quial.	Loose.	Stiff.	Formal.	Conside- rable.	Very considerable.	Narration.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*PHENOMENA OF ATOMIC MOTION and
of GASES.

1. **H** EAT is the motion of atoms, and the words "motion of atoms" are its synonyme and equivalent; and Heat and its varieties are, like all other phenomena, produced by quantity multiplied by velocity, or by matter into motion.

2. Heat is either rendered apparent by the nervous perception of feeling or is visible in that radiation of atoms, which decomposes the body from which the radiation proceeds.

3. The radiations do not take place into empty space, but into space already full of atoms in the state of gas; consequently, the radiating atoms are obstructed, and deflected into circles of rotation.

4. These circles are larger or smaller as the imparted motion or heat is greater or less; and hence atoms radiated form gas more or less expansive. Gas, consequently, is atoms filling space by their momenta.

5. As space is a vacuum, except so far as it is filled with gas, or atoms in motion, so these will in such vacuum continue to move for ever, except so far as they lose their motion by collision with fixed bodies, or with atoms in less intense motions; and hence arise permanent gases, and gases more or less permanent, as their original excitement was greater or less.

6. Whatever stops them or fixes them receives their momenta or heat; as when gas is condensed it loses part of its motion, and the body receiving the motion becomes hot.

7. In the act of respiration, animals fix gas, become warm, and receive the energy of the atoms of gas into their system; and animal heat and energy is derived simply from fixing atoms of gas, and from receiving the momenta of its atoms.

8. Aqueous gas, when suddenly reconverted into water, in parting with its momentum, heats the proximate body to which the motion is imparted; but, when such an excitement is given to the atoms as that they cannot be reflexed, then, as they do not impart their motion, they indicate no heat, but create even a sense of coldness, by causing an evaporation from the skin immersed in a space occupied by them.*

* This fact has been known these thirty years, and was an object of speculation to

9. So also atmospheric air, and other gases usually considered permanent, exhibit no heat; but, so far as they cause an evaporation or a parting with motion, create a sense of coldness. Whenever the air is warm, it is because vapours easily reflexed are mixed with it. Fixation and heat are simultaneous. Evaporation or gassification and coldness are also simultaneous.

10. When no foreign atoms are mixed with the atmosphere, or when there is no evaporation or materials to reflex and part with motion, then the atmosphere is at once clear and cold; as in the winter of cold climates; but when there are foreign atoms to reflex, as in summer or in a close room, then the air is at once misty and warm.

11. Flame is visible gas; or gas whose atoms are so small, and radiated with such velocity, as to permeate the humours of the eye, and other transparent bodies, producing, by reiterated fixation, the sense of heat. It appears to result from the fixation of energetic atoms called oxygenous, and the transfer of their momenta to atoms smaller or rarer, called hydrogenous.

12. Hydrogen must exist in a body capable of combustion, and hydrogen gas be generated; while oxygen must exist in the adjoining atmosphere, and be fixed, before flame is produced. It is the result of the action of the latter transferred to the former.

13. This new theory of gassification illustrates every variety of phenomena by simple mechanical action, without any gratuitous principle whatever; and it particularly explains the mode by which the excited atoms of a cubic inch of matter fills ten thousand times their space with their power or momenta, without any principle either of repulsion or caloric.

COMMON SENSE.

the writer full twenty years ago, when he was misled by the arrogant assumptions of the *superstitious philosophy* about the fanciful principle of caloric. But the philosophy of gratuitous powers begins now to be heard only in the monkish cloisters of universities; or within the walls of superannuated societies, which have been deteriorated by self-election through eight or ten generations. We want reformed universities and renovated societies; and then the entire machinery of the dark ages will pass away, and, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind."

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELUCIDATIONS of PORTIONS of ENGLISH HISTORY, improperly REPRESENTED in our GENERAL HISTORIES.

History of the Invasion of England by the Normans in the Eleventh Century, and the Consequences of that Invasion down to the Thirteenth.

(Continued from page 205.)

1069.—**I**N the northern part of the county of Cambridge there is a great extent of low marshy land, intersected by rivers: all the streams from the centre of England, which do not fall into the valley of the Thames, or that of the Trent, find their way into these swamps; in winter they overflow their banks, cover a large portion of the country, and are loaded with vapours and fogs. One part of this damp and miry region was, and is still, called the isle of Ely, another the isle of Thorney, and a third the isle of Croyland.* The marshes, beginning a few miles from Cambridge, extended on the north-east to the mouths of the Ouse and Glen, over part of the three counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Lincoln. In these tracts, inaccessible to the cavalry and heavy-armed foot which composed the strength of the Normans, bands of Saxons assembled, organized themselves, and formed a camp of refuge.† Many chiefs, deprived of their inheritances, successively repaired thither with their adherents;‡ some going by land, others in boats up the mouths of the rivers. The foreigners dared not set foot upon the treacherous soil on which they were encamped, so that they had time to send messages to various places both in and out of the country, conveying intelligence to the friends of old England. When they had become sufficiently strong, they commenced a partisan-warfare by land and sea, or, as the Normans called it, piracy and robbery.§

Every day, however, brought to the camp of these robbers and pirates in a good cause, some Saxon of high rank, layman or priest, with the remnant of

his fortune, or the contribution of his church. Among many others, came Egelric bishop of Lindisfarn, and Sithric, the head of a rich convent in Devonshire. The conquerors, and the friends of the conquerors, accused them of outraging religion, and dishonouring the Holy Church, by attaching themselves to an infamous calling;* but the cry raised through interested scruples had no power to terrify them. The sight of the insurgent prelates was an encouragement to many; and their ascendancy over the minds of men, in good and in evil, was favourable to the cause of the vanquished. The ecclesiastics, who until then had shown but little ardour in this cause, united themselves with it more frankly: many of them, it is true, had devoted themselves to it from the first; but the great mass had bowed under the yoke. They had suffered less from the conquest than the rest of the nation: their lands had not all been seized, their houses had not everywhere been violated. In the great halls of the monasteries, where the Norman spies had not yet penetrated, the Saxons, assembled as for acts of religion, conversed and conspired with freedom. There they deposited the gold which they had saved from the perquisitions of the conquerors, leaving it in reserve for the exigencies of the common cause, and the maintenance of the children of such as fell in battle. Sometimes the old chief of a convent would break up the plates of gold, and remove the jewels, with which ancient kings had decorated the altars and shrines, conscious that he did not the less fulfil their latest wishes, in disposing of their gifts for that country which they had loved during their lives. Brave and faithful messengers were employed to convey the products of these common contributions through the Norman posts to the camp of the refugees; but these patriotic transactions could not long remain secret.

In the month of April, 1069, (O. S.) King William, by the advice of William the son of Osbert, his favourite, ordered perquisitions to be made in all the convents of England.† The money which the rich English‡ had

* Piraticam adorsus. (Will. Malms. 277.)

† Monasteria totius Angliæ prescrutori fecit. (Matt. West. 226.)

‡ Ditiores Angli. (Hist. Eliensis, 516.)

3 E deposited

* *Crutandia*—cruda et cænosâ terra. (Ord. Vit. 54.)

† *Castra refugii facientes.* (Anglia Sacra, i. 256.)

‡ *Cum aliis magnotibus exhæredatis.* (Ingulf. 702.)

§ *Pirata maris et latrones regionis.* (Monast. Aug. i. 981.)

deposited in them was seized by his order, as were most of the precious vessels and shrines;* the scrolls on which were inscribed the false promises made by the Norman to the vanquished were at the same time taken away from the churches, where they had been placed for security.† This great spoliation took place in the Lent which terminated the year 1069; and in Easter-week (1070) there arrived in England, pursuant to William's request,‡ three legates from the Apostolic See, viz. Ermenfeni bishop of Sienna, and the Cardinals John and Peter. The Norman founded his great designs on the presence of these envoys from his ally the Pope; and kept them about him for a whole year, honouring them (says an old historian,) as if they had been angels from God.§ In the midst of the famine, which in many places was destroying the Saxons by thousands,|| brilliant festivals were celebrated in the fortified palace of Winchester; there the Roman priests, placing the crown afresh on the head of the foreign king,¶ effaced the vain malediction which Elred archbishop of York had pronounced against him.

After the festivals, a great assembly of the Normans, laymen or priests, enriched by the lands of the English, was held at Winchester. At this assembly the Saxons were summoned to appear, in the name (of the authority) of the Roman Church, by circulars, the style of which might forewarn them of the result of this great council (as it was called) to themselves. "Although the Church of Rome," said the envoys, "has a right to watch over the conduct of all Christians, it more especially belongs to her to enquire into your morals and way of life,**—you whom she formerly instructed in the faith of Christ, and to repair in you the decay of that faith which you hold from her. In order to exercise over your persons this salutary inspection, we, ministers of Blessed Peter the

Apostle,* and authorised representatives of our lord, Pope Alexander, have resolved to hold a council with you, that we may inform ourselves of the bad things which have sprung up in the vineyard of the Lord, and may plant in it things profitable both for the body and for the soul."†

The true sense of these mystical words was, that the Conqueror, in accordance with the Pope, wished to strip the whole body of the higher clergy of English origin;‡ and the mission of the legates from Rome was to give the colour of religion to a measure purely political. The prelate whom they first struck was Stigand archbishop of Canterbury, who had dared to appear in arms against the foreigner, and had refused to anoint him king. These were his real crimes; but the sentence which degraded him was grounded on other causes,—on *more honest* prettexts, to use the language of the old historians.§ Three ecclesiastical grievances were found against him, which rendered his ordination null and void.|| He was turned out of the episcopacy,—first, for having taken the archbishopric during the life of the Norman archbishop Robert, whom the Saxons had driven away; secondly, for having said mass in the pontifical habit or *pallium*, worn by the said Robert, and left by him at Canterbury; lastly, for having received his own *pallium* from the hands of Benedict X. who had been degraded, and afterwards excommunicated, by a victorious competitor. As soon as the friend of King Harold and of his country was, according to the language of the time, *struck by the canonical axe*, his lands were seized and divided between the Norman king, the Norman queen, and the Bishop of Bayeux. The same blow was aimed at those English bishops who could not be reproached with any violation of the canons.¶ Alexander prelate of Lincoln, Egelmær prelate of

* Calicibus et feretris uso pepereit. (Anglia Sacra, i. 257.)

† Cum chartis in quarum libertatibus Angli confidebant. (M. West. 226.)

‡ Literis regiis accessiti. (Watt. Hemingsf. 458.)

§ Tanquam angelos Dei. (Ord. Vit. 516.)

|| Erat magna fames. (Edw. Lye.)

¶ Ei coronam imposuerunt. (Ord. Vit. 516.)

** Conversationis vestræ mores convenit inquirere. (Wilkins, Con. 323.)

* Nos qualesumque B. Petri Apostoli ministros. (Wilkins, Con. 323.)

† Animarum et corporum utilitati profectura plantemus. (Ib.)

‡ Dignitatibus suis privarentur. (Ib. 322.)

§ Honestam de illo voluit habere ultionem. (Watt. Hemingsford, 458.)

|| Degradatus tribus de causis. (Flor. Wigor. 636.)

¶ Securi canonicæ animadversionis. (Doomsday Book, i. 189, 152, 248.)

East Anglia, Egelric prelate of Sussex,* several other bishops, and the abbots of the principal monasteries, were degraded all at once.† When the sentence of degradation was pronounced against them, they were compelled to swear on the Gospel that they considered themselves as deprived of their dignities lawfully, and for ever; and that, whoever their successors might be, they would not protest against them.‡ They were then conducted by an armed guard into some fortress or monastery, which became their prison.§ Those who had formerly been monks were forcibly taken back to their old cloisters; and it was officially published, that, disgusted with the world, it had pleased them to go and re-visit the friends of their youth. Thus it was that foreign power mingled derision with violence. The members of the Saxon clergy dared not to struggle against their fate. Stigand fled into Scotland; Egelsig, an Augustine abbot, embarked for Denmark, and was demanded as a *fugitif du roi*, by a rescript from the Conqueror.|| Only one bishop, Egelwin of Durham,¶ when on the point of departing into exile, solemnly cursed the oppressors of his country; and declared them separated for ever from the communion of Christians, according to the grave and gloomy formula in which that separation was pronounced. But the sound of these words fell in vain on the ear of the Norman: William had priests to give the lie to priests, as he had swords to ward off swords.

There was then in Normandy a monk of Lombard origin, called Lanfranc, famed for his great knowledge. This man had at first been violently suspected by the Roman Church of heresy; but had afterwards made signal protestations of orthodoxy and of fidelity to the apostolical power. The Pope, in order to assure his return to the bosom of the church, and bind him

by the ties of gratitude, was desirous of raising him to a high ecclesiastical dignity.* Alexander's legates proposed him in the place of Stigand, as archbishop of Canterbury;† and the conquerors, amongst whom he had the reputation of a very able man, made no objection whatever to this choice, as they hoped much from Lanfranc for the prosperity of their conquest. Queen Matilda and the great men of Normandy eagerly hastened his departure,‡ and he was received with joy by the Normans in England, who hypocritically welcomed him as an instructor, sent by God himself to reform (said they,) the bad morals of the English people.§ Lanfranc was appointed Archbishop by the election of the foreign king and barons. When he made his entry into the metropolis which they had given him, he could not help feeling sorrowful on beholding the condition to which they had reduced it.|| The church of Christ at Canterbury had been plundered and set fire to,¶ and the new archbishop found his altar almost buried in the ruins.

At Whitsuntide a second council was held at Windsor, when one of the king's chaplains, named Thomas, was appointed Archbishop of York, in the room of Elred deceased. Thomas, like Lanfranc, found his church destroyed, with all its ornaments, charters, titles, and privileges:** the territory of his diocese laid waste by fire and sword, and the very Normans who occupied it shuddering at the sight of their own ravages, and hesitating to settle on the lands which they had taken.†† Thomas took possession of the domains of the church of York; but, either through disgust or through mutual terror, neither Norman nor Saxon would farm them.‡‡

* Lanfranci Opera, 299.

† Ibid.

‡ Ord. Vitalis.

§ Ad emendationem morum. (Ibid.)

|| Mente contristatus est. (Eadmer, 7.)

¶ Incendio atque ruinis pœne nihili factam. (Ib.)

** Incensa quoque metropolis Ecclesia, et ornamenta illius, et castæ, et privilegia combusta. (Stubbs, 1708.)

†† Ipsis Normansis in tantum animus deficeret, ut. (Ib.)

‡‡ Neminem qui eos, formidine indigenæ gentis et honore vastæ solitudinis, suscipere auderet, invenerit. (Ib.)

* Suthsaxonum pontifex. (Fl. Wigor. 656.)

† Sine culpâ. (Ib.)

‡ Successori calumniam illoturum. (Opera Lanfranci, 300.)

§ In custodia.—In captione apud castellam. (Anglia Sacra, 108.)

|| In rescripto fugitivum appellat. (Scriptores rerum Danicarum, lii. 256.)

¶ Solus inter omnes, Egelwinus Dunelmensis. (Matt. Paris, 5.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN "Moore's Almanack Improved," for the present year, is an account of the nourishment contained in various kinds of food; the writer of the statement observes, "and what is very remarkable, as being in opposition to the hitherto acknowledged theory, a hundred pounds of potatoes yield only twenty-five pounds of substance valuable as nutrition." Now I consider this an error of importance, as likely to prejudice some persons against a most useful vegetable, and therefore beg to observe, that there is no acknowledged theory whatever against which the above fact militates. Ever since the elaborate analysis of Dr. Pearson, which appeared in (I think) the third volume of the "Repertory of Arts," it has been well known that potatoes contain, according to their kind, from twenty-five to thirty-two per cent. of solid matter, the remaining portion being merely water; and the accuracy of this analysis has been verified by the subsequent one of Einhof: how absurd, in the face of this fact, to talk of an "acknowledged theory;" who ever acknowledged any theory but the simple fact, that potatoes contain twenty-five per cent. of solid matter? Potatoes, indeed, have not derived their value from containing much nourishment in a small bulk, but from producing a greater quantity of nourishment per acre than any other crop cultivated as food for man; and of this fact the editor of Moore's Almanack may readily satisfy himself, by comparing an average crop of potatoes with one of wheat: the potatoes exceed the wheat in the proportion at least of four to one; in this consists their value.

I beg also to make one remark on a letter, which appeared in your Magazine for March last, on this subject; and, by the way, if the writer of it is the same Mr. Luckcock who, two or three years ago, stated that an acre of rhubarb was worth I forget how many thousand pounds, I think he need not in future go out of his road to ridicule "the hypotheses and calculations of exuberant imaginations."

The remark I have to offer is on Mr. Luckcock's most extraordinary mode of reasoning, which, that I may not misrepresent, I shall quote his own words:—"Suppose a cow to consume

(I speak by conjecture,) twenty-four pounds per day of green or succulent vegetables; this quantity would be said to contain but two pounds of solid nutritious substance, or about one-twelfth part of the whole: but does not this evince a most egregious fallacy?" Certainly not: but if Mr. Luckcock chooses to make a very absurd conjecture; and then reason upon it as though it were a fact, he must expect to arrive at very absurd conclusions. Pray what right has Mr. Luckcock to conjecture, that a cow consumes only twenty-four pounds of succulent vegetables per day? To write on subjects of which we are ignorant is at all times ridiculous; but it is particularly so when the means of knowledge are so completely within our reach. Now the most common works on agriculture inform us, that a cow of medium size requires daily twenty-five pounds of hay or dry food, the equivalents for which in succulent vegetables are 100 lbs. of green clover, 180 lbs. of cabbage or turnips, or one bushel of potatoes. Now 25 lbs. of dry food per day amounts to 9,125 lbs. per year; in return for which, the cow, after sustaining herself, produces about 400 lbs. of cheese, and about 100 lbs. of whey-butter, which is all, or nearly so, the solid matter furnished by a cow in one year. Now what is there so very wonderful in all this? I confess that my eyes are not so acute as Mr. Luckcock's; for I can discern nothing like "egregious fallacy."

It appears to me that Messrs. Percy and Vauquelin have confounded the nutritious with the solid matter, contained in the articles upon which their experiments were tried; as, in seven articles out of the nine of which their list consists, the amount of nourishment corresponds precisely with the solid matter furnished by the substances, after they have been dried at the greatest heat, not sufficient to decompose them. Now solid matter is not all nutritious; for, if it were, it would of course all be converted into nutriment, and none of it excreted. This we know is not the case, and yet the portion excreted is composed of the same elementary matter as that which is assimilated. What, then, is the law of combination?

I am well aware that, in the whole range of science, there are no enquiries so obscure in their investigation, and

and so unsatisfactory in their results, as those connected with animal physiology: it is almost impossible, in any instance, to devise an *experimentum crucis*. I have myself in time past paid some attention to the subject; but I must confess that I was unphilosophical enough to retire from it hopeless,—to quit it in despair. I am an example of the truth of Lord Bacon's remark, that "*longe maximum progressibus scientiarum obstaculum apprehenditur in desperatione hominum, et suppositione impossibilis.*" Should, however, any of your readers, possessed of greater hardihood than myself, be now pursuing these enquiries, I beg to offer to them, with diffidence, the following suggestions:—

1st. The solid parts of healthy blood are chemical compounds, consisting of definite proportions of the elementary atoms of which they are composed.

2d. All solid matter is not converted into nutriment; for the elementary particles of which it is composed are selected and combined in that proportion only which forms blood.

3d. Those substances are therefore the most nutritious whose composition approaches nearest to that of blood; there being, of course, fewer particles which cannot be assimilated.

4th. Flesh is therefore more nourishing than any other kind of food. Berzelius, in his "Animal Chemistry," observes that there is scarcely any difference between the flesh and blood of bullocks, and of human beings. Animal food has only to be dissolved in the stomach, for the atoms are already combined in the proper proportion to form blood; but a small proportion, therefore, is ejected. That flesh is more nourishing than vegetable food, is confirmed by the fact, that carnivorous animals require a much less weight of solid food than herbivorous animals of the same weight.

I will just illustrate the above hypothesis by an example:—121,599 parts of starch consist of 52,883 carbon, 60,125 oxygen, 8,591 hydrogen. Now albumen, which is the principal constituent of blood, contains in 100 parts—52,883 carbon, 23,872 oxygen, 7,540 hydrogen, 15,705 azote. The 121 parts of starch, by conversion into albumen, will lose as under:—

	Carbon.	Oxygen.	Hydrogen.	Azote.
Starch . . .	52,883	60,125	8,591	
Albumen . .	52,883	23,872	7,540	15,705

Loss by conversion 36,253 1,051

Leaving the necessary quantity of azote to be produced from that portion of food which contains it.

It appears to me that the above theory is necessary: if it be correct, it leads to many very important conclusions; which, however, must be so obvious to the investigating mind, that I may well spare myself the task of detailing, and your readers the labour of perusing them. J. TIBMAS.

Coventry; April 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANOTHER miraculous cure, similar to the one related in your Magazine for 1817, as being performed at Holywell, has been recently wrought at Chelmsford on the person of Miss Barbara O'Connor; and Dr. Baderly, the physician of that place, has published a concise account of it. The patient (to be brief,) was cured of an incurable disease, in one moment, by the prayers of Prince Hohenlohe, conjoined with her own: of which the doctor's pamphlet, published in February last, by Whitaker, Ave Maria lane, contain the particulars. He therein ascribes the cure to faith, on the same principle as you have done in the cure of Winifred White at Holywell. This circumstance has induced me to send you the following paper, which I wrote sometime ago on miracles, for insertion in your Magazine.

March 17, 1823.

V. A.

Old and New Miracles.

In order to estimate the tone of argument in favour of any particular doctrine, we should examine, also, those which are adduced in opposition to it. Hume's argument against the probability of miracles should be confronted with the evidence in their favour, instead of being banished, as if they were too convincing to be tolerated. The Protestants, affecting to see some absurdity in the modern Catholic miracles, imagine that, by rejecting them, they purify, as it were, their belief in those of ancient days. Instead, however, of doing this, they really weaken the arguments for miracles altogether. For, in the first place, it must be allowed that, *ceteris paribus*, the probability of any recorded event being true, varies inversely as the distance of time and place in which it is said to have happened. Now if the modern miracles, attested as they are frequently by fifty or more respectable persons, and subjected to the scrutiny of seventy or eighty cardinals

nals of modern Rome, are yet rejected as false, this rejection must woefully lessen the probability of those recorded by fewer persons, 1800 or more years ago. Hume's argument applies with double force; for there will be not only the chances against the regular laws of the universe having been suspended; but, in case modern miracles are reckoned impossible, we shall have to calculate the chances, also, that the world, within only 2000 years, has undergone such a change, that what was common then was now impossible.

Independent, however, of all this, the recent Catholic miracles are recorded on better testimony; in some cases, numerous persons of intelligence and veracity have sworn to them.

Another argument against new miracles often used is, that if such things had happened they would have been spread abroad more among intelligent people, and carried conviction with them. This, again, is a dangerous argument to hold: for where is the collateral testimony for the miracles recorded by St. Matthew or St. John. One of them performed in the forum at Rome would have done more for Christianity than fifty at Bethlehem. If the bishops are apostolical, which no good Christian doubts, and if they hold their sees in lineal descent from the chair of St. Peter, why should they deliver to us false accounts of the Creator's miraculous attestation of the sanctity of the church, any more than the first twelve Apostles? When I was a boy, I remember I was shown the "Criterion" by the Protestant Bishop of Salisbury. The effect it had on me was, that I forthwith disbelieved miracles altogether, and continued to do so till better informed; and I came to this sceptical conclusion, because I saw modern miracles disproved at the same time that a false criterion appeared to be set up between them and old ones.

Another argument used against what are vulgarly called Popish miracles, is the apparent meanness of them: this, however, a learned Catholic writer shows to be no argument at all, by reminding us of the mean and nasty nature of those vermin whose obtrusive and unwelcome presence constituted one of the miraculous plagues of Pharaoh.

If we believe the miracles of the Old Testament, (and they are recorded on

an authority that Christians cannot deny,)—if we believe those also performed by Christ and the Christian Apostles,—we cannot doubt those of St. Cyprian, St. Bernard, and others, in the very early ages of the church. These being admitted, others yet more recent must be also allowed to be genuine, if their authority be equally good,—a prominent instance of which may be taken from the late miracle performed at Holywell in Wales, at the holy fountain of St. Winifred, which two medical men, several enlightened Protestants, and numerous Catholics, testified to; and which the object of the miracle herself (a poor girl, cured of curvature of the spine by immersion in the well, accompanied by fervent prayer to the Holy Virgin,) is ready to attest on oath, if required. An account of this miracle is recorded in a separate pamphlet, and also in the Gentleman's Magazine, the daily papers, and the Monthly Magazine for 1817,—the editor of which publication cannot himself deny its overwhelming weight of evidence, and even goes the length of explaining it as a sort of physical principle, ascribing it to the physical effects of faith on the nerves, as I have stated below.

Criterion of the Importance to be attached to Miraculous Cures.

By keeping constantly in view the rule laid down already, that the proofs of religious doctrines are entirely of a mystical and moral, and never of a physical, nature, we shall be enabled to bring their evidence into a smaller compass, and to establish a criterion whereby to judge of the importance of any particular miracle, vision, or any other imposing event, brought forward as a proof of Divine interposition. Their value as Divine agents must depend on their coincidence with events, or their precise relation to certain professed and important religious objects. A very similar argument to that applied to ghosts and visions may be applied to miraculous cures; of which the history of all countries furnishes such abundant examples. The instances of restoration to health of patients labouring under diseases incurable by medical skill, by means of an extreme exertion of faith, are too numerous and well-authenticated to admit of much doubt about their occurrence. They happen in all countries, and in consequence, apparently, of having faith in very dissimilar sorts

of agents. The cures by washing in holy wells, and touching holy reliques, as well as by inefficacious quack medicines, by *tactus regalis*, by metallic tractors, by charms, and by other modes of conjuration connected with fervent faith, seem referable to some common principle. The ingenious editor of the *Monthly Magazine* ascribes them all to the physical agency of faith;* and I think this notion (however fallacious it may turn out,) deserves examination; since the organology of the brain has clearly shown that our very sentiments depend on the action of particular parts of the brain, and may therefore (according to strict analogy,) influence particular parts of the body by sympathy.

Fear, or the activity of the organ of cautiousness, produces paleness of the face, a cold shivering, and frequently trembling and the erection of hairs. Hope, the activity of another organic part, produces the glow of countenance, the delighted eye, the lively action of the arteries, and other peculiar effects: both these have a known effect in diseases. Now faith is another sentiment dependent on the action of organs, as well as ambition, amativeness, and other passions and sentiments. Why, therefore, may not faith have its appropriate effect on the human body? All the sentiments and faculties of the human mind, if they do not actually consist in, are at least closely connected with, the active sense of material organs, and each sentiment seems to have its particular sympathetic influence on remote parts. To make an exception of faith, therefore, in cases of its influence on the body, is to destroy a consistent and beautiful analogy observable in the nature and effects of all the mental faculties, and to break the right rule of philosophizing, by assuming a superfluous cause of an effect already explained on a simple principle.

It may be objected to this solution of the mysterious effect of faith, that faith depends on the consentaneous activity of more than one organ; namely, of the organs of supernaturality and of hope. To this, however, it may be replied, that when a particular sentiment arises from the action of two distinct primitive faculties, its effects are nevertheless of a peculiar character. Cautiousness, and the love of

approbation, acting together, cause shame; and blushing is a peculiar remote consequence in the body, effected by sympathy. To apply all this to the argument, I may observe, that to the excessive activity of faith we may rationally ascribe many extraordinary and unexpected changes in the animal machine in a state of disease. Such cases as I have alluded to illustrate, to speak in more common language, the influence of the mind on the body by means of the brain and nervous system.

The physical explanation of the effects of faith, although to the philosopher it solves the mystery of another popular article of religious creed, yet it nevertheless leaves the Christian in full possession of his miracles; because, though the strong sentiment itself is that which effects the cures, yet the Deity may divert the sentiment, so that the faithful may trust in himself, in the Holy Virgin, and in the saints, whose prayers shall prevail for the afflicted applicant for mercy. There are certainly some awkward cases which obtrude themselves, of the effects of very ill-placed faith doing the same cures as religious faith; but we shift this difficulty on those who are our guides in matters of belief; and, in Divine confirmation of the principle laid down, we must remember that Jesus Christ said to the sick person touching the hem of his garment, "*Thy faith hath made thee whole*," and not, "*I have made thee whole in consideration of thy faith*."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not aware that any person has attempted to calculate the national consumption of pit-coal, or to call the attention of the public to it, as a subject of first-rate importance to the community at large. Though knowledge may generally be slow in its progress, it is seldom altogether stationary. There are few subjects that will admit of demonstration; so that, in the early stages of enquiry, it too frequently happens that conjecture and assumption are substituted for proof; and when these are promulgated by men of acknowledged information and ability, the prejudice is sometimes riveted in proportion to their reputation, and almost beyond the power of future investigation to correct. As in collecting materials for the foundation of

* *Monthly Mag.* vol. xliii. p. 293.

an edifice, should any imperfect ones be used, it is next to impossible to rectify the mischief which a little caution and delay might have avoided. Nevertheless, under prudent regulations, every step for the advancement of science is commendable; and where doubts are acknowledged, and information requested, the feeblest attempt is deserving of respect.

Mr. Mushett, a gentleman said to be largely concerned in the iron-trade, and of course in the way to obtain the best information on the subject, has lately laid the corner-stone of the enquiry, by publishing a statement of the quantity of coal supposed to be used in the manufacturing of iron throughout the kingdom. So that, till his assertion may be called in question or refuted, it stands as good authority; and this beginning has suggested the following attempt. It will necessarily be imperfect; but it contains no mystery, no disguise, nor any wish to delude: on the contrary, it invites scrutiny and correction; and should the public in any degree be benefited by the enquiry, it matters little who shares the merit.

Take the population of Great Britain at..... 16,000,000

Five persons to each house, number of houses 3,200,000

Throw off one-half of these for cottagers or others who may burn wood or peat, or whose use of coals is too scanty to bring into the scale..... 1,600,000

Allow an average for each house of one fire in constant use throughout the year, the consumption for each may be eight tons annually* 12,800,000

Carried forward..... 12,800,000

* By a return of coals imported into the port of London, and delivered in 1822, it appears that the total amount was 1,199,511 chaldrons. A chaldron may be taken at from 18 cwt. to a ton, so that, rating the inhabitants at 1,000,000, (five to a house making 200,000,) this would hardly come up to six tons for each house; but, not knowing the number of inhabitants within the district subject to the London duties, (and which is here probably over-rated,) and supposing that where the price is high in the same proportion would the consumption be less, it may be thought to confirm rather than invalidate the eight tons mentioned in the text.

Brought forward..... 12,800,000
Tons.
For manufactories, warehouses, shops, &c. for the 1,600,000 above excluded, and for the average of those dwelling-houses which may have two or more fires (say one-fourth) 3,200,000
Square Miles.
England and Wales 49,450
Scotland 28,000
77,450

Number of Steam-engines.
England..... 5,000
Scotland and Wales.... 2,000
7,000
And that each steam-engine consumes an average of half a ton of coals daily, six days in the week* 1,092,000
Suppose 200 steam-vessels for inland navigation, for coasting, and for extended voyages (1 ton per day) 62,400
Suppose gas light consumption 15,000
Quantity exported annually throughout the world..... 1,500,000
Iron-works, on Mr. Mushett's statement..... 5,000,000
Total annual consumption 23,669,400

Many of these items will probably be rapidly on the increase. Mr. M. states, that in 1720 there were about 17,350 tons of pig-iron annually made, and in 1820 nearly 500,000; being an increase of nearly 29 to 1.

As all these numbers are grounded on probable supposition only, it is needless carrying fractions into the account; so that, at a general glance, it may be presumed that the total consumption is annually after the average rate of about 305 tons for every square mile throughout the kingdom. A ton is about a cubic yard, and taking one yard in thickness as the basis of calculation, it will give 305 yards per square

* The consumption of coals by these engines is here certainly much under-rated, if it was not intended to make ample allowance for delays, repairs, &c. An engine of five or six horse power will, I believe, require more than half a ton per day, while the immense ones connected with our collieries will consume ten tons or more; but having reckoned six days per week throughout the year, with no interruption, it may be allowed to pass; and the same remarks will be applicable to steam-vessels.

mile of annual supply. And, supposing the coal to extend throughout the whole sub-surface of the country, then the whole quantity would be exhausted in about.....10,000 years

Or if only $\frac{1}{2}$ contained coal-

	mines in	5,000
$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.....	2,500
$\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.....	1,250
$\frac{1}{8}$	ditto.....	625
$\frac{1}{16}$	ditto.....	312
$\frac{1}{32}$	ditto.....	156
$\frac{1}{64}$	ditto.....	78

If the above lowest estimate be admitted, or that only one mile in 128 may be supposed to contain coal, then there would be 605 square miles of coals in the country, and no more, or in other proportions as the scale exhibits; and, at one yard only in thickness, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles would be annually exhausted. It is not, however, intended to be insinuated, that one yard is the average thickness of the strata (I should prefer saying stratums); it is only taken for the formula, as accountants calculate annuities on a single pound. It seems impossible to form any reasonable conjecture on this point; the quantity varying so widely as from a foot to ten yards or more. Perhaps the greatest part of the Staffordshire mines may not exceed ten yards; those of Shropshire not more than two.

This statement, then, will be examined with very different views and feelings by two distinct classes of readers: those who are advocates for an increased consumption of the article, and those who would recommend a rigid economy in all its applications. It is idle (say the former), and betrays an unpardonable ignorance of facts, to indulge in gloomy and unwarranted forebodings as to the exhaustion of a supply which is all but endless. Recent discoveries in some of the Staffordshire mines have shown that, where some of them have been worked out, the workmen have only to go lower down, and they find stratum below stratum, beyond all conjecture where it shall stop. Already have engines been erected hundreds of yards below the surface of the land, and the beds of coal to which these improvements have led appear more extensive than those hitherto worked; and so on to comparative infinity. To pretend, then, to calculate upon the failure of such resources, even at the most re-

mote period, is outstretching all probability and human foresight. On the contrary, instead of raising an outcry against the present consumption, it would be the most patriotic aim to which the legislature could direct its ardent attention, to increase even to a hundred-fold the now limited demand. We might furnish all the world for a thousand years without fear of exhaustion; and tens of thousands of our population might, during that period, be furnished with employment, which would enable them to subsist in comfort; and, at the same time, would yield an addition to our national wealth,—so abundant, as to leave all other sources far behind in comparative amount.

These representations may, to a considerable degree, be correct; and the motives and inferences may do credit to the hearts and understandings of their advocates. But, in reply, it may be stated,—that, whatever may be the real extent of the supply, the present generation has no right to squander profusely what equally belongs to future ages. Let the amount be admitted to the most unlimited supply, yet a profligate expenditure must at some period be a subject of bitter regret. "Posterity has done nothing for us," is a common and flippant truism; but it is not the less a demonstrable truth, that we ought not to burden our descendants with our blunders and crimes. As it is at present, every Englishman is born chin-deep in taxation; and, though to load him on one hand with expenses, and on the other to cut off his supplies, may serve as a joke to us when talking of posterity, it is what no honest benevolent mind would attempt seriously to vindicate.

Again, it is no trivial matter that the supply should be continually diminishing, and that every district where it was exhausted would be immediately subjected to additional expense and inconvenience: the moment, therefore, that the failure begins to be felt, it will be a perpetual subject for increasing anxiety and alarm. Human food may be profusely wasted by the disappointed avarice of speculators, or by military campaigns and naval armaments; and the next fruitful harvest may more than make up the loss. Money may be squandered in all the madness of profligacy; which,

passing into other hands, is not lost to the community,—

But our pit-coal, our country's strength and pride,
When once consum'd, can ne'er be re-supplied.

Admitting, however, that these representations are too abstracted and refined to have any influence on public opinion and individual practice, there is one consideration which is not liable to the same objection; and that is, the saving which may be made in our present domestic arrangements. By the estimate it appears, that 16,000,000 of tons are consumed principally in household economy, comprising about two-thirds of the total consumption; and if, by any caution or ingenuity, one-half of this expense and supply could be avoided, and at the same time our comforts be considerably increased, why should customs and prejudices be suffered to prevent it? Our common practice in the use of coals, both for our kitchens and parlours, has admitted no general and effective improvement since they were first introduced; and surely a more wasteful consumption for so little advantage could scarcely be devised. Perhaps it would not be too much to assert, that three-fourths of the heat is absolutely lost. The improvements that have been partially adopted in the steam-apparatuses of our kitchens, are abundant proofs of the affirmation; and by means of steam-pipes, at little original expense, every room in our dwellings may be supplied with salubrious and comfortable warmth, infinitely superior to the present mode, and certainly beyond all comparison as to the pecuniary saving.

I revere the genius and memory of the justly-celebrated Watt: such energetic minds seem to hold the destinies of mankind within their grasp. So long as his stupendous improvements in the application of steam are confined to the gigantic efforts displayed in our collieries, and in our extraordinary and novel maritime exhibitions, there can be but one opinion as to their national importance and utility; but when these discoveries are suffered to encroach on our handicraft labours, their advantages in the aggregate become at least problematical, and incapable of proof. The nice adjustment of labour and supply has always been admitted to be the true standard of public happiness; and that all fluctua-

tions are productive of inconvenience, alarm, and occasional distress. While demand exceeds supply, it cannot be called in question, that the use of machinery will be a public benefit; but, the moment the scale is turned, the consequences must be changed in the same proportion. The difficulty lies in circumstances not admitting any wholesome regulations. The inventions once brought into action, the machinery constructed, the capital expended, the store-rooms filled, and the prices reduced; and then no glut of the markets, no dearth of employment, no accumulation of distress, can arrest the course of the evil: but the starving mechanic must fold his arms in hopeless misery, while his natural employment is monopolised by these artificial and delusive contrivances.

Time has been when our poets, our moralists, our patriots, and our statesmen, could exultingly expatiate on the mutual dependence subsisting between the different ranks in society, each contributing its appropriate share to the common stock of the general happiness: and the picture was cheering to humanity. Look now to the Hampshire magistrates, deciding that a labourer is deserving of punishment who shall refuse to toil a whole week for 3s. 6d. Look at this, ye monopolists, and no longer deny that this enviable state has ceased to exist. If our peasantry cannot work without food or wages, our machines can; and, to curb the independence of the one, we must avail ourselves of the use of the other. This is the language of fact, if not absolutely of the lips.

It is in vain to argue in favour of the use of machinery, from the advantages which might be derived from it, were domestic and foreign commerce left to their own resources and operations. We know by fatal experience that this is not the case; and we have too much reason to fear that it never will be: so that, while duties, embargoes, restrictions, jealousies, wars, and every species of obstruction, are in perpetual occurrence, supply must inevitably exceed demand. Such is the difference between theory and experience, while our little short-sighted individual policy remains willingly hoodwinked as to the consequences.

The genius, enterprise, and patient labour, of our countrymen, combined with our inestimable and matchless advantages of climate, fuel, &c. would ever

ever secure to us the superiority in foreign markets; but, by such indiscriminate and headlong encouragement of machinery, we are opening the door to our rivals, and absolutely inviting their entrance. America, for instance, is compelled to give much higher wages to her manufacturers than ourselves; but her machines can work as fast, as correctly, as patiently, and as cheaply, as our's; and thus she is enabled to turn our weapons against us. She can rival us in invention, and her mechanism will effect that in her favour which her labourers could not do. We may thank our greediness for having set them the example; and this example is operating throughout the world.

I have said nothing about the probability that Scotland may not contain the same quantity of pit-coal, in comparison with England and Wales; and have but slightly mentioned the increased demand which (in spite of these admonitions) will assuredly take place to an incalculable extent. These are however contingencies, which must materially affect the question in its distant bearings. It is self-evident that an increase of consumption would employ a proportionate additional number of hands: but why should our best energies be directed towards this gloomy channel? Why drive our healthy and blooming peasantry into the damp and dismal recesses of pits a hundred fathoms below the reach of the cheering rays of the sun, and where the invigorating freshness of the pure and vital air is never felt or known? If mines must be wrought to supply the artificial wants which society has chiefly brought upon itself, at least let us not be solicitous to prefer such dreary and hazardous occupations, but consider them rather as the last resort of labour.

The philanthropist would rather witness a system, which should encourage a plan for every acre of ground to exhibit its cottage, and maintain its family; and let the mines and manufactories of the towns be a secondary consideration. There will never want workmen enow for the purpose of the most unfavourable employments, without its being the national study to drive them to it. The most feeble advances towards so desirable an end, would be an improvement in the prospect of human affairs, which would

leave us no cause to regret the loss of an imaginary Paradise.

But steam and gas seem predestined to change the physical, and perhaps the moral and intellectual, state of the world. Every thing may be anticipated from their omnipotent dominion. Soon may our coaches and waggons traverse our innumerable rail-ways without horses, without guides, and without risque. Our churches and palaces may, in time, be constructed without human hands; and our roads be levelled, and our canals excavated, without the degrading toil of sentient beings. Our few remaining gardeners may each provide himself with a pretty little portable apparatus, of six or eight man power, to plant our vegetables, or to turn up the soil. We may prune our vines, cut our cabbages, (see Dean Swift's *Laputa*.) and gather our pease, by engines of exquisite beauty, and which, as the sailor said of his ship, "can do every thing but speak." We may have perambulatory machines to do our errands, and stationary ones to keep our accounts; and who shall say, that we may not have our books not only printed and bound, but even composed and written (*ibid*), by this superhuman agency. And, as even something may occasionally be learnt from our less enlightened and distant brethren, we may, like the Calmucks, employ our mechanical genius in the construction of implements to offer up our devotions to the Deity, to propitiate his favour on our follies and our crimes.

When all this incalculable good shall be accomplished, and an increasing and redundant population shall be utterly destitute of employment,—then may some benevolent league, in the shape of a future Holy Alliance, provide for this little dilemma by the completion of the plan suggested by the Marquis of Worcester, by Napier, or some other expansive mind, of a machine which shall supersede the use of armies, which shall raze citadels at a blow, which may burn and destroy our cities with the sweeping velocity of a tornado, and which shall mow down encampments without the possibility of escape, though millions of human beings should be assembled for the purposes of mutual destruction. And, after all, a resource would still remain for suffering humanity; and the same causes which produced such wonder-

ful effects would consummate their own revolution, by enabling the remaining portion of mankind, by steam, by gas, by rail-ways, or by some other yet unknown conveyance, to emigrate totally to the moon,—where, it might be hoped, the inhabitants had less enterprise and more sense.

Thus would our present and favoured residence be left to lie fallow a few thousand of centuries, to renovate its exhausted energies, and thus again be rendered capable of affording new blessings to a new race of inhabitants, equally sagacious and benevolent as ourselves.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; April 5, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SHREWSBURY and HOLYHEAD ROADS.

THE annual Report of the Commissioners, appointed under an Act of 59 Geo. III. c. 30, § 89, for the above line of road, has been laid before Parliament (Paper No. 151, present Session). It contains a general statement of the Income and Expenditure, from 1st of February, 1822, to the 1st of February, 1823, according to the following abstract, viz.

Income.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, Feb. 1, 1822.....	£492	12	7½
Cash of the Treasurer of the County of Merioneth for one year's allowance, for the repairs of County Bridges	£20	0	0
Cash of Treasurer for the County of Salop, for two years.....	20	0	0
Cash of Trustees of the Conway road, one year's allow- ance	50	0	0
Cash for Composi- tion of Statute Duty.....	53	0	4½
Fines.....	4	3	0
Sundries	10	5	0
	157	8	4½

*Receipts of Toll-houses between
Feb. 1, 1822, and Feb. 1, 1823.*

	£	s.	d.
Cae'r Ceiliog Gate	144	9	7½
Nont Gate	160	12	5½
Llanfan ditto	146	4	10
Louisa do.	273	5	10
Tyn-twr do.	149	19	2
Tyn-y-ton do.	146	7	2
Bettws do.	263	1	4
Hendre-issa do.	223	15	0
Cernioge do.	220	0	0

Carried forward 650 1 0½

Brought forward .. £650 1 0½

Druid Gate	311	13	4
Corwen do.	431	9	8½
Llangollen do.	158	3	5
Whitehurst do.	298	5	6½
Llwyn do.	215	13	0½
Queen's-head do.	407	0	0
Shrewsbury do.	513	15	0
Cash of the Proprie- tors of the Regent coach, for Tolls, from Feb. 1, 1822, to Feb. 1, 1823.	982	16	0
Do. of the Prince of Wales coach.....	982	16	0
Do. of the Chester coach.....	31	4	0
Do. of the Van from Aug. 1822.....	21	1	1
	6,081	12	6½

Total Income 6,731 13 6½

Expenditure.

In Road-repairs, &c.	£3,992	1	4½
Clerk: a year's salary (180l.) and travelling expenses ..	268	0	7
Engineer's ditto, and ditto ..	267	10	6
Incidents and Contingencies	57	19	7
Messrs. Lloyd's Law Bill ..	65	0	0
One year's Interest of Debt, and annual payments for repairs of branch roads, to the 1st of August last, as by Treasurer's Account ..	945	0	10
Messrs. Beck and Co. for the second instalment of their Loan, advanced for the discharge of Mr. Smith's mortgage	349	8	7
In Treasurer's hands, Feb. 1, 1823	786	12	3

Total Expenditure .. 6,731 13 6½

For the 3,992l. 1s. 4½d. charged for road-repairs, there is a detailed account, which states that 1,142l. 7s. 5½d. of the amount has been paid for labour by day, and 906l. 8s. 8½d. for breaking stones by task, and quarrying apart; and the remainder of the items (fifty-five in number) appear generally unexceptionable. The item which demands attention is the 945l. 0s. 10d. for one year's interest of debt, and annual payments for repairing of branch-roads. The interest for debt should be stated separately, and the amount of the debt shown: the account is laid before Parliament but to little purpose, if such an item is suffered to pass without an explanation being demanded.

Another feature in the account, which deserves attention, is that of 982l. 16s. each paid by two stage-coaches for one year's toll: the whole line of road is only 109½ miles by the old

old route, to be shortened to 105½ by the improvements now making. There appear to be sixteen gates; but all the consideration we can give the subject induces us to infer, that the rate of toll is oppressive; but, be that as it may, the fact lays the foundation for a very interesting enquiry on the economy of the state: as to what is the aggregate amount paid by stage-coaches for tolls on all the roads in the

kingdom; and what is the total receipt of the tolls on the roads; and what is the total gross receipt of all the stage-coaches: if one coach can afford to pay 982l. 16s. annual toll, for passing over only about 107 miles of road.

The following is a statement of the travelling or passing through the Bettws Gate, from the commencement of the new trust, viz. Aug. 1, 1819, to the 1st of February, 1823:—

DESCRIPTION OF TRAVELLING OR PASSING.	1st half-year, ending Feb. 1, 1820.	2d half-year, ending Feb. 1, 1821.	3d half-year, ending Feb. 1, 1822.	4th half-year, ending Feb. 1, 1823.
Carriages and four.....	109	112	151	105
— and pair.....	263	327	374	323
Chaises and four.....	9	—	7	1
— and pair.....	301	209	237	196
Gigs and pair.....	25	24	19	15
— and one horse.....	147	135	205	198
Saddle horses.....	1,855	836	1,305	1,658
Cart horses.....	711	658	385	498
Cattle.....	3,096	3,530	3,695	3,889
Sheep and pigs.....	2,132	2,835	1,997	1,406

The above should have stated whether the carriages and four were inclusive or exclusive of the stage-coaches; it appears to be the latter: but the fact should have been stated. The distances from Holyhead to Shrewsbury are noted as follows:—

	Miles.	Yards.
From Moran's Hotel at Holyhead, by the four-mile bridge, and then along the new road to Mona Inn.....	14	475
From Spencer's Hotel, by the same road, to Mona Inn....	13	1507
From Mona Inn to Bangor Ferry.....	9	278
From Bangor Ferry to Cernioge	31½	—
From Cernioge to Chirk....	30	—
From Chirk to Shrewsbury ..	23	—

This being the first time we have paid any attention to the reports and proceedings of the Commissioners of the Shrewsbury and Holyhead road, we do not feel qualified either to approve or disapprove of the present report; but we think, from the following statement, compiled from the annual finance-accounts, that a system of jobbing on the Holyhead road exists somewhere; and that further explanation than the present Report furnishes is required by, and due to, the public.

The following is a statement of the several sums of money, relating to the road between London and Holyhead, and Holyhead-harbour, charged in the

volumes of financial accounts annually laid before Parliament, under the head Miscellaneous Services, viz.

In the Year 1817.

For repairing the roads between London and Holyhead	£	£
For the improvement of Holyhead-harbour.....	10,000	
	5,000	
	—	15,000

1818.

For repairing the roads between London and Holyhead	10,000
For the expenses of making variations in the road between Bangor and Chirk	5,000
For carrying on improvements in Holyhead-harbour	5,000
To defray the expense of sundry works proposed to be done at Holyhead	5,000
To defray the expense of making a landing-place at Port Devargh, on the hill of Holyhead, for the landing of mails from packets by boats	450
	—
	25,450

1819.

For the expense of making variations in the road between Bangor and Chirk	5,000
For building a bridge over the Menai Strait, near Bangor Ferry	20,000

Carried forward.... 40,450
To

Brought forward....	£40,450
To complete the expense of the works at Holyhead-harbour	£ 5,000
To defray the expense of sundry works to be done at Holyhead	5,000
	—————35,000

1820.

For defraying the charge of making variations in the road between Bangor and Chirk	20,000
To complete the expense of works at Holyhead-harbour	5,896
	—————25,896

1821.

For the expense of making variations in the road between Bangor and Chirk	17,594
To defray the expense of works at Holyhead-harbour	10,850
	—————28,444
	£129,790

To charge 5,000*l.* in 1819 for completing the works at Holyhead-harbour, and afterwards to charge 5,896*l.* in 1820; and then in 1821 to charge 10,850*l.* for defraying the expense of the said works, without any intimation of their being near completion,—has a very tricky and jobbing appearance. And it may be asked, is there a toll charged for passing over the Menai Bridge; and, if so, what becomes of the receipts? Again, are the trustees or commissioners of the road between Bangor and Chirk to have the benefit of all the tolls to be collected, when the road is complete?—We trust that the present session of Parliament will not be suffered to pass away without this, and a few hundred more such jobs, being questioned.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IMPROVED MEANS for ASCERTAINING
the PROGRESS OF DISTILLATION.

M. GROENING, of Copenhagen, availing himself of the well-known fact, that the vapour of alcohol has a less heat than steam under the same pressure, and that the heats of mixed vapours of alcohol and of water are progressively intermediate, according to some law depending on their strengths, has been able to substitute the thermometer in place of the alcoholometer, for ascertaining the progress of distillation. Having contrived to fix the bulb of a thermometer inside his

still, above the wash, with its stem projecting outside, it was found in his first experiments, that on applying the fire no spirit came over until the thermometer reached 63° of Réaumur, and that this same heat continued inside the still until about half the fluid therein was evaporated; when, as a weaker spirit began to come over, the thermometer began to rise, at first slowly, and afterwards more rapidly, until at length it became stationary at 80°; when all the spirit had come over, and water succeeded. After making a course of similar experiments, M. Groening succeeded in preparing a set of tables; which, according as the strength of the wash (indicated by the alcoholometer before putting it into the still) is greater or less, show, by help of the observed degree of the internal thermometer, what is the remaining strength of the wash at every period of the process of distillation.

It occurs hereon to me, to suggest a mode whereby spirit of any desired number of different degrees of strength might be separated from each other, during the process of distillation, without depending on the care or skill of the person attending the still. For accomplishing this purpose, I would insert through a stuffing-box in the side of the still, at a proper height above the wash, a round rod of metal, in an horizontal position, whose further end should firmly abut against the opposite side of the still; the part of such rod within the still being intended to supersede the thermometer of M. Groening, and act as a pyrometer, to be expanded in length as the heat in the still shall increase: a brass rod would for this purpose be preferable to one of iron, and perhaps tin or zinc might be still better, as being far more expansible. At the nearer end of this rod a system of levers should be connected, adjustable in length and proportion of their legs by screw-movements; which levers should in their turn be attached to the discharging pipe, coming from the still-head, near to its lower end, or below a false or movable joint in such pipe. All that would then remain to construct, would be a long receiving cistern, formed into as many liquor-tight compartments as it might be desired to separate spirits of different degrees of strength; each of such compartments having its own discharging-cock. Then, to fit the whole for operation,

ration, the divided cistern should be so placed under the discharging-pipe, and the levers should be so adjusted, that, at the still's beginning to send spirit, the same would fall into the compartment at one end of the cistern; and, on ceasing to send over spirit, the distilled water would fall into the compartment at the other end. Y.

be liable for the consequences. If you do not choose to attend to what I say, you may disregard it; but, if you do disregard it, some of you will find to your cost that you have been acting illegally." W. GREEN.

Knightsbridge.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXVIII.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Lacey, in your Number for the 1st of March, states, that in making distrains for rent, it is a common and very reprehensible practice to seize "infinitely more goods than will cover the rent due, selling them all, and then returning the overplus of money to the party seized upon;" and says he believes this to be law.

Mr. Lacey is wrong in this belief,—at least so says Chief Justice Abbot; and it is of great importance that both the public and the distraining brokers should not be misinformed on this point, lest the latter should be encouraged to practise, and the former be led to submit to, a most oppressive illegality.

I was present in the Court of King's Bench, a few months since, during the trial of a cause, in which the plaintiff's name was Bransecomb, but the defendant's I do not remember. It was an action for a trespass in keeping possession after the rent had been tendered. In the course of the trial, the distraining broker was examined; and from him it appeared, that, as soon as he entered the place, he took an inventory of the goods, in which he specifically named as many articles as he thought would pay the rent and charges; and that he concluded it by adding, "and the rest of the furniture on the premises." Chief Justice Abbot immediately declared that to be illegal. The broker replied, that it was customary to name as many things as would be enough, and then to include the rest in a lump, for fear that there should be any deficiency. After the broker's examination was closed, the judge addressed him in these terms:—"Attend to me, man: you are not to lay hands on every thing you can find, when you go to make a seizure; you are bound to exercise some judgment upon the value in the first instance, or you or your employers will

WIELAND (*continued*).

WIELAND undertook in 1773 the publication of a monthly miscellany or magazine, entitled "the German Mercury," of which the form was in some degree copied from the then popular *Mercur de France*. It did not consist exclusively of lucubrations of his own; he was especially assisted with literary notices; but whatever he wrote henceforth was there first exhibited to public curiosity and criticism, and afterwards separately republished in a revised and amended state. This practice of first printing a sort of waste-paper edition of works that are intended for permanence, and of subsequently issuing them in a more splendid form, is of good example; it is preferable to the English habit of beginning with a quarto, and descending to an octavo or duodecimo; because on our plan the best and finest copies have the worst text, and blemishes indicated by the critics are only corrected in the cheap editions. The "German Mercury" included no selections from newspapers; but it commented, with Athenian freedom and urbanity, on all the higher topics of European polished conversation. The effusions of literature, the productions of art, remarkable lives and political events, all the opinions and interests of men, were canvassed with an exquisite sense of their proportionate and enduring importance, with comprehensive information and learning, with highly philosophic and cosmo-political views, and with an attraction of manner, which wanted, indeed, the rapidity and stimulaney of Voltaire, but not his various resources of imagination. It was this "Mercury" which in fact gained for Weimar the appellation of the German Athens; during more than twenty years it remained the favourite journal of the cultivated classes of Germany; it selected and brought out the topics which were to occupy and to interest the fashionable and the polished

polished in the other minor courts and cities; and it first gave that liberal tone of commentary, which was elsewhere to be felt but as an echo.

The Hereditary Prince, after the completion of his domestic education, quitted Weimar to visit France and Italy; and, on coming of age, he signified his gratitude to Wieland by assigning to him an annuity of a thousand dollars, which exceeded the stipulated pension by four hundred. Charles-Augustus had imbibed (and this was not the slightest praise of his instruction) a taste for merit, a *virtuosity* in human excellence, to employ his preceptor's phrase. An eager dilettante in celebrity, he was chiefly ambitious of decorating Weimar with a gallery of living geniuses; and, if in the statistical map of Europe this was an inconsiderable place, it was not long to remain so in the intellectual map. Herder, the father of rational scripture-criticism among the Germans, was called to be the superintendent or bishop of this little metropolis; and, like another Paul of Samosata, he inculcated beneath mystical phrases an unprejudiced philosophy. Painters were employed to decorate his cathedral; and Schweitzer, his chapel-master, embellished the public worship with chorusses worthy of Handel. The theatre of Weimar, which had been burnt down in 1774, and had been rebuilt with singular elegance, was conducted wholly at the expense of the state; and the public, as in ancient Rome, was admitted gratuitously. Goëthe, the Shakspeare of Germany, was invited to become director of this play-house; a situation which was made worthy of his acceptance, which was conferred together with an order of nobility. Henceforth the lovers of the drama were no where so sure of a various and tasteful selection as to pieces, of performers so picked even in the minor departments, and of costume and scenery so critically exact. Schiller was induced to try on this stage the most eccentric of his immortal productions, and at length to settle amid the applauding circle. Musæus the novelist, and other minor authors, were led to reside at Weimar by the elegant resources of amusement which it supplied, among which may be classed the romantic walks of Etterburg opened to the public in the ducal grounds. As at Ferrara under the house of Este, a refinement of the

pleasures of man was here become the chief occupation of his rulers; and, like Ferrara, Weimar was destined to evolve a second Ariosto.

The *Fabliaux* of Wieland were composed during the earlier part of his residence at Weimar; and they form a classical volume of "Metrical Tales," which no other European nation had rivalled. The themes are mostly derived from story-books of chivalry, such as "Gyron le Courtois," the "Lays de l'Oiselet," the "Contes de la Grand," and the "Pentamerone;" but the most fortunate of them all is the story of the "King of the Black Isles," from the Arabian Nights. Some are wholly of the author's invention; but these have less felicity of fable than those of which the plot was adopted or borrowed, and has only been rounded into a neat whole by a more dramatic arrangement of the incidents. Exuberance of style is their most frequent blemish. These excellent narrations, however, were but preparatory exercises for the romantic epopea, which was to follow.

"Oberon" first appeared in the German Mercury for 1780, and was received at once with that transport of popularity which continues to accompany its every republication. Unquestionably it is the most beautiful modern poem which has appeared since the "Jerusalem" of Tasso; and, if it has less grandeur of fable, it surely communicates to the marvellous personages and incidents a more natural and illusive colouring. The story of January and May is not well placed in the mouth of Scherasmin, nor has it sufficient dignity of tone for the general elevation of the poem, on which account Mr. Sotheby omits the passage in his English version; but, on the whole, both in point of plan and style, this most attractive and attaching composition is a master-piece. Wieland felt that he should never surpass it, and henceforth declined to write poetry. He did, indeed, publish afterwards a pre-existing translation of Horace's "Epistle to the Pisos," and concluded, rather than completed, his "Clelia and Sinibald;" but he was careful not to write himself down, by drawing attention to subsequent inferiority.

Mr. Sotheby's translation of "Oberon," however beautiful, has too lofty and heroic a tone for the playful humour of the original: we shall contrast with

with it fifteen stanzas of the first book;
from a version which has opposite
faults.

XII.

Off for Bagdad he (Sir Huon) hies with loosen'd
rein,
And ever thinks anon the town to reach,
But many a hilly steep, and many a wild,
And many a forest thick, his steps detain;
It teazes him he cannot talk their speech;
The Bagdad road he asks of every child,
But to his words in *oc* can none the answer teach.

XIII.

Once the lone road, he chose to follow, lay
Athwart a wood; and, while the storm-rain gushes,
He had the whole long day to beat the bushes,
And often with his sword to hew his way
Through the close coppice, Tird he climbs the hill
To look about: alas! the forest still
Seems to grow wider at each sad survey.

XIV.

Amid this wilderness, whence e'en by day
To hope an outlet might have pass'd for idle,
Well might his trouble border on dismay,
When murky night her mantle round him throws;
Not a star glimmers through the knitted boughs;
Well as he can, he leads his horse by the bridle,
His head against the trees comes in for many blows.

XV.

An unknown wood, the sky so raven-black,
And what for the first time invades his ear,
The lion's thundering growl, now far, now near,
Amid the deadly stillness of the hour,
Deep from the distant mountains bellow'd back,
The living wight, who ne'er knew fear before,
All this with ease, I ween, might teach to tremble
sore.

XVI.

Our knight, tho' ne'er appall'd by woman's son,
Feels the slack sinews of his knees unknit,
Adown his back an icy coldness glides;
But there's no fear of force to quell a whit
That boldness, which to Bagdad spurs him on:
His cutlass drawn, his horse in hand, he strides
Till he a path discerns, which to rough caverns
guides.

XVII.

Nor long he wanders, when afar he thinks
A cheerful gleam of fire feebly blinks:
The sight pumps up more blood into his cheek,
Scarce knowing shall he wish, or no, to find
In these wild heights a face of human kind,
The fleeting shimmer he pursues to seek,
Which gleams and disappears, as the path climbs
or sinks.

XVIII.

At once, where crags their precipices lift,
A rooey den before his footstep gapes,
A fire crackles near. From the dark fern
The rocks illum'd thrust their wood'rous shapes
With bushes shagg'd, that nod adown the rift,
And in the flickering ray seem with green fire to
burn.

In fearful pleasure wrapt, the knight advances swift.

XIX.

Halt! thunders sudden from the cavern's lap,
And lo! a savage, rudely shap'd, appear'd,
Wild cat-skins sew'd in clumsy manner flap
About his thighs. A gray and curly beard,
Once black, along his brawny bosom err'd;
His shoulders bear a cedar-club for strife,
Of force to rob at once the stoutest bull of life.

XX.

Our knight, undaunted by the man, or fiend,
With the huge cedar-club, and grisly beard,
In his own only tongue explains his mind.
"Sweet music from the banks of the Garonne!"
Exclaims the forester. "What have I heard?
For sixteen years I dwell this wild alone,
And all the while my ears have miss'd this darling
tone.

XXI.

"Welcome to Lebanon! tho' for my sake
I shrewdly guess that to this dragon's nest
Your dangerous journey you don't undertake.
Come, rest you here, and may you find a zest
In what good mother Nature will afford;
My cellar here supplies your thirst to slake,
Only a cold clear spring; a spare repast, my board."

XXII.

Great joy at this salute the hero feels,
And with his landsman seeks the cave below.
Mistrusting nought, he hastes his armour off to
throw,
And stands unweapon'd, like a youthful god.
The forester seems touch'd by Alqui's rod,
When the knight's face the unbuckled helm reveals,
And in big yellow rings long shiny tresses flow.

XXIII.

"How like, (he cries,) in forehead, eye, mouth,
hair!"
"Like whom?" enquires the wondering Paladin.
"Young man, forgive, a sweet deceit I win,
A dream of better times, tho' bitter, dear.
It cannot be; and yet himself seems here,
When that fair hair its golden pride unfurls,
Tho' his a broader breast, and you's more yellowy
curls.

XXIV.

"Your tongue bespeaks you of my native land.
Cause there must be, that you his shape receive,
For whom in banishment so long I grieve.
Alas! it was my hap him to outlive.
His eyes were closed by this most faithful hand;
His early grave I wet with many a tear:
How strange thus once again in you to see him
here."

XXV.

"Chance (says Sir Huon) sometimes plays such
game."
"It may be so, (rejoins the wondering host,)
And yet the love I bear you, gentle youth,
If from illusion sprung, is honest truth.
Would you vouchsafe to Scheravmin your name!"
"My name is Huon; and it is my boast
From Siegwia to descend, late sovereign of Guyenne."

XXVI.

"My heart misgave me not,"—in tears express
The glad old man, and fell at Huon's feet.
"Welcome, thrice welcome, in this wild retreat,
Son of my lord and master, of the best
And worthiest knight that ever armour drest.
In children's petticoats you gaily ran,
When to the holy tomb our pilgrimage began."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the numerous disco-
veries that engross public atten-
tion, none are more generally interest-
ing, because more generally useful,
than those which connect themselves
with building; and perhaps of these
there are none that put forth higher
claim, than the improved method of
adapting the Roman stone to general
purposes, as well ornamental as use-
ful. It was first introduced to public
notice about seven years since, and its
principal use was then confined to the
ornamenting of the fronts of houses,
&c. and it is but of very late date, by
the indefatigable exertions of Mr.
Austin, of Little Titchfield-street, that
it has been rendered subservient to
the higher and more important
branches of architecture. Numerous
advantages have resulted from this
invaluable, and, I may say, all-impor-
tant, discovery; but I will confine my-
self to a few, and that of forming the
flat roof to houses seems to have the
strongest claims to attention.

In this mode of procedure are united
economy, elegance, and durability.

3 G

By

By a comparison of the charges attendant upon the flat and pointed roof, it will be found that a saving of one-third of the expense attends the former in the first instance; and, from the total impossibility of any repairs being necessary after heavy falls of snow or frost, or from other accidents, which loosen the tiles of a pointed roof, an eventual saving is also accomplished. It is, when finished, perfectly flat, and not, like lead on such a roof, subject to ridges where joined; and, in covering offices built on the ground, at the back of houses, whose windows overlook them, it is a most desirable thing, as on such buildings it may be laid over iron bars, and thus be rendered secure from fire; and, instead of the back-rooms being darkened, as is the case where such buildings are covered with lead, a strong light is reflected from its whiteness, which tends to enliven the rooms that overlook it. The same preparation will also be found extremely well adapted for partitions, where space is to be gained and neatness required; for floorings in offices on the ground, kitchens, washhouses, green-houses, &c. effectually preventing damp from rising or sinking.

That such a mode of finishing houses has been found to answer, may be inferred from the free manner in which it has been introduced in many of the new buildings at the west end of the town, and particularly those in Regent's-street and the Regent's Park. One builder, a Mr. Austin, of Little Titchfield-street, Mary-le-bone, has brought this mode of roofing houses to such perfection, that, out of many thousand feet which has been covered by him, not a single failure has taken place. And, indeed, it would seem, from the numerous purposes to which he has made his improved Roman stone subservient, and the specimens that may be seen at his repository, that he must have devoted his whole attention to its capabilities. It is introduced, and found extremely well adapted, for water-cisterns, baths, wine-bins, sinks, air and stink traps, copings for walls, sills for windows, coverings for ridges or slated roofs, in imitation of lead, and chimney-pots, which, for detached cottages and houses in the country, form a desirable and beautiful finish. In short, there are few purposes of convenience, or even of ornament, to which this useful discovery may not be applied with

advantage. I would therefore beg, through your Magazine, to call the attention of the public to a discovery by which the moneyed interest is so materially benefited.

AN ARCHITECT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG you will allow me to make a few remarks on Mr. Hawes's letter in your Magazine for January, page 516; but first to assure you, I do not wish to occupy much of your valuable journal, or to contend with Mr. Hawes or Mr. Loudon as to priority of invention: with me I do assert it was original, and, from Mr. Hawes's letter, have great reason to believe I can claim a prior invention and application to Mr. Loudon.

I shall not follow Mr. Hawes through the duty of persons in business, the service "you will render the community,"—the community knows you have and do render great service,—or enquire who were his customers driven from their house and home, and got back again for ten pounds. Not so, it will be seen, did Mr. H. act towards me: my business might have been removed far from my house, had I not found out the method I now use.

Mr. H. speaks of justice: his "object is but justice" to the "philosophical modest young man," who, having discovered something of importance to the public, keeps the secret almost to himself; his friend Mr. H. adopts the discovered plan, "the first on the plan;" but (according to his dates) denies having it. It will be seen what sort of an advocate Mr. Loudon has had, when I inform you, that in 1820, learning Mr. Hawes had been at considerable expense (as he also states,) to get rid of the offensive effluvia in his business, I very naturally wished to know if it was like mine, which had been in use some time. I immediately went to Old Barge-yard; where I was informed that, after all the expense Mr. H. had been at, he had only carried the effluvia by an arm into a high chimney, but had not destroyed it. I leave Mr. Loudon and Mr. Hawes to reconcile the error of time or justice; and recommend Mr. L. to avail himself of the harvest before him; taking care not to forget the journal that has given him publicity.

One word to Westminsterensis (p. 401, in your Magazine for December).

I trust,

I trust, in charity to his neighbours, before they are compelled to alter their coppers, he will find them a better model to go by than the one he mentions; and, as a stimulus to their altering them, I beg to observe, they will (if properly done) soon save the expense in fuel.

Hertford; JAMES GILBERTSON.
Jan. 9, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON WALES,
From Griffith Tudor, at Festiniog, to his
friend Frank Wilnot at Oxford.

LETTER IV.
The Welsh Harp—Pennillion.

MY DEAR WILNOT,—I have often, I think, heard you mention our national music in terms of approbation, if not of rapture. I allude more particularly to the Welsh harp,—if, indeed, that may not be said to embrace all that is exclusively characteristic of the minstrelsy of Wales. Had you been with me the other day, you would have found an opportunity of enjoying this instrument in all its mountain purity. In one of my rambles through the adjacent country—
Nescio quid meditans nugarum et tōtus in
illis,—

I was suddenly roused from my reverie by its “still small voice,” as it issued from a neighbouring cottage, in which I thought I could also distinguish the accompanying notes of festivity and good humour. As I always rejoice in an opportunity of cultivating the society of the “goddess fair and free,”—as she is called by the great English poet,—I approached the scene of this mirth, and found, upon enquiry, that it was occasioned by a hymeneal union that had just taken place, between two young cottagers. I was now near enough to distinguish the various national airs, as they were played in succession by the blind and venerable musician, whose person, through the half-open door, I had also an opportunity of observing. He was an interesting figure; and, as I gazed upon him and all his rustic equipments, I could not avoid being hurried back in idea to the times, when the strains of the *teilynor** were heard in the halls of our princes. But those times are fled, thought I; and, as I was about to pursue this current of meditation, I found

that I, in my turn, had become an object of speculation to the party within the cottage. So, unwilling to intrude upon their hilarity on so particular an occasion, I returned hastily, contrary to my first intention, to the path I had quitted. The tranquil sounds of the harp continued for a time to throw their echoes upon my ear, until at length they were lost in the distance, and I was once more left to my meditations.

My original reverie was, however, by this time effectually dissipated, and in its stead came a variety of reflections on the peculiar character of the Welsh harp, and, more especially, upon the plaintive nature of most of the airs which are usually associated with it. I attempted also to retrace in my mind the history of our national instruments, as far as we have any notices of it; and, upon my return home, I committed to paper the result of my ruminations, which you will perhaps permit me to make the subject of my present epistle. But you will conclude, of course, that I do not profess to offer you a complete dissertation: the bounds within which I am confined will admit of little more than an outline.

Of the high antiquity of the harp I need not remind you, nor of its particular estimation amongst the Jews in the time of David. Nor can you be ignorant that it claims an origin even more ancient than this; for we learn from the sacred history, that it was known as early as the days of Jubal, the seventh in descent from Adam, and who is styled “the father of all such as handle the harp and organ.”* To trace the use of this instrument from the time of David to its introduction amongst the *Cymry* is beyond my present purpose; so I hasten to give you my promised outline of its history, as allied with that of the principality.

The first notice that we have of the harp, in connexion with my present subject, is probably that of Ammianus Marcellinus, who appears to allude to it as in use amongst the ancient bards, who, as I intimated in a former letter, had their origin with the *Cymry*. The word indeed, used by Ammianus, is *lyra*, which, however, has been understood to mean the harp. For the latter instrument, belonging to the same class as the lyre, may easily have been

* A harper.

* Genesis, ch. iv. verse 12.

confounded with it by a person who had only known it, as is probable in this case, by reputation. Concluding, then, that the harp was the instrument contemplated by the writer I have just quoted, it appears from his information that it was customary with the bards to adapt to its melodious notes the poetical praises of warriors, and of their valorous deeds.* We also learn from the "Chronicle of the Kings," (*Brut y Breninowedd*), that Blegwryd, fifty-fifth king of Britain, who lived about a century and a-half before our era, was a celebrated musician, and especially on the harp: a circumstance which may serve in some degree to corroborate the statement of Ammianus as to the general adoption of this instrument by the bards.

The next notice of importance on this subject occurs in the popular romances of Arthur, where it is said, that, while Colgrin was besieged by him in York, his brother Badulph gained admission in the disguise of a harper. Whatever suspicion may belong to this notice as a matter of history, it still proves the use of the harp in that age by the Saxons, who had, in all probability, borrowed it from the Britons. But I think it proper here to apprise you, that I have no recollection of a single allusion to this instrument in the works of the Welsh poets of the sixth century, who were cotemporary with Arthur. But this may, I think, be very plausibly ascribed to the particular nature of the topics on which their strains were employed. The ravages of war appear to have been, during the period in question, the chief themes of the muse; while the troubles and feuds of that distracted age must have been extremely unpropitious to the peaceful custom of singing with the harp, so prevalent in after-times amongst the mountains of Wales. The silence of the poets of the sixth century, then, may be taken to prove only that the strains of the harp were in that age drowned in the louder notes of tumult and war.

The first authentic recognition of the harp as a national instrument is to be found in the laws of Hywel the Good, compiled in the tenth century. We find from these, that, among the officers of the royal household, was one denominated the *domestic bard*, whose

business it was to entertain the king and his family with the charms of minstrelsy and song, for which purpose he was to be provided with a harp by the royal bounty. It was particularly his duty, by his performances, to animate his countrymen on the day of battle; and the national air of *Unbenach Prydain* (the Monarchy of Britain), was appointed to be played upon on this occasion. It is also recorded in the same ancient laws, that a skilful performance on the harp was considered as an indispensable accomplishment of a Welsh gentleman; and the harps of the king, of the domestic bard, and of a private individual, were in the same code respectively valued; the two former at 120 pence, and the latter at half the sum.

From the time of Hywel to that of Gruffydd ab Cynan, prince of North Wales during the close of the eleventh and the commencement of the twelfth century, we have no distinct notices of the use of this instrument in Wales. But there can be no doubt of its general prevalence during the interval, from the circumstance of Gruffydd having resolved to reform the national minstrelsy, owing to some abuses, real or imagined, which had crept into it. For this purpose he held a Musical Congress in the year 1110, to which he summoned not only the most eminent Welsh minstrels, but also those of Ireland and other countries. The twenty-four canons of music, before acknowledged in Wales, were revised and corrected at this Congress, and a statute enacted for the future guidance of the musicians. As Gruffydd ab Cynan was born and educated in Ireland, it is probable enough that he availed himself of this opportunity to make some innovations on Welsh minstrelsy, agreeably with his foreign prepossessions; and the Welsh harp may on this occasion have lost something of its primitive character. A copy of Gruffydd's statute is preserved, and the directions it contains are extremely minute, extending even to the peculiar management of the fingers in playing on the harp. It also records the names of the principal musicians that attended the Congress; and is, altogether, a document of great curiosity.*

From the eleventh century to the

* "Cum dulcibus lyre modulis cantantur," are the words of Ammianus.

* A copy of this statute is preserved in the library of the Welsh School, in Gray's Inn Lane,

present time, the Welsh writers, and especially the bards, abound in allusions to the harp, which has, throughout the period, maintained its ascendancy as the favourite instrument of the Cymry, to the almost total exclusion of the *crwth* and bag-pipe, which formerly partook of its popularity. Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the twelfth century, informs us, that travellers in Wales in that age were entertained at the houses in which they sojourned, from morning to night, with the conversation of young women and the strains of the harp, and that every family had for this purpose its damsels and harps. Davydd ab Gwilym, a celebrated poet of the fourteenth century, has an effusion addressed to a "leathern harp," by which he seems to have meant one strung with gut, which about this period was substituted for the hair previously used. The poem I speak of is a remarkable instance of the bard's well-known and happy talent for ridicule, which he most unsparingly employs on the recent innovation, comparing the sounds of the gut with "the croaking of a lame goose in the corn, the cries of an Irish witch, the rumbling of a crazy mill-stream," and other images equally ludicrous. He concludes his philippic against the new invention by urging the introduction of the hair-strung harp, which, however, does not appear to have been afterwards generally adopted. It would occupy too much space to particularize all the notices contained in the poets since the time of Davydd ab Gwilym; but one by Richard Cynwal, who flourished early in the seventeenth century, deserves to be transcribed. It is an allusion to a famous harp of Prince Llywelyn, of which he speaks in the following terms:—"The harp of Llywelyn, most honoured through ages, was completely filled with hair-strings curiously braided, to sing golden praises to the Lord."

Before Wales fell under the dominion of England, its minstrels were legally incorporated, and enjoyed many valuable privileges. They consequently made considerable progress in the science of music, and experienced general encouragement from their countrymen. I have already shown you, from the laws of Hywel, that the harpers formerly possessed the patronage of the Welsh princes; and after the conquest they are to be

found occasionally in request with the English monarchs. The names of several who were favoured with this distinction are preserved; and there is extant an order from James I. to the Treasurer of his Chamber, directing him to pay to "Lewis Williams, a young youth, that played upon the harp to his Majesty and the Prince, the sum of 20*l.*" on account of his ill-health.

But, whatever partial advantages the Welsh minstrels may thus have derived from the union with England, it is probable enough that that event was the main cause of the pensive and even plaintive airs which have since been associated with the Welsh harp. Notes of despondency or of sorrow have chiefly animated its strings since the Cymry ceased to be an independent nation; and these melancholy effusions are still cherished in preference to the more enlivening airs occasionally introduced from other countries. Davydd ab Edmwnd, a poet of the fifteenth century, alludes to this characteristic of our national instrument in a couplet, which I will venture to give, both in the original and in a translation.

Hid oes nag angel na dyn,
Nad wyl pan gano delyn.

So far the bard. The following is a paraphrased version:—

Of men on earth, or saints on high,
When Cymru's harp-notes stray,
Who doth not feel the tearful eye
Yield to the melting lay?

Such is an outline of the history of the Welsh harp, which still continues to delight the unsophisticated inhabitants of the Cambrian hills, though it has undoubtedly lost much of its pristine celebrity, since princes and royal dames listened to its ravishing strains. With the principal Welsh airs you are no doubt acquainted; but perhaps it has never fallen to your lot to hear them played in all their native purity, accompanied by those national stanzas which the Welsh call *Pennillion*. There are several persons in Wales who, not unlike the *Improvvisatori* of Italy, will accompany the harp for two or three hours successively in this manner, through all the transitions and varieties of its tunes, and consequently singing, during the period, a hundred or two of these effusions, which are sometimes extemporaneous, but for the most part traditional, and such as have been transmitted from generation

tion to generation from time immemorial.

It has been thought that the *Pennillion* owe their origin to the Druidical institution, and that they embodied the precepts of morality or wisdom which were taught under that ancient system. Cæsar, you may remember, speaks expressly* of the number of verses which the pupils of the Druids were obliged to learn; and when he tells us, that the student was in some cases thus occupied for twenty years, it may supply us with a notion of the extent to which the practice was carried. The *Pennillion* of the present day may shortly be characterized as uniting the simple, the moral, and the pathetic, with a degree of expressiveness seldom equalled in the epigrammatic productions of other languages. Indeed they often assume a loftier tone than that of an epigram, according to the popular acceptance of the term; and combine with the terseness of that species of composition the unassuming charms that belong to a spontaneous flow of the tenderest and best emotions of the heart and head. And, when to these qualities are added the peculiar attributes of Welsh versification, you will readily imagine that it is no easy task to render justice to the *Pennillion* in a translation. However, even under these disadvantages, I shall send you a few specimens in an English dress; but you will be sufficiently prepared, from what I have said, not to expect to find them exact copies of the originals. I shall, however, adhere to the metre as closely as the different natures of the two languages will admit.

I.

Yon sweet harp, how it resembles
Some fair maid, whose soft form trembles
To your touch, and soon you find her
Grow beneath it kinder, kinder.

II.

Where can be the use, I pray,
From happiness to sever?
While I am both young and gay,
My heart I'll conquer ever,
Conquer still, tho' cares befall,
Yet some are e'er complaining;
Wealth we need not, great or small,
Where'er content is reigning.

III.

How gay seems yon valley with rich waving wheat!
Fair lands and fair houses, and shelters so neat;

* Bell. Gall. lib. vi. c. 13.

While the whole feather'd choir to delight
us conspires:
The mountain yields nothing but turf and
turf-fires.

IV.

I have read, what schoolmen teach,
That there are eight parts of speech,
And that women,—praise be given,—
To themselves have taken seven.

V.

The trees are fast blowing,
Flow'rs round us are growing,
The leaves of the primrose on each hillock
spring;
While the birds on each spray,
Full of glee, chaunt away,
Till the groves, as you hear, with their
melody ring.

VI.

Thy sweet lips, my Betsy dear,
Are like the juicy pear;
And thy breasts, they do appear
Like downy peaches fair;
But how strange these charms should shine
With a heart so hard as thine.

Such are the *Pennillion*, though with more pains I might perhaps have supplied more favourable specimens, and especially with respect to the subjects. But these will serve my present purpose, which is merely to illustrate our national custom of singing with the harp, which however, to be thoroughly understood, must be enjoyed among the mountains, to which it owes its birth.

Again farewell, my dear Frank, and
believe me, Your faithful

Festiniog; GRIFFITH TUDOR.
July 20, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF M. BICHAT'S THEORY
OF LIFE.

EVERY thing around living bodies, according to M. Bichat,* tends constantly to their destruction. And to this influence they would necessarily yield, were they not gifted with some permanent principle of reaction. This principle is their *life*, and a living system

* Mr. Bichat was born in 1771. He studied under the celebrated Desault, whom he assisted to the end of his life in his practice, in his studies, and in his lectures. At the age of 27 he published his Treatise on the Membranes; and in the succeeding year his Researches upon Life and Death. His next work was his General Anatomy; and he began a work on Descriptive Anatomy; of which he lived to complete only two volumes. He died in

system is therefore necessarily always engaged in the performance of functions, whose object is to resist death.

Life, according to Bichat, is the state of being produced by the possession and exercise of what he calls the vital properties; yet he does not always adhere with logical strictness to this definition, but rather uses the term sometimes to designate collectively the vital properties themselves, and this, perhaps, is its best and most convenient sense. His essential doctrine, however, is, that there is no one single individual presiding principle of vitality, which animates the body; but that it is a collection of matter gifted for a time with certain powers of action, combined into organs which are thus enabled to act; and that the result is a series of functions, the connected performance of which constitutes it a living thing.

This is his view of life, considered in the most general and simple way. But in carrying the examination further, he points out two remarkable modifications of life, as viewed in different relations, one common both to vegetables and animals, the other peculiar to animals. The vegetable exists entirely within itself, and for itself, depending upon other substances only for the materials of nutrition; the animal, on the contrary, in addition to this internal life, has another, by which he connects himself with objects about him, maintains relations with them, and is bound to them by the ties of mutual dependence. This affords a principle, upon which to form a distinct classification of our functions. Those which we have in common with the vegetable, which are necessary merely to our individual bodily existence, are called the functions of *organic life*, because they are common to all organized matter. Those, on the other hand, which are peculiar to animals, which in them are superadded to the possession of the organic func-

tions, are called the functions of *animal life*.

Physiologically speaking, then, we have two lives, the concurrence of which enables us to live, and move, and have our being; both equally necessary to the relations we maintain as human beings, but not equally necessary to the simple existence of a living thing. By our *organic life*, food proper for our nutrition is first submitted to the operation of digestion, is then thrown into the circulation, undergoes in the lungs the changes which respiration is intended to effect, is then distributed to the organs to be applied to their nutrition; from these, after a certain period, is taken away by absorption, thrown again into the circulation, and discharged at length from the system by means of the several exhalations and secretions. This is the life by which all the parts of the body are kept in a state of repair; it is the life of waste and supply; necessarily subservient to the performance of those functions, which are the distinguishing characteristics of our nature, but not at all engaged in their performance itself. By our *animal life*, on the contrary, we become related to the world about us; the senses convey to us a knowledge of the existence of other things besides ourselves; a knowledge also of their qualities and their capacities for producing pleasure or pain; we feel, we reflect, we judge, we will, and react upon external things, by means of the organs of locomotion and voice: according to the result of these mental operations, we become capable of communicating and receiving pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. In fact, by the organic life we merely exist negatively; by the animal, that existence becomes a blessing or a curse, a source of enjoyment or of suffering.

It is not at all pretended that the idea of this division was entirely original with Bichat. Most physiologists have had some faint conception of it, and others have more distinctly recognized it under a somewhat different modification, and with a different title. But he has made it peculiarly his own by the ingenious and novel manner in which he has stated, explained, and illustrated it; the detailed application, which he has made of it, to the various phenomena of the living system; and the beautiful and almost poetical air

which

in 1802. Great stress is laid on his opinions by the continental physiologists; but he seems to have no suspicion of the recently promulgated doctrine, that animal strength, energy, and life, is derived merely from the fixation and transferred motion of the atoms of gas within which the animal lives. Atmospheric gas is composed of moving atoms, the fixation of which by respiration, transfers their momentum, and concentrates their energy and heat in the animal system.—EDITOR.

which he has, by means of it, thrown around many of these phenomena.

In the first place, as he teaches us, the two lives differ, in some important respects, as to the organs by which their functions are performed. Those of the animal life present a symmetry of external form, strongly contrasted with the irregularity, which is a prominent characteristic of those of organic life. In the *animal life*, every function is either performed by a pair of organs, perfectly similar in structure and size, situated one upon each side of the median dividing line of the body, or else by a single organ divided into two similar and perfectly symmetrical halves by that line. Thus the organs of sight and hearing, and of locomotion, are double and similar; the nerves of the brain go off in corresponding pairs; the organs of smell and taste, and the brain, are situated with a perfect regard to this law. The organs of the *organic life*, on the contrary, present a picture totally different; they are irregularly formed, and irregularly arranged; the stomach is disposed without any regard to the median line, and one half of it bears no resemblance to the other; the same is true of the liver, the spleen, and all the organic viscera. The heart, it is true, is a double organ; but its parts are of unequal size and strength; the rest of the circulating system presents a thousand irregularities; and the lungs are dissimilar in the two sides of the thorax, in the division of their lobes, and the quantity of matter they contain.

This symmetry of the form is accompanied by a corresponding harmony in the functions of the organs of the animal life. The exactness and perfection of vision depend upon the similarity of the impressions transmitted by the two eyes to the brain; if these impressions are dissimilar, vision will be imperfect in proportion; hence we shut one eye when the power of the other is increased by the interposition of a lens, and hence we squint when one eye is made weaker than the other. The same is true of all the senses, of the muscles of locomotion and voice, and of the brain itself; if there is between the corresponding organs on the two sides, or the corresponding halves of the organs, any inequality or dissimilarity, that is, if there be any defect of symmetry, the conse-

quence is an imperfection in their function. Upon this principle Bichat explains the difference between different individuals in their natural capacity for distinguishing accurately the harmony of sounds. A good ear for music, as we express ourselves in common language, is only the result of the possession of two symmetrical organs of hearing, which transmit to the brain similar impressions; a bad ear, on the contrary, is produced by any inequality in the organs, which transmit two unequal impressions. Thus, when one, either of our ears or eyes, is deprived of its usual degree of sensibility, we can hear or see much better by making use of that alone which is uninjured, than by having recourse to both. The same remark is extended to the functions of smelling, tasting, and touching, and to the functions of the brain and muscles. But nothing like this is true of the organic life, to the regularity of whose operations, harmony and correspondence of action is not a necessary condition.

The functions of the organic life are constantly going on; they admit of no interruption, no repose; whatever cause suspends, but for a moment, the respiration or the circulation, destroys life. They form a necessary and connected series, which must be always moving on in continued progression, from the beginning to the end of existence. But in those of the animal life the case is widely different. They have intervals of entire repose. The organs of this life are incapable of constant activity, they become fatigued by exercise, and require rest. This rest, with regard to any particular organ, is the sleep of that organ; and in proportion to the extent of the previous exercise, and the number of organs fatigued, the state of repose will be partial or general. Upon this principle Bichat founds his theory of sleep. General sleep is the combination of the sleep of particular organs. Sleep then is not any definite state, but is a more or less complete rest of the whole system in proportion to the number of organs which require repose. The most perfect sleep is that where all the functions of animal life, the sensations, the perception, the imagination, the memory, the judgment, locomotion, and voice, are suspended; and the various forms of imperfect sleep exhibited in dreaming,

somnambulism, &c. are all produced by the wakefulness of some particular organs.

The two lives differ also in regard to habit; the animal being much under its control, the organic but slightly. In the animal life, habit renders our feelings and sensations less intense, whilst it elevates and perfects the power of judging. The eye is no longer sensible of the presence of objects to which it has become familiarized, the ear takes no notice of sounds that are constantly repeated, the other senses become hardened against the operation of agents which have often excited them; but at the same time the capacity for forming an accurate judgment with regard to their qualities has been growing more perfect. Thus, a piece of music gives us at first a feeling of pleasure simply, and nothing more; if it be often repeated, this pleasure vanishes, but we become capable of estimating the merits of its arrangement and harmony. In the organic life it is not so; respiration, circulation, secretion, &c. are totally without the dominion of habit; and, although some of the functions of this life, most intimately connected with those of the animal, are in some measure under its influence, yet in a general way a freedom from this influence is a distinguishing characteristic of the organic life.

Every thing relating to the understanding is the attribute of animal life; whilst the passions, on the contrary, belong to the organic life, have their seat in its organs, influence them when they are excited into action themselves, and are on the contrary influenced by the state of the organs. The relation which the passions have, so remarkably, with the animal life, is intermediate, and not direct; all the primary phenomena produced by their excitement are exhibited in the internal organs; the heart is violently excited in anger, more moderately in joy; fear, sadness, grief, produce an opposite effect. The lungs are equally affected, the respiration is quickened or impeded, a sense of oppression or suffocation is brought on, according to the nature and degree of the passion excited. In various emotions we experience peculiar sensations in the epigastrium, a sharp pain, a sense of fullness or of sinking; in other cases, more decided effects are produced; a spasmodic vomiting, a copious secre-

tion from the liver or the mucous membrane of the intestines, producing a diarrhoea. All the natural gestures by which we attempt to express the intellectual and moral affections, are so many proofs of the correctness of these views. If we wish to indicate any of the phenomena of the intellect, relating, for instance, to memory, to perception, or to judgment, we carry the hand spontaneously to the head; but, if we would express love, joy, sadness, hatred, &c. we involuntarily place it upon the breast, or the stomach. We say a strong head, a well-organized head, to express the perfection of understanding; a good heart, or a feeling heart, to express moral perfection. Many of the phenomena of disease indicate the same relations between the organic viscera and our moral affections. In the diseases of some organs, the mind is cheerful and happy, taking always a favourable view of things, and this, even when the disease lies at the very root of existence; and, on the contrary, when some other organs are affected, it is invariably gloomy and apprehensive, anticipating the most fearful results, and even in trivial complaints expecting the most fatal consequences.

The two lives differ also in the mode and epoch of their origin. The organic is in activity from the very first period of conception; the animal enters into exercise only at birth, when external objects offer to the new individual means of connexion and relation. In the foetal state, the oeconomy is solely occupied in the formation and nutrition of the organs; this is the preparative stage of existence. The organs, which are to perform the functions of the animal life, are created and perfected, but they are not exercised; they are not accessible to the operation of the agents whose excitement is necessary to bring them into action, and of course they remain in a state of profound repose, until the stimulus, first of the air, and afterwards of food, light, and sounds, is applied to the appropriate organs. At birth, then, a great change takes place in the physiological state of man. His animal life is first brought into existence, and his organic life becomes more fully developed and more complicated, in order to accommodate itself to the increased demands which this change necessarily brings upon it. But, from this mo-

ment, there is no further alteration or improvement in the functions of the organic life. They are as perfect in the infant as in the adult; they are not susceptible of education. But in those of the animal life every thing depends upon the education they receive; at first feeble, imperfect, indistinct, they gradually become developed, and the direction given to this development, and the character which they ultimately possess, depend in a great measure upon the influence exercised upon them by extrinsic circumstances.

Differing thus in their origin and in their mode of development, the two lives differ also in the mode of their termination in death, when this takes place naturally, that is, at the extremity of old age. The animal life is becoming gradually extinguished, before the organic has begun to fail. One after another its functions cease to be performed. The eye becomes obscured, it ceases to feel or to transmit the impression of light. The ear becomes insensible to the impulse of sound. The skin, shrivelled, hardened, deprived in part of its vessels, is capable of but an obscure and indistinct sensation; the parts dependent upon it, the hair and beard, lose their vitality, grow white, and fall off. The intellectual functions follow in the train of the sensations, the perception is blunted, the memory fails, the judgment becomes infantile; and at the same time the muscles under the influence of the brain, viz. those of locomotion and voice, partake of the same decrepitude. The old man moves with pain and difficulty, and speaks with a thick and trembling voice. 'Seated near the fire which warms him, he passes his days concentrated within himself; estranged from every thing around him, deprived of desires, of passions, of sensations, speaking little, because induced by no motive to break silence, happy in the feeling that he still exists, when almost every other one has already quitted him.' In a certain sense then the animal life dies first, and leaves the organic still going on in the performance of its functions; this separation is more or less complete, and continues for a greater or less length of time, in different cases. The old man may continue to breathe and digest, for some time after he has to all intents and purposes ceased to think and to feel; he continues to exist as a vegetable, when he

no longer lives as an animal. Death, however, at length seizes upon the organic life. Gradually, and step by step, the vital forces desert the different organs; digestion, secretion, &c. languish, the circulation and respiration are successively impeded, and finally stop.

In considering the vital properties, as in all his inquiries concerning life, Bichat had constant regard to his grand division into the two lives; and he recognises in the functions of each life, the exhibition of properties peculiar to itself, or at least properties modified by the nature and relations of that life to whose functions they are subservient. In the organic life, the organs have in the first place a sort of sensibility or perception, by which they become acquainted with the presence and qualities of the substances applied to them; this is the organic sensibility: they have then a property by which they react upon these substances, and excite in them motion; this is the organic contractility. It has two modifications. 1. Where the contraction is insensible, as in the exhalants, capillaries, secreting vessels. 2. Where it is sensible, as in the heart, the stomach, the intestines; and these are called respectively, the insensible, and the sensible, organic contractility. In the organs of the animal life, there is also a sensibility, by which they are not only made capable of receiving the impression of an object and its qualities, but of transmitting that impression to the common sensorium; and a contractility, which not only renders a part capable of contracting, but is in the exercise of its power under the entire control and direction of the brain. These properties are called the animal sensibility and the animal contractility.

With Bichat the properties of life were all in all. The phenomena of the system, whether in health or disease, were all ascribed to their influence and operation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE farce of the sinking-fund was carried on from its first establishment to the year 1819, when the nominal amount for the annual redemption of debt was about fifteen millions of pounds sterling.

At this period, (four years ago,) the ministers in both Houses had the effrontery

tery, or grace, (call it which you please,) to acknowledge it was only a delusion to consider it to be in that state, the real fact being, that the actual surplus of income above the expenditure was only two millions annually. Therefore Lord Liverpool in the Lords, and Lord Castlereagh in the Commons, said it was high time to undeceive the public, and to drop the fallacious or imaginary surplus annual amount of fifteen millions, and to provide a real and bona-fide sum of five millions of pounds sterling for the annual redemption of debt.

This they solemnly promised to do, and pledged their honour, that, if parliament would grant them new additional taxes, to the amount of three millions annually, in addition to the two millions already in surplus, "That, for the future, no circumstances or consideration whatever should prevent that sum being laid out annually in the reduction of debt."

Parliament acquiesced, and new taxes were laid on to upwards of three millions sterling annually.

Now mark the result according to their own statement: Mr. Robinson has lately repeatedly declared, "That the average amount of debt redeemed for the last four years, was only three and an half millions of stock, or fourteen millions of stock in the last four years.*"

Now the pledge solemnly given was, "That twenty millions of pounds sterling should be laid out in that period;" and which, at the average price of stock of seventy-five per cent. would have purchased 26,666,666 pounds of stock. So then, here is, according to free and unasked-for confession of ministers themselves, an unaccounted-for loss of stock to the public, of twelve millions six hundred sixty-six thousand six hundred sixty-six pounds of stock, in the short space of four years!

So that it is certain, that the value of this enormous amount of stock has been spent, not merely without the authority of parliament, but directly in the teeth of its orders; for there has not been any Appropriation Act to sanction it, although they have confessed that the money has been spent.

Yet, clear and flagrant as these facts

are, there has not been any proper inquiry into them; but, on the contrary, the new chancellor's maiden budget, in which the avowal was made, was received with applause!

Thus, then, it turns out, that, by the annual bandying-about of this ministerial shuttlecock, the ministers actually spend some millions annually, for which no account is ever given.

The period is now nearly arrived (forty-two years,) when Mr. Pitt vaunted, at the first establishment of the sinking-fund upon his own adopted plan, "That, if parliament would support him in it, the whole of the National Debt would be extinguished."

Now it is but too well remembered, that parliament did support him in every measure respecting it, and yet what is the actual result? It is too monstrous to be even named!

From fatal experience, and some little knowledge of the real state of affairs, I venture to predict, that the capability of the sinking-fund to extinguish the debt, will be exactly upon a par with a cripple running after a hare to catch it: the longer he runs, the further he will be from the object of his pursuit.

J. B.

Highbury Grove, April 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I have possessed for five years the regulation of the weather, and the distribution of the seasons; the sun has listened to my dictates, the clouds at my call have poured their waters.—*Rasselas.*

SIR,

AMONGST all the various characters of humourists that have been drawn by our celebrated essayists, I cannot, at this moment, recollect one of that now numerous class, who set up as being weather-wise. Such, at least, was their former modest pretension; but, now bolder grown, they assume the character of weather-prophets; and, not contented with the deference always shown to those who understand, or pretend to understand, the "signs of the times," they not only inform us of the rain or sun-shine we may expect in the passing or approaching hours, but without hesitation pronounce our doom for weeks and months; and that, too, with an air of authority, which might lead you to imagine the clouds waited on their bidding, or the sun apportioned the number of his rays to their private wishes. Another very important alteration has taken place in the last few years amongst this society of cloud-

gazers;

* The chancellor's statement was for the last seven years, but the period here taken is precisely the same as to the argument.

gazers; namely, in the character, and above all, the number, of its members. In ancient times one was thought sufficient for a parish, and every hamlet possessed its seer skilled in the changes of the seasons, who acted in his own separate department, and enjoyed its functions as unmolested as the doctor or the minister. This important office generally devolved upon the oldest inhabitant of the place, and to his experience did all resort; in cases of doubt, or difficulty, his house was the weather-office of the neighbourhood; and his countenance, grave or gay as the occasion demanded, was considered as true an index of the clouds or sun-shine that were to darken or to cheer the day, as the hand of the best-constructed weather-glass. In harvest-time he was the oracle of the village; and for another to interfere in his decisions, or give an opinion upon the subject, would have been thought alike strange and presumptuous. But alas! it is not so now; on the contrary, every man that can distinguish a black cloud from a white one, sets up as being weather-wise; and you cannot hint your intention of taking a walk, without being stunned on all sides with contradictory opinions as to what the weather is, has been, or will be, before your return. So numerous are the kind cautions, warnings, and threatenings, bestowed upon the occasion, and so repeatedly are you enjoined "to set off instantly, or you will be caught in the rain," or (if it be a fine spring morning,) "to defer it till the heat of the day be past," that you are either frightened into staying at home, or the time destined for your excursion is past before you can escape. In this case, should a few stray drops of rain chance to fall, or one ray of sunshine be seen, you are doomed to be congratulated upon your disappointment all the rest of the day; and the "did not I tell you it would rain, &c." is the self-satisfied burden of the song.

Still, however, it was confined till lately to the inhabitants of the country, where the charms and delights of out-of-door enjoyments made ample amends for the trouble of obtaining them: but, in this age of knowledge, the knowledge of the elements could not be forgotten; and now, alas! to the no small annoyance of poor woman-kind, (who are not allowed to know

any thing of the matter, as it considered far above their slender comprehension,) it equally pervades every situation.

I was more particularly led to these reflections, by a visit I paid a short time since to a family residing in the centre of a large manufacturing town. The house, though large and commodious inside, had not an inch of ground belonging to it, but was closely surrounded on every side by buildings of various dimensions. It was situated in a narrow street, which had apparently been built in those times when the art of laying-out a city consisted in cramming the greatest possible number of dwellings into the least possible space. The houses on the opposite side were consequently within a very neighbourly distance, and, were propinquity a certain proof of friendship, the whole street was on terms of the most cordial amity. From the windows you obtained a view of the bare blank walls of a manufactory, the chimneys of which constantly emitted volumes of smoke so dense, as to render the light enjoyed in its vicinity a sort of dusky twilight. In such a situation, "To watch the storm slow gathering from afar," appeared impossible; and here, at least, I thought I should enjoy the bliss of ignorance. Judge then of my surprise, when, upon entering the breakfast parlour, I was greeted, not with enquiries after my health, or some plain of engagement for the day, but with a grave debate upon the height of the clouds, the weight of the atmosphere, and the rising and falling of the weather-glass. This important discussion being, however, at length concluded, the engagements for the day were talked of, and a proposal made for a walk to some gardens, about a mile distant; but no, a shower had been predicted to fall at the hour fixed for our departure, so the scheme was obliged to be given up. It was then proposed to go to an exhibition of paintings then in town; but this was instantly negatived by a declaration, that the sun's rays would there be so powerful as to spoil their effect; and, in fine, after various plans had been proposed with equal success, we were at length informed, that we might venture to pay a call at a house two doors higher up the street, provided we went and returned punctually to the time appointed.

One of the most striking characteristics of a professional cloud-gazer is, that his predictions are invariably contrary to the opinions of the rest of the company, and to the present appearances of things; for, to foretell what all the world expects, would show no superiority of judgment, and consequently excite no attention; therefore, if the sun shine in meridian splendour, it is sure to rain before night; and, when gathering clouds darken the air, and seem to threaten another flood, signs, known only to the initiated, are seen, which predict calm and sunshine. To prove that this is no exaggeration, I have only to state my own experience, which was no less than hearing a deep snow predicted last year in the month of May or the beginning of June; which prediction was dinned into my weary ears every time I unwittingly remarked upon the fineness of the day. It is needless to say, that the snow kindly deferred his visit until the ensuing winter; nevertheless, a few stray flakes, which none but the alert eye of an adept could discover, was considered as an ample fulfilment of the prophecy.*

The astronomer in Rasselas, convinced of the vanity of his pretensions, and the uselessness of his predictions, quietly yielded up his self-imposed task, and ceased to concern himself with the war of the elements, or the changes of the seasons: that his example may be followed by all the cloud-gazers and weather-prophets through-

* We may observe on this subject, as on that of all predictions, that the prophet is right just as often as the chances are in his favour. Thus, if it rain one day out of three, or two days in the week, it is as one to three that he may name the day in the next week in which it will rain; and once in three times he would in general be right. So, also, in regard to the moon and the weather; the moon changes fifty-two times in every year, and the weather about twenty-six times; and then, if we connect the changes of the weather two days after each change of the moon, the chance is, that three in seven times the changes will coincide; and hence our weather-prophets often have occasion to plume themselves on their skill in connecting the moon with the weather. Similar plausibility secures astrologers and prophets in general. The only true ground of prophecy is to reason from cause to effect, a condition too often overlooked.—EDITOR.

out his majesty's dominions, is the earnest prayer of
A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THAT there does exist in the Church of England, a patronage too powerful for any counteraction short of a petition to parliament, is sufficiently apparent from A. Z. Until a Bill be passed to limit any clergyman from holding his preferment in more than two archdeaconries in the same diocese, or in more than two adjoining counties in England, the bishops cannot counteract the influence which besieges them. Any member of parliament is competent to begin the work of prevention which has for so many years been a matter of indignant animadversion. I am inclined to believe A. Z. intends no more by his statement than that certain persons are holders and *patrons* of the number of livings he represents, and not actual incumbents. In the law, counsellors are restricted in the number of circuits. In the navy, and in the service of the East and West India companies, no man is captain of two ships. In the army, also, there is some restriction; while your man with his thirty-four benefices, if the thing be possible, being not bounded within any known circumference, may arrive at an *acme* of degradation to which avarice knows no limitation. Certainly, the possibility of holding benefices in every part of the kingdom does exist, and calls for attention and remedy. If, indeed, the clergyman who holds one cure of souls, and is wishing for another, would rise up and visit the sick and the afflicted of that parish already committed to his charge, such employment would give him a better blessing than can be found in the abundance of the world.

During the reigns of Edward III. and his successor Richard II. the Commons in parliament moved several Bills for a parochial clergy, in which it was set forth, "that it was known from divine, canon, and human, laws, that benefices of holy church, having cure of souls, were first of all instituted and established to the honour of God, the health and remedy of the founders, the government and relief of the parishioners, and advancement of the clergy; but that spiritual patrons, through divers colours and cautions,

did

did mischievously appropriate the said benefices throughout the realm, in offence to God, to the confusion of their souls, and did cruelly take away

hospitality, and other works of charity, accustomed to be done in the said benefices," &c. &c.—(See 15 Rich. II. 1391.) P.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL DUMOURIEZ.

AN illustrious man has just been deposited in the tomb! In his long, painful, and for a moment most glorious, career, he was devoted to the service of mankind and the true interests of his country. To sketch rapidly the principal facts of his astonishing life, to invite to sober reflection on its remarkable vicissitudes, and to pay to an illustrious and beloved memory the tribute to which it is eminently entitled, are the more immediate objects of these pages.

Charles-François-Duperier Dumouriez was born at Cambray, the 25th of January, 1739: his family, originally from Provence, was renowned for its antiquity, for its long exercise of judiciary power, and for its striking attachment to literature, which, since the restoration of letters, seems to have the inheritance of the magistrature in France. It was to one of his ancestors that Malherbe, the father of French poetry, addressed in 1599 one of his most beautiful odes. Duperier had just lost his daughter, and was overwhelmed with grief: his friend addressed some poetical and tender consolations to him, in the stanzas which begin—
“Ta douleur, Duperier, sera donc éternelle?” and the latter part of which I here quote with pleasure, because they still speak loudly to the friends of the illustrious dead:—

La mort a des rigueurs à nulle autre pareilles,

On a beau la prier ;

La cruelle qu'elle est, se bouche les oreilles
Et nous laisse crier.

Le pauvre en sa cabane où le chaume le couvre,

Est sujet à ses lois ;

Et la garde qui veille aux barrières du Louvre

N'en défend point nos rois.

De murmurer contre elle et perdre patience
Est mal à propos :

Vouloir ce que Dieu veut, est la seule science

Qui nous met en repos.

Dumouriez's father consecrated a part of his fortune to the solid and brilliant education of his son: the lessons which he himself gave him were not the less varied and valuable; for

he was a very distinguished man of letters, though not professionally so; and his translation of “Richiardetto,” which merited the eulogium of Voltaire, is one of our prettiest poems.

Dumouriez, after his classical studies, in which he had been very successful, lived for some time with his father, who destined him for the commissariat; but, this department not being agreeable to him, he chose to enter the army. When eighteen years of age, he made his first campaign against the same Duke of Brunswick whom, in 1792, he drove from the territory of France. He distinguished himself in several attacks, and was at last taken prisoner; but not till he was covered with nineteen serious wounds, and had lost his horse,—five men had been disabled by him; when his arms were broken to pieces in his hands, and the loss of blood alone prevented a longer defence. The Duke of Brunswick, who was told of his brave resistance, when the wounded prisoner was brought before him, strongly expressed his kind admiration, and sent him back with a flattering letter to the Marshal De Broglie, general of the French army.

We cannot in this short review follow him step by step through his military career; it suffices to say, that, after the peace, he was put *en réforme* at the age of twenty-four, covered with twenty-two wounds, with a captain's rank, and decorated with the cross of St. Louis,—an extraordinary, but well-merited, advancement.

The interval of the peace could not but weigh down an active mind and ardent soul, sensible of their power. Being infinitely more expert than the other military men of his age, and his acquirements having excited only a burning desire to acquire more, Dumouriez could not remain in inaction, and the quarrel of kings made him again take up arms. Possessing neither title nor the character by which courtiers make their way in time of peace, he could and would only obtain his advancement by his own intelligence and by his sword. He began to seek opportunities of exposing himself

to danger, to show his courage and his talents, and to enter upon his career, as it were, anew. He travelled in Italy; and, tempted to decide the conquest between Corsica and France, after having sought to defend it against the Genoese, he returned to Paris, and spoke boldly to a proud minister, who, however, was able to appreciate his character; and afterwards went to Belgium, from whence he passed into Spain, with the intention of taking service there. He arrived towards the end of 1763, and did not return till 1767, after he had visited Portugal, and published a very remarkable work, entitled "Essay on Portugal," the preface alone of which indicates his superior mind.

His return to France was the consequence of a glorious act of justice on the part of the minister, the Duke de Choiseul. Dumouriez was named *Aide-maréchal-general* of the army destined to invade Corsica, which France had bought from the Genoese. In a word, Corsica was invaded, and Dumouriez returned to Paris, where his father had just died.

The Poles had lost their independence; they had ceased to be a nation. Dumouriez believed it the interest of France to offer them succour, and he was himself ordered to go and examine, and stimulate, their efforts, and to take them under his direction. It is with a nation as with an individual; they must have a certain disposition of mind, to acquire and preserve liberty, which will not connect itself with vanity, nor a love of pleasure. Dumouriez did not find this spirit among the people, and failed in the attempt: their morals devoted them to slavery, and they submitted to a treble servitude. He had foreseen and predicted this: he called them the *Asiatiques* of Europe.

On his return to France, where the intrigues of Dubarry had obtained a change of ministry, Dumouriez went to give an account of his proceedings to the Duke d'Aiguillon, successor to the Duke de Choiseul. A lively dispute took place between the minister and him; but this minister had not the spirit of the Duke de Choiseul: he was wrong, and became Dumouriez's enemy.

Dumouriez was soon after employed on a particular embassy by the king himself, relative to the events which happened in Switzerland in 1772.

Dumouriez set out; but the Duke d'Aiguillon, (creature of Dubarry,) who knew nothing of Dumouriez's commission, caused him to be followed, watched, and arrested in Hamburg, and brought back to the Bastille, where he remained six months; while the king, who employed him, dared not intercede with his minister on his behalf. What a subject for reflection is this! But Louis XV. the slave of the vilest habits and passions, was but a contemptible phantom of royalty, showing into what depths of degradation it might be lowered. In the Bastille Dumouriez wrote the following verses, little known hitherto, and never yet printed:—

Sans ame, sans honneur, sans pudeur, sans vertu,

Jusque quand encore dis-nous souffriras tu
Que ton peuple écrasé te méprise et de craigne?

Il est tems de choisir! Louis! abdique
ou règne!

Dumouriez quitted the Bastille as he had entered it, without any legal proceeding or motive given. He was employed for the execution of different projects, which he in a great measure had planned and developed; and was at last elected commander of an obscure place called Cherbourg, which he converted into a fine town, and one of the best ports in France. It is to be regretted that our limits will not permit us to trace the progress of this extraordinary change. England may, perhaps, better appreciate his labours than can the country in which he was born.

At the breaking-out of the revolution, Dumouriez was its decided partizan; but from that moment he chose the place which he has always occupied, between the extreme parties of ultra and counter revolution. He had too well considered the kingly abuses of absolute power,—which result, in fact, from the intrigues of those who are placed in the seats of the administration; he knew that something better than mere force was wanting: first, laws, constitutional codes, and, for their defence, a power independent of sinister will. He, too, was well aware, from his historical studies and his own experience, of all the evil which the want of power produces, both on the part of the supreme executors of the law, and the insubordination of the people, to desire that the restrictions imposed on royalty should impede the beneficent exercise of its attributes.

attributes. His clear convictions showed to him that he had fixed himself in a situation which a true citizen would defend, and he did not depart from it; although he well foresaw his enemies would,—equally those who opposed the revolution *in toto*, and those who would carry it too far.

The contest between the two parties began: a series of inconceivable folly had even compromised the existence of royalty; and, when in danger, its pretended defenders abandoned it, under the pretence of not being able to defend the throne and the person of Louis XVI. except on the frontier. This example, given by some of his cowardly ministers, soon followed by many of their creatures, became a fashion next, and lastly a positive duty. They appealed to their honour, and induced brave and honest men to join proceedings as unwise as they were anti-national. The fear of a miserable jest, by the present of a distaff, induced many to abandon their country, and to claim foreign succour, who ought to have defended their principles at home. Even the brothers of the unfortunate Louis XVI. authorised, by their approbation and by their example, this shameful and foolish desertion, which could not fail to bring France to her ruin, or entirely to destroy the monarchy. The consequence was worse; they had the audacity to declare, that they acted only in the name of the unfortunate king, and by his own direct orders. They thus gave birth to the accusations of perfidy and treason by which they were attacked; and, when the king wrote to beg of them to abandon their erroneous career, to renounce the schemes which could not but compromise his existence, and that of the queen and her son, will it be believed they answered, "Don't be alarmed: write to us whatever you wish, we shall follow our straight-forward road."

Dumouriez was minister in these critical times, and united perfidy to the laws of his country with personal attachment to the king. He plainly perceived that the prince and the monarchy would be saved, if he succeeded in re-establishing a confidence between the nation and its chief. This was his principal aim, and more particularly his declaration of war.

Deceived by the flattering and foolish reports of the emigrants, the continental powers scarcely deigned to enter into

any discussion with France, and their diplomatical correspondence with her was insolent and threatening, as it is now with Spain. They spoke of the king as the object of their warlike preparations, of their treaties, their military movements; and he was thus delivered up to general indignation. This effect was to be prevented above all. Dumouriez was of opinion that the prince ought formally to denounce the impostures of the enemies of his country: he spoke to him on the subject, laid open the situation of France to him, reminded him that war had already commenced by foreigners, and urged the necessity of his placing himself at the head of the nation, in order to ward off the humiliation which was preparing. Louis XVI. approved of the project, and cheerfully consented immediately to accompany his ministers to a National Assembly. He went there, and delivered a speech, to prepare the Assembly for attention to the report which Dumouriez, the minister for foreign affairs, was about to read. This report was heard: war was declared by the representatives of France, and the king was every-where received with enthusiasm. Such is a short sketch of this declaration of war, which caused so much joy to the emigrants; and, such was Dumouriez's crime, they never forgave him. The reason is obvious: he acted the part of a great general in a war which he had recommended as a faithful minister.

But why did the weakness of Louis XVI. yield the direction of political affairs to his family affections? Why did he suffer himself to be driven to measures so contrary to the duties imposed upon him, and to the means of his own preservation? Sad destiny! This prince, after having enjoyed some months uninterrupted tranquillity, which needed not to be disturbed, forced the minister to retreat, who had thrice made him triumph amidst the applause of the people. Dumouriez left him shedding bitter tears; and as, full of most cruel presentiments, he pressed the hand of the king to his lips, he entreated not for himself, but for the unfortunate monarch, who answered him affectionately, "I am resigned to every thing!" One month had not elapsed, after the departure of the minister for the army, before the king was insulted; and, at the end of the second month, he was a prisoner in

in the Temple! and Dumouriez might have prevented it!

Let us speedily pass over these sad recollections. The enemy entered France; the leaders of the revolution revenged themselves on the unfortunate Louis. Invasion brought its thousand disasters. Dumouriez, as a citizen and a general, had only to repulse the enemy, in the expectation that their retreat would lessen the danger which surrounded the king. There was still reason to think, that the excesses of the revolutionists might be checked: it was no time to despair, nor to abandon his country. Dumouriez refused to follow Lafayette's premature example, and he succeeded him in the command of the army of the north. He marched with a few soldiers against the Prussian army, of almost 100,000 men strong, and, by the most expert manoeuvres, arrested their march, took their strongest positions, and wrote to the Assembly, "Verdun is taken: I wait for the Prussians. The defiles of the Argonne are the Thermopylae of France; but I shall be happier than Leonidas." In truth, in a very few days the invaders had fled.

And let it be repeated by the side of his recent grave, that the genius of Dumouriez changed in this campaign the destinies of France and of Europe. Never was there a commander placed in the like circumstances; having but a few men, and obliged to struggle not only against the superior strength of an enemy, but against the obstacles of his own government. Never was there a general who displayed such a sum of skill and science: history makes mention of only one such instance,—it is the behaviour of Fabius.

His prudence had obtained him the victory almost without a combat, and Dumouriez flew to oppose other enemies, and to display a very varied talent. He was no longer the procrastinator; he was the impetuous Achilles: he gave immediate battle, and on the plains of Jemappes sanctified the brilliant standards of liberty, which in six weeks floated over the towers of all Belgium, which they freed. Noble and patriotic recollections! still console my country! return and bring comfort to the brave companions in arms of the hero for their later reverses; return and tell the French what they have done, and what they ought to do. Inspire them with liberty,

and the love of their country; awake ye noble and patriotic recollections! and thou prince, even then a shelter in this hour of peril! Thy country will, one day, acquit itself of its debt.

After these successful events, General Dumouriez returned to Paris, where the trial of Louis XVI. had already been commenced. He did not conceal his intentions: beloved by his soldiers, who called him their father, and surrounded by glorious remembrances; encouraged by the conviction of his own power, for they had twice saved his country,—he had little doubt of saving Louis XVI. He had sent a certain number of his officers to Paris, to facilitate this design, and depended in a great measure, also, on the co-operation of a part of the Assembly, and on the population.

All his expectations deceived him: he sought for the members of the Assembly who possessed the greatest influence, and sounded the intentions of Garat, Lebrun, and Roland, ministers of justice, of foreign affairs, and for the home department, who entered into his views: it was then he formed an attachment with the first of these ministers, which continued till his death. The fear of compromising him, at the moment when he was arrested, as his accomplice, was the sole cause of Dumouriez's not publishing in his Memoirs the project they had adopted, the non-execution of which was prevented by the perfidy of some officers, who divulged the secret. There was only one means left; it was attempted in the absence of the general, and it is not for us to divulge it. Louis XVI. was the only one to oppose it: he perished.

The general retired to the country during these horrible days; and, soon after, found no place of safety but at the head of his army. He had now no hope of saving his country, nor of saving other illustrious victims, sacrificed by the monsters who governed France; he had now no hopes, either by civil means, or by the intervention of the citizens. His army, where the French honour had fixed itself, was alone capable of bringing back the revolution to its proper limits. But the Convention had ascertained the intentions of General Dumouriez, and dared neither to dismiss him, nor to accept of his resignation, which he offered again and again; for his soldiers would

have followed him; and have revenged any of his wrongs. They endeavoured to destroy the love his troops bore to him, as well as the confidence they put in him. The Commissariat supplies failed,—the invaded provinces were exhausted,—all his resources diminished,—in order to encourage insubordination, and to prepare for the overthrow of this great general, whose renown was become so alarming. These measures were publicly acknowledged, and put into execution with such effect, that, in spite of the most prudent precautions and most useful combinations, Dumouriez failed in a campaign, which was the last, and might have been the most important.

He saw the gathering storm, and, filled with indignation against the miscreants who suffered their country to fall a prey to strangers, rather than abandon their atrocious tyranny, he decided to make that attempt, which he would have wished to facilitate by other victories.

General Dumouriez hastened to treat with the Prince of Coburg for the evacuation of Belgium, and very soon after obliged him, by a new treaty, to respect the French territory; whilst he himself determined to lead his soldiers to the capital, to disperse these tyrannical legislators, those bloody tribunals, and crowds of anthropophagi, to save the family of the unfortunate monarch, and to re-establish the Constitution of 1791. The anarchy of the government was to be reformed by Frenchmen alone; and it was only in case of Dumouriez's want of sufficient forces, that, at his demand, the Prince of Coburg was compelled to furnish what he should require, while the remainder of the army of the enemy should remain on the frontiers. Thus France might have been saved from her demagogues, without abandoning her to strangers or to emigrants.

The Convention was instantly informed of all by some treacherous generals, and by a faithlessness viler than even their own guilt. They summoned the general to their bar, and sent police-officers to arrest him. There was no time left to deliberate: he determined upon arresting the police-officers himself, and delivered them up to the Prince of Coburg, as hostages and guarantees for the safety of the royal family, who might have been massacred when the news of his march should arrive. One

victim was at least saved: let her ingratitude be pitied!

General Dumouriez issued his orders; but many of his generals neglected to execute them, and some even refused. The army, to which the Convention had sent its spies, was carried away: the brave general was obliged to leave them, and to take refuge at the head-quarters of the enemy. The Prince of Coburg, full of loyalty, wished to be faithful to his engagements: his court of Vienna opposed, and ordered him to pursue his operations; and they even raised Dumouriez, and gave him command. "No: (replied he to the prince,) *no, — it was not that you promised me: I am going away.*" "And whither? (asked the prince:) you are in safety here; while they have offered, by a decree, 300,000 francs to whoever shall bring your head to the Convention."—"What care I for that? I go!"

He found an asylum in Switzerland, and there published a volume of his "Memoirs," which soon obtained him many friends: but Switzerland was too near to France, and was about to yield to the latter. The general was obliged to fly: he went to Hamburg. Providence had placed at the head of a neighbouring government the most virtuous of princes,—the Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel, father-in-law of the King of Denmark; who sought the noble exile, and offered him every assistance. He bought an estate in Holstein, of which he was the governor; furnished it, placed horses and a carriage in the stables, and went in search of his friend; whom he conducted to this retreat. "This is your's, (he said;) I am sorry it is not in my power to offer you more than a pension of 400 louis!" Generous prince! this record may probably reach you. We add nothing to the simple detail; but know, that he whose death you now deplore has left to the world the duty of repeating your touching generosity; and that his last looks, fixed upon your image, called down upon you the blessings of the Eternal Benefactor.

General Dumouriez was persuaded, when he left France, that his country could only become happy by a return to the principles of constitutional monarchy. This conviction was justified by all after-events. He deemed that the restoration of the family of the Bourbons could alone give stability to
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the government, and that the throne could only be reared again by their courageous return to France,—alone, or at least unaccompanied by foreigners; to put themselves at the head of those who were sacrificing their lives for their sake, and to deserve by their talent and their courage the recompense which nothing but talent and courage could expect to claim. But certain words are uttered in vain,—certain emotions never penetrate the breasts of some men.

France,—all in arms,—managed, by the singular talent of her generals and soldiers, to drive back all her enemies. Dumouriez mourned over those triumphs abroad, while they served only to nourish crime and calamity at home. When, wearied with so many atrocities, his country broke the yoke of her tyrants, and bowed to that of the laws, he began to console himself, and addressed the wisest counsels from his retreat of solitude. But an extraordinary man now towered above the revolution, to destroy its beneficial influence, and to build from its wrecks a throne for himself. Dumouriez, who had anticipated and predicted these events, devoted himself to oppose this enemy.

Bonaparte could only obtain possession of the empire by military successes; and, as no power thought of attacking victorious France, his military successes could only result from invasions and conquests. It was necessary, for the immediate interests of France, to prevent the waste of her treasures, the effusion of her blood, and the despotism of her growing master, to prevent these conquests.

This was Dumouriez's purpose: his military plans were not directed against his country,—he has given no project for the invasion of France,—he has always supported the integrity of her territory. During the year he spent on the Continent and in England he was always engaged in plans of defence for the countries whose invasion was contemplated by the spoiled child of fortune. When he saw the weakness of governments, which dissension made still weaker, he felt the necessity of establishing an European league, not against France, but against its head; to compel him to abandon his aggressions, on the conviction that his country would soon re-assume its rights, and dispose of the crown at her will.

When Napoleon menaced England with invasion, Dumouriez was summoned hither. The English government received him with generous hospitality, and asked his counsel: he arranged a plan of defence for every part of Great Britain, as well as for the different countries of Europe where the soldiers of the French emperor had raised their standards; and Spain, with which he was well acquainted, owes to him a portion of her liberty.

The restoration was not effected as he would have desired, and the restored acted not as it was their duty to do. He proclaimed this; and the self-love of an eminent personage, wounded by the recollection of a miserable pamphlet, printed long before, did not allow Dumouriez to take that position in France which was marked out for him. He remained in England.

The faithful and unvarying friend of liberty, he hailed its dawn whenever it appeared; and, whenever in danger, assisted it with his counsels. The Neapolitans betrayed his confidence; but the Greeks,—the noble Greeks,—whose resurrection charmed his latest days, are carrying into effect, at this moment, the counsels he gave them eighteen months ago in two Memoirs, where all the energy of youth is united to all the prudence of age. And for Spain, whose atrocious invasion he condemned and abhorred, he wrote a general system of organization and defence; but when, some days before his death, a friend asked a supplement for the offensive part, he replied, "No: pass not the Pyrenees; my country is beyond them."

Such is Dumouriez's life, shortly and imperfectly sketched. An illness of a few days, unaccompanied by pain,—a rapid physical decline, which did not intrude on his fine understanding, nor his generous spirit,—bore him away, in the midst of religious consolations, from the cares of his friends, already become his children. On the day of his death, he rose at eight o'clock, as usual; he lay down at twelve, at the desire of his medical attendant; and breathed his last at twenty-five minutes past two: aged eighty-four years, three months, and seventeen days.

He was short in stature, but well-formed; his countenance was agreeable; his eyes sparkling with brilliancy even to the last: he was full of kind-

ness and gaiety, and his mind was enriched with varied and extensive knowledge; he understood and spoke several languages; his spirit was most generous, so generous as often to cause his embarrassment; and his sensibility often found vent in tears when calamity was reported to him, and when he was severed from a friend. He had many friends: one of the dearest died three years ago, and

not a day since had he failed to weep for him,—he spoke of Edward continually. He was the Duke of Kent; and now they are re-united!

Brave general, and tender friend! be bliss thy portion: but, as thou valuest our happiness, send us down thoughts of consolation, and dry the tears which often have wetted these lines!

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.

[A Correspondent having recently questioned the verity of the famous Popish Plot, we have been favoured by another Correspondent with the original Account of the Trial of the Conspirators; and, as a scarce tract, relative to a very extraordinary affair, we have made some extracts, which at this distance of time cannot fail to be read with much interest.]

TITLE-PAGE.

A TRUE and perfect Relation of the whole Proceedings against the late most barbarous Traitors, Garnet a Iesuite, and his Confederats. ¶Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie. 1606.

COURT AND CULPRITS.

¶A Relation of the former Arraignment on Munday the 27. of January Anno 1605, in Westminster Hall, before the Ll. Commissioners there, The Earle of Nottingham. The Earle of Suffolke. The Earle of Worcester. The Earle of Devonshire. The Earle of Northampton. The Earle of Salisbury. The L. chiefe Iustice of England. The L. chiefe Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Peter Warburton, knight, one of the Iustices of the Court of Common Plees.

Vpon one Inditement for treasons done in the county of Middlesex were arraigned these, viz.—

1. Robert VVinter, esquier.
2. Thomas VVinter, gentleman.
3. Guy Fawks, gentleman.
4. Iohn Grant, esquier.
5. Ambr. Rookwood, esquier.
6. Robert Keyes, gentleman.
7. Thomas Bates.

Vpon an other inditement, for treason done in the countie of Northampton, was arraigned—Sir Euerard Digby, knight.

SPEECH OF SERJEANT PHILIPS.

[This is a specimen of the logical subtilty of the times, and resembles a school-

boy's exercise more than a business-like display of forensic eloquence.]

Sir Edward Philips, knight, his Maiesties Sergeant at Law, opened the inditement to this effect as followeth.

The matter that is now to be offered to you, my Ll. the Commissioners, and to the triall of you the knights and gent. of the iury, is matter of treason; but of such horror, and monstrous nature, that before now—

The tongue of man neuer deliuered,
The care of man neuer heard,
The heart of man neuer conceited,
Nor the malice of hellish or earthly deuill euer practised.

For, if it be abhominable to murder the least;

If to touch God's anointed bee to oppose themselves against God;

If (by blood) to subuert princes, states, and kingdomes, be hatefull to God and man, as all true Christians must acknowledge;

Then, how much more then too, too monstrous shall all Christian hearts iudge the horror of this treason, to murder and subuert

Such a king,
Such a queene,
Such a prince,
Such a progenie,
Such a state,
Such a gouernment,

So complete, and absolute;

That God approoues;

The world admires;

All true English hearts honour and reuerence;

The Pope and his disciples onely enuies, and malignes.

¶The proceeding wherein is properly to be diuided into three generall heads.

1. First, matter of declaration.

2. Se-

2. Secondly, matter of aggrauation.

3. Thirdly, matter of probation.

My selfe am limited to deale onely with the matter of declaration, and that is contained within the compasse of the indictment onely.

For the other two, I am to leaue to him to whose place it belongeth.

¶ *The substance of which Declaration consisteth in foure Parts.*

1. First, in the persons and qualities of the conspirators.

2. Secondly, in the matter conspired.

3. Thirdly, in the meane and manner of the proceeding and execution of the conspiracie.

4. And fourthly, of the end and purpose why it was so conspired.

¶ *As concerning the first, being the Persons.*

They were—

Garnet, }
Gerrard, } Iesuits not then taken.
Tesmond, }

Thomas Winter, }
Guy Fawkes, }
Robert Keyes, }
Thomas Bates, } At the
Euerard Digby, } barre.
Ambrose Rookewood, }
Iohn Graunt, }
Robert Winter, }
Robert Catesby, }
Thomas Percy, } Slaine in
Iohn VVright, } rebellion
Christopher VVright, }
Francis Tresham, lately dead.

All grounded Romanists, and corrupt-ed schollers of so irreligious and traitorous a schoole.

¶ *As concerning the second, which is the matter Conspired, it was,*

1. First, to depriue the king of his crowne.

2. Secondly, to murder the king, the queene, and the prince.

3. Thirdly, to stirre rebellion and sedition in the kingdome.

4. Fourthly, to bring a miserable destruction amongst the subjects.

5. Fifthly, to change, alter, and subuert the religion here established.

6. Sixthly, to ruinate the state of the common wealth, and to bring in strangers to inuade it.

¶ *As concerning the third, which is the meane and maner how to compasse and execute the same.*

They did all conclude—

1. First, that the king and his people (the Papists excepted) were heretiques.

2. Secondly, that they were all

cursed, and excommunicated by the Pope.

3. Thirdly, that no heretique could be king.

4. Fourthly, that it was lawfull and meritorious to kill and destroy the king, and all the said heretiques.

¶ *The meane to effect it, they concluded to be, that—*

1. The king, the queene, the prince, the lords spirituall and temporall, the knights & burgesses of the Parliament should be blownen vp with powder.

2. That the whole royall issue male should be destroyed.

3. That they would take into their custodie Elizabeth and Mary, the king's daughters, and proclaime the Lady Elizabeth queene.

4. That they should faine a proclamation in the name of Elizabeth, in which no mention should be made of alteration of religion, nor that they were parties to the treason, vntill they had raised power to performe the same, and then to proclaime, all grieuances in the kingdome should be reformed.

That they also tooke seuerall oathes, and receiued the sacrament, first for secresie, secondly for prosecution, except they were discharged thereof by three of them.

That after the destruction of the king, the queene, the prince, the royall issue male, the lords spirituall and temporal, the knights and burgesses; they should notifie the same to forraine states, and thereupon Sir Edmund Baynam, an attainted person of treason, and stiling himselfe prime of the damned crew, should be sent and make the same knowen to the Pope, and craue his aide: an embassadour fit both for the message and persons, to be sent betwixt the Pope and the deuill.

That the Parliament being proroged till the 7. of February, they in December made a mine vnder the house of Parliament, purposing to place their powder there: but the Parliament being then further adiourned till the third of October, they in Lent following hired the vault, and placed therein xx. barrels of powder.

That they tooke to them Robert Winter, Graunt, and Rookwood, giuing them the oathes and sacrament as aforesaid, as to provide munition.

20. Iulij they layd in more ten barrels of powder, laying vpon them diuers great barres of yron, & peeces of timber,

ber, and great massie stones, and covered the same with fagots, &c.

20. Septembr. they laid in more 4. hogsheads of powder, with other stones and barres of yron thereupon.

4. Nouembris (the Parliament being proroged to the 5.) at eleuen a clocke at night, Fawkes had prepared (by the procurement of the rest) touchwood and match, to giue fire to the powder the next day.

That the treason being miraculously discovered, they put themselves, and procured others to enter into, open rebellion; and gaue out most vntruely, it was for that the Papists throats were to be cut.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF SIR EDWARD COKE, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The observations to be considered in this powder treason are briefly thus—

1. If the cellar had not beene hired, the myneworke could hardly or not at all haue beene discovered; for the mine was neither found nor suspected vntill the daunger was past, and the capitall offenders apprehended, and by themselves vpon examination confessed.

2. How the king was diuinely illuminated by Almighty God, the only ruler of princes, like an angell of God to direct and point as it were to the very place, to cause a search to be made there, out of those darke wordes of the letter concerning a terrible blow.

3. Obserue a miraculous accident which befell in Stephen Littletons house called Holbach, in Staffordshire, after they had been two daies in open rebellion, immediately before the apprehension of these traitors: for some of them standing by the fire side, and hauing set 2.l. and di. of powder to drie in a platter before the fire, and vnder set the said platter with a great linnen bagge full of other powder, conteyning some fiftene or sixteene poundes; it so fell out, that one comming to put more wood into the fire, and casting it on, there flue a coale into the platter, by reason whereof the powder taking fire and blowing vp, scorched those who were nearest, as Catesby, Graunt, and Rookewood, blew vp the rooffe of the house, and the linnen bagge which was sette vnder the platter, being therewith suddenly carried out through the breach, fell downe in the court yard whole and

vnfired, which, if it had took fire in the roome, would haue slaine them all there, so that they neuer should haue come to this triall, and *Lex iustior vlla est, quam necis artifices arte perire sua?*

4. Note that gunpowder was the inuention of a fryar, one of that Romish rable, as printing was of a souldier.

5. Obserue the sending of Bainham, one of the damned crew, to the high priest of Rome, to giue signification of this blow, and to craue his direction and aide.

6. That for all their stirring and rising in open rebellion, and notwithstanding the false rumours giuen out by them, that the throats of all Catholiques should be cut; such is his maiesties blessed gouernment, and the loyaltie of his subjects, as they got not any one man to take their parts besides their owne company.

7. Obserue, the shiriffe, the ordinary minister of iustice, according to the dutie of his office, with such power as he on a sodaine by law collected, suppressed them.

8. That God suffered their intended mischief to come so neere the period, as not to be discovered, but within few houres before it should haue beene executed.

9. That it was in the entring of the sunne into the tropique of Capricorne, when they began their myne, noting that by myning they should descend, and by hanging ascend.

10. That there neuer was any Protestant minister in any treason and murder as yet attempted within this realme.

I am now come to the last part, which I proposed in the beginning of this discourse, and that is touching certaine comparisons of this powder treason of the Iesuites, with that of Raleigh, and the other of the priests Watson and Clarke. 1. They had all one end, and that was the Romish Catholike cause. 2. The same meanes, by Popish and discontented persons, priests and laymen. 3. They all plaid at hazard, the priests were at the by, Raleigh at the maine, but these in at all, as purposing to destroy all the kings royall issue, and withall the whole estate. 4. They were all alike obliged by the same othe and sacrament. 5. The same proclamations were intended (after the fact,) to be published for reformation of abuses. 6. The like army provided for inuading, to land at Milford hauen, or in Kent. 7. The same

same pensions of crownes promised. 8. The agreeing of the times of the treason of Raleigh and these men, which was, when the Constable of Spaine vvas comming hither, and Raleigh said there could be no suspition of inuasion, seeing that the Constable of Spaine vvas then expected for a treatie of peace, and the naue might bee brought to the Groine, vnder pretence of the seruice in the Low Countreyes. And Raleigh further said, that many more vvere hanged for vvordes than for deeds. And before Raleighs treason was discovered, it vvas reported in Spaine, that Don Raleigh and Don Cobham should cut the King of Englands throate. I say not that we haue any proofes that these of the powder plot were acquainted with Raleigh, or Raleigh with them; but, as before was spoken of the Iesuits and priests, so they all were ioyned in the endes, like Sampsons foxes in the tayles, howsoeur seuered in their heads.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

After the reading of their seuerall examinations, confessions, and voluntarie declarations, as well of themselves as of some of their dead confederates, they were all by the verdict of the iury found guilty of the treasons contained in their indictment; and then, being seuerally asked, what they could say, wherefore iudgement of death should not be pronounced against them: there was not one of these (except Rookewood,) who would make any continued speech either in defence or extenuation of the fact. Thomas Winter onely desired that he might be hanged both for his brother and himselfe. Guy Fawkes being asked why hee pleaded not guiltie, hauing nothing to say for his excuse, answered that he had so done in respect of certain conferences mentioned in the indictment, which he said that hee knew not of: which were answered to haue bene set downe according to course of law, as necessarily presupposed before the resolution of such a designe. Keyes said that his estate and fortunes were desperate, and as good now as an other time, and for this cause rather then for an other. Bates craved mercie. Robert Winter mercie. John Grant was a good while mute; yet after submissely said, hee was guiltie of a conspiracie intended, but neuer effected. But Ambrose Rookewood first excused his deniall

of the indictment, for that he had rather loose his life then giue it. Then did hee acknowledge his offence to be so hainous, that hee iustly deserved the indignation of the king, and of the lords, and the hatred of the whole common wealth; yet could he not despaire of mercie at the hands of a prince, so abounding in grace and mercie. And the rather, because his offence, though it were incapable of any excuse, yet not altogether incapable of some extenuation, in that he had bene neither author nor actor; but onely perswaded and drawn in by Catesby, whome hee loued aboue any worldly man; and that he had concealed it not for any malice to the person of the king or to the state, or for any ambitious respect of his owne; but onely drawn with the tender respect, and the faithful and deare affection he bare to M. Catesby his friend, whome he esteemed more dearer then any thing else in the world.

Then was related how that, on the Friday immediately before this arraignment, Robert Winter hauing found opportunitie to haue conference with Fawkes in the Towre, in regard of the neerenesse of their lodgings, should say to Fawkes, as Robert Winter and Fawkes, confessed, that hee and Catesby had sonnes, and that boyes would bee men, and that he hoped they would reuenge the cause: nay, that God would raise vp children to Abraham out of stones. Also, that they vvere sorie, that no body did set forth a defence or apologie of their action; but yet they vvould maintaine the cause at their deaths.

Here also vvas reported Robert Winters dreame, vvich hee had before the blasting vvith povvder in Littletons house, and vvich hee himselfe confessed and first notified,* viz. that hee thought hee savv steeples stand avvie, and vvithin those churches straunge and vnknovven faces. And after, vvhen the foresaid blast had the day

* This paragraph about the dream is akin to Sir Edward Coke's observations about the *tropic of Capricorn*, and appertains to the then prevailing belief in *witchcraft, attractions and repulsions of matter, astrology, magic, &c.* on vvich were founded most of the plays of Shakspeare, the reasonings of Bacon, and the vaunted philosophy of Newton. Some parts of this family of superstitions have been destroyed; but others still flourish in their pristine splendor

day following scorched diuers of the confederates, and much disfigured the faces and countenances of Grant, Rookewood, and others: then did Winter call to minde his dreame, and to his remembrance thought, that the faces of his associates so scorched resembled those which hee had seene in his dreame.

According to the sentence, on Thursday following execution was done vpon Sir Euerard Digby, Robert Winter, Iohn Graunt, and Thomas Bates, at the west end of Pauls Church; and, on the Friday following, vpon Thomas Winter, Ambrose Rookewood, Robert Keyes, and Guy Fawkes, within the olde Palace-yard at Westminster, not farre from the Parliament House.

EXTRACTS FROM COKE'S SPEECH ON
THE TRIAL OF GARNET.

Because I am to deale with the superiour of the Iesuities, I will onely touch such treasons as haue bin plotted & wrought by the Iesuities, of whom this man was superiour, and those treasons also sithens this Garnet his comming into England, whereof hee may truly say, *Et quorum pars magna fui*.

The comming of this Garnet into England, (which very act was a treason,) was about 20. yeeres past, viz. in Iuly 1586. in the xxviij. yeere of the raigne of the late queene of famous and blessed memorie; whereas the yere before, namely, the 27. yere of Eliz. there was a statute made, whereby it was treason for anie who was made a Romish priest by anie authoritie from the see of Rome, sithens the first yere of her raigne, to come into her dominions.

Nay, the bringing in of a bull by a subject of this realme against another, in the time of Edw. the First, was adiudged a treason.

In the 28. yeere of Queene Elizabeth, being the yeere of our Lord 86.

splendor in our universities and societies called learned; and they seem to possess a tenacity of life, which sets at defiance the best energies of truth and reason. Bacon used to faint away during an eclipse of the sun; and Newton laboured hard to discover the philosopher's stone, and expound the Book of Revelation! Yet such minds have been considered competent to bequeath a legacy of veritable philosophy to all posterity! It was infancy teaching manhood.

in Iune, came Garnet into England, breaking through the wall of treason, being in trueth *Totus compositus ex proditione*. And this was at that time, when the great armado of Spaine, which the Pope blessed and christned by the name of *the invincible nauie*, was, by the instigation of that high priest of Rome, preparing and collecting together of many parcels, out of diuers parts, where they could be bought, or hired, or borrowed, and therefore may be called a compounded nauie, hauing in it 158 great ships. The purueyors, and forerunners of this nauie and inuasion, were the Iesuities, and Garnet among them being a traitor, euen in his very entrance and footing in the land. But the queene, with her owne ships and her owne subiects, did beate this armado, God himself (whose cause, indeede, it was) fighting for vs against them, by fire, and seas, and windes, and rockes, and tempests, scattering all, and destroying most of them. For *offenso Creatore, offenditur omnis Creatura*, the Creator being offended, euery creature is readily armed to reuenge his quarrell, in which respect hee is called the Lord of hostes. So that of 158. searse 40. of their ships returned to their bar of their owne hauen, and, as it is reported, most of them also perished.

Sithence the Iesuities set foote in this land, there neuer passed foure yeeres without a most pestilent and pernicious treason, tending to the subuersion of the whole state. After that hostile inuasion in 88. the Iesuities fell againe to secret and treasonable practices: for then, in the yeare 92. came Patricke Cullen, who was incited by Sir VVilliam Stanly, Hugh Owen, Iaques Fraunces, and Holt the Iesuite, and resolved by the said Holt to kill the queene, to which purpose he receiued absolution, and then the Sacrament at the hands of the said Iesuite, together with this ghostly counsell, that it was both lawfull and meritorious to kill her. Nay, said Iaques, that base laundresse soune, (who was a continual practiser both with this Cullen and others, to destroy her maiestie,) the state of England is and will bee so settled, that vnlesse Mistris Elizabeth be suddenly taken away, all the deuils in hell will not be able to preuaile against it, or shake it.

As for King Iames (at whom the Pope aimed) he hath indeede both *Pro-*
pinquitatem

pinquitatem, and *Antiquitatem Regalis sanguinis*, propinquitie and antiquitie of blood royall, for his iust claime & title to this crowne both before and since the Conquest. To insist vpon the declaration and deduction of this point, and passe along through the series & course of so many ages and centuries, as it would be ouer long for this place; so further I might herein seeme as it were to guild gold: onely, in a word, his Maiestie is lineally descended from Margaret the Saint, daughter of Edward, sonne of King Edmund, grandchild of great Edgar, the Britaine monarch; which Margaret, sole heire of the English Saxon king, was married to Malcolm king of Scotland, who by her had issue Dauid the Holy, their king, from whom that race royall at this day is deduced, & Maud the Good, wife of the first and learned Henry K. of England, from whom his Maiestie directly and lineally proceedeth, and of whome a poet of that time wrote:

Nec decor efficit fragilē, non sceptrā
superbā,

Sola pōtens humilis, sola pudica decens.

And lastly, his Maiestie cometh of Margaret, also the eldest daughter of Henry the 7. who was descended of that famous vnion of those two faire roses, the white and the redde, Yorke and Lancaster, the effecting of which vnion cost the effusion of much English blood, ouer, and besides fourscore or thereabouts of the blood royall.

* * * * *

Catesby comming to Garnet, propoundeth vnto him the case, and asketh whether, for the good and promotion of the Catholique cause against heretiques, (the necessitie of time and occasion so requiring,) it be lawfull or not, amongst many nocents, to destroy & take away some innocents also. To this question Garnet aduisedly and resolutely answered, that if the aduantage were greater to the Catholique part, by taking away some innocents together with many nocents, then doubles it should be lawful to kill & destroy them all: and to this purpose he alleaged a cōparison of a towne or citie which was possessed by an enemy, if at the time of taking thereof there happen to be some few friends within the place, they must vndergoe the fortune of the warres in the generall and common destruction of the enemy. And this resolution of Garnet,

the superior of the Iesuits, was the strongest, and the onely bond, wherby Catesby afterwards kept and retained all the traitors in that so abominable and detestable a confederacie. For in March following, Catsby, Thomas VVinter, & others, resolute vpon the powder-plot, and Faux, as being a man vnknownen, and withall a desperate person and a souldier, was resolved vpon as fit for the executing thereof; for which purpose hee was in Aprill following by Thomas VVinter sought and fetched out of Flanders, into England. In May, in the second yeere of his maiestie, Catesby, Percy, Iohn Wright, Tho. Winter, and Fawkes, meete, and hauing vpon the holy euangelists taken an oath of secrecy and constancie to this effect—"You shall sweare by the blessed Trinitie, and by the Sacrament you now purpose to receiue, neuer to disclose, directly or indirectly, by word or circumstance, the matter that shall be proposed to you to keepe secret, nor desist from the execution thereof, vntill the rest shall giue you leaue."

They were all confessed, had absolution, and received thereupon the Sacrament, by the hands of Gerrard the Iesuite then present. In Iune following Catesby and Greenewell the Iesuite conferre about the powder-treason. And at Midsummer, Catesby hauing speach with Garnet of the powder-treason, they said that it was so secret, as that it must preuaile, before it could be discovered.

The principall person offending here at the barre is, as you haue heard, a man of many names, Garnet, Wallye, Darcy, Roberts, Farmer, Phillips; and surely I haue not commonly known or obserued a true man that hath had so many false appellations. He is by countrey an Englishman, by birth a gentleman, by education a scholler, afterwards a corrector of the common law print, with M. Tottle the printer, and now is to be corrected by the law. He hath many gifts and endowments of nature; by art learned, a good linguist, and by profession a Iesuite, and a superior, as in deed hee is superior to all his predecessors in deuilish treason, a doctor of Iesuites, that is, a doctor of fine *Id.* as dissimulation, deposing of princes, disposing of kingdoms, daunting and deterring of subiects, and destruction.

This city of London, that is famous

for her riches, more famous for her people, (hauing aboue five hundred thousand soules within her and her liberties,) most famous for her fidelitie, and more then most famous of all the cities in the world for her true religion & seruice of God. Holde vp thy head (noble citie) and aduance thy selfe, for that neuer was thy brow blotted with the least taint or touch, or suspicion of disloyaltie: thou mayest truely say with the prophet Dauid, "I will take no wicked thing in hand, I hate the sinne of vnfaithfulnesse, there shall no such cleaue vnto me:" therefore for thy fidelitie thou art honoured with the title of the Kings Chamber, as an inward place of his greatest safetie. And, for thy comfort and ioy this day, hath Brittaines great king honoured thee with the proceeding vpon this great and honourable commission, after the heauie and dolefull rumours this other day, when it was certainly knowen that King Iames was in safety, well did the fidelitie of this citie appeare, (whereof I was an eye-witnesse,) *Vna voce conclamauerunt omnes, salua Londinum, salua patria, salua religio, Iacobus Rex noster saluus*; Our citie, our countrey, our religion, is safe, for our King Iames is in safetie.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EARL OF
NORTHAMPTON'S SPEECH.

[The following commences his exordium.]

Though some of Platoes followers, and those not of the meanest ranke, haue rather apprehended in conceyte, then demonstrated by streight lines, that nothing is which hath not bene before; if it were possible to take right observations out of true records, and that all counsels and attempts, as well as configurations and aspects, retorne as it were *ex post-limino*, by reuolution to the poynt from whence they first began; yet, if my Ephemerides fayle me not in setting vp the figure of this late intended plot, I may confidently pronounce with a graue senator, *Repertum esse hodierno die facinus, quod nec poeta fingere, nec histrio sonare, nec nimis imitari poterit*; so desperatly malicious, and so vnkindly and vnseasonably fruitful, is our age in producing monsters, when the force and heate of charitie decays, and so violent are the damned spirits of Satans blacke guard now before the winding vp of the last bot-tome of terrestriall affayres, in spin-

ning finer threds of practise and conspiracie vnder the maske of piety & zeale, which the spirit of truth termeth most significantly, *Spiritualis nequitia in cœlestibus*.*

[His observations on the eternal wickedness of priests are worthy of notice at the epoch of the contest in Spain, excited by the same fraternity.]

By the course and recourse of times and accidents, wise men obserue, that very seldome hath any mischieuous attempt bene vndertaken for disturbance of a state, without the counsell and assistance of a priest, in the first, in the middle, or last acte of the tragedie; and that all along with such a chorus of confederates to entertaine the stage, while the liues and fortunes of great princes being set vpon the tenterhookes, haue put all in hazard. For while Moysees stooode in conference with God vpon the Mount, his brother Aaron, impatient (as for the most part churchmen are in their desires,) of pauses or delayes, fell instantly to mould and worship the golden calfe, to their commaunders vexation and Gods dishonour. Abiathar was condemned for plotting with the Sunamite, and Ioab lieutenant generall against his soueraigne. With what distemper and disorder some priestes haue rocked the cradle of the churches infancie in raysing heresies (the seeds of factions) onely to that ende, no man can be ignorant, that hath run ouer the churches histories.

Odo bishop of Bayon was imprisoned by his brother, the first William, as a stirrer of sedition, and after conspired with Robert earle of Mortaigne, to depose his sonne, against whom also Geffrey bishop of Constance fortified in actuall rebellion the castle of Bristol. The captiuitie of the lion-hearted Richard, champion of the Holy Warres, was by the practise of Sanaricus bishop of Bathe. Geruas the great preacher entred with Lewis the French kings some, purposing to root vp the race of our kings, and to plant himselfe and his progenie. Of the rebellious armie that vsurped against Henry 3. the title of *Exercitum Dei* (although by the Popes legate, *reputati sunt filij Belial*) *Clerici fautores erant*, sayth the monke of Chester. For conspiracy against the first Edward, was the Archb. of Cant. exiled the kingdom. And before that Isabel, the wife

* See former Note.

of the second, durst vndertake the plot of deposing her husband by a damnable deuice, for the raying of her sonne, she sent in a packe of preachers poysoned with preiudice against the present state, to prepare the peoples mindes by false suggestions, to the change which was intended to follow. And Adam de Orleton bishop of Hereford, that was the first deniser, continued the chieftest feeder of that dissension betweene the husband and the wife, taking occasion, in a sermon preached at Oxford, in the presence of the queene, and all the rebels, vpon that text of the Scripture, *Caput meum doleo*, to expresse by deprauation of his lawfull soueraigne, how many mischiefs grew to the common wealth by a corrupted head that gouerned them. For ayding the enemies of Edw. 3. was the Bish. of Hertford arraigned. And the chaplaine of Wat Tyler, that aduised his chieftaine (as you M. Garnet did your followers) to destroy all the clergie & nobilitie, was Ball, a masse priest. With Glousters Duke against his soueraigne Richard, was Oswold bishop of Gallaway the chiefe complotter. Priests and friers they were that suborned a false Richard against the fourth Henry, whereof eight, being minors, were hanged at Tiborne. And Maudelen himselfe, that tooke vpon him the habit and person of the king, was a priest also to keepe them companie. Scroope the archbishop of Yorke, for complotting a conspiracie with the Earle of Northumberland against the same king, lost his head for his labour. Beuerley, an anoynted priest, not to be behinde some other of his fellowes in these seditious attempts, conspired against the fift Henrie, with the Lord Cobham sir Iohn Oldcastle.

I haue seene the copie of a learned and wise letter, written by Bishop Chicheley, a prelate of your owne, chancellour to that king, grauely aduising him to beware of admitting a legate resident in the realme, in respect of the sharpe effects by stirres that haue been raysed in former times by persons of that habit, poynting, as it were, to Henry Beauford, who afterward was both author and actor of more mischiefe then almost could be expected or feared.

They were priestes and friers that, in the first of Edward the Fourth conspired with Iasper earle of Pembroke,

and were afterward attainted and executed by Acte of Parliament.

Doctor Shaw was a priest, whom Richard the Third made the trumpet at Paules Crosse of his wrongfull claime, against the rightfull possession of his innocēt nephewes.

That impostor that suborned Lambart, to take vpon him the person, and vsurpe the right, of the Duke of Yorke, against the blessed vnion of the two roses, was a priest in Ireland. Wherein I note, that as a priest would then haue forestalled, so now two priests, Greenwell and Garnet, would haue cut off, the vnion. Hee was a monke of Henton that intised the Duke of Buckingham, by seducing hopes, to the ruine of as great a house as any subiect in Europe (bearing not the surname of a king) can demonstrate: whereof both I receiue a wound, and all that descend of him.

I speake not of those Popes that, exercising more the sword of Paul with passion then the keyes of Peter with instruction, haue bene kindlers of great broyles. Nor of the three powerfull cardinales, Yorke, Lorraine, and Arras, in our age, that during their times were not much answerable for sloth or idlenesse, whatsoever they are otherwise for time ill employed, being persons of great spirit and too great actiuitie. Nor of those churchmen that, by their doctrine in the pulpit, and subscription of hands to trayterous decrees, embased the two daughters of King Henry the Eight, both before and after the death of King Edward the Sixt, for satisfaction of the pride and ambition of an aspiring humour.

I passe ouer the brainsicke opposition of Knox and Goodman, against the two renowned Maries, both Queenes of Scotland, regent and inheretrix in our dayes; nor of the fierie triplicite of Ballard, Clarke, and Watson, of which number, the first practised the slaughter of the queene deceased; the other two of the king our soueraigne. I rip not vp the complots of Sergius the monke, to bring the Turke into the empire of the East; nor of those false prophets that established the race of Xarif, in Barbarie. My only drift and purpose is, to compare former practises with the late attempt, (though farre exceeding and surmounting all that went before,) to make true subiects see for the better triall

triall and examination of spirits, that, as well some priests in Christendome, as those Salij that were chaplaines to Mars at Rome in the reigne of idolatry, tooke delight by fits in tossing firebrands from campe to campe; for the inflammation of euil affections and worse practises.

EXECUTION OF GARNET.

A True Relation of all such things as passed at the Execution of M. Garnet, the third of May, Anno 1606.

On the third day of May, Garnet, according to his iudgement, was executed vpon a scaffold set vp for that purpose at the west end of Pauls Church. At his arise vp the scaffold, he stood much amazed (feare and guiltinesse appearing in his face). The Deanes of Pauls and Winchester being present, very grauely and Christianly exhorted him to a true and liuely faith to God-ward, a free and plaine acknowledgement to the world of his offence, and, if any further treason lay in his knowledge, to vnburthen his conscience, and shew a sorrow and detestation of it. But Garnet, impatient of perswasions, and ill pleased to be exhorted by them, desired them not to trouble him; hee came prepared, and was resolved. Then the Recorder of London (who was by his Maiestie appointed to be there,) asked Garnet if he had any thing to say vnto the people before he died; it was no time to dissemble, and now his treasons were too manifest to bee dissembled: therefore, if he would, the world should witnesse what at last he censured of himselfe, and of his fact; it should be free to him to speake what he listed. But Garnet, vnwilling to take the offer, said, his voyce was low, his strength gone, the people could not heare him, though he spake to them; but to those about him on the scaffold he said, the intention was wicked, and the fact would haue bene cruell, and from his soule he should haue abhorred it, had it effected. But, he said, he onely had a generall knowledge of it by M. Catesby, which, in that he disclosed not, nor vsed meanes to preuent it, herein he had offended; what he knew in particulars was in confession, as hee said. But the Recorder wished him to be remembered, that the Kings Maiestie had, vnder his hand-writing, these foure points amongst others.

1. That Greenway told him of this,

not as a fault, but as a thing which he had intelligence of, and told it him by way of consultation.

2. That Catesby and Greenway came together to him to bee resolved.

3. That M. Tesmond and he had conference of the particulars of the powder-treason in Essex long after.

4. Greenway had asked him who should be the Protectour? but Garnet said, that was to be referred till the blow was past.

These proue your priuitie besides confession, and these are extant vnder your hand. Garnet answered, whatsoeuer was vnder his hand was true. And for that he disclosed not to his Maiestie the things he knew, he confessed himselfe iustly condemned; and for this did aske forgiveness of his Maiestie. Hereupon the Recorder led him to the scaffold, to make his confession publique.

Then Garnet said, Good countrymen, I am come hither, this blessed day of the inuention of the Holy Crosse, to end all my crosses in this life: the cause of my suffering is not vnknown to you; I confesse I haue offended the king, and am sorry for it, so farre as I was guiltie, which was in concealing it, and for that I aske pardon of his Maiestie; the treason intended against the king and state was bloody, my selfe should haue detested it had it taken effect: and I am heartily sorry that any Catholickes cuer had so cruell a designe. Then, turning himselfe from the people to them about him, he made an apologie for Mistresse Anne Vaux, saying, there is such an honourable gentlewoman, who hath bene much wronged in report; for it is suspected and said, that I should be married to her, or worse. But I protest the contrary: she is a virtuous gentlewoman, and for me a perfect pure virgin. For the Popes breues, Sir Edmond Baynams going ouer seas, and the matter of the powder-treason, he referred himselfe to his arraignment, and his confessions; for whatsoeuer is vnder my hand in any of my confessions, said he, is true.

Then, addressing himselfe to execution, he kneeled at the ladder foote, and asked if he might haue time to pray, and how long. It was answered he should limit himselfe; none should interrupt him. It appeared he could not constantly or deuoutly pray; feare of death, or hope of pardon, even then

so distracted him; for oft in those prayers he would breake off, turne and looke about him, and answeere to what he ouer-heard, while he seemed to be praying. When he stood vp, the Recorder, finding in his behauiour, as it were, an expectation of a pardon, wished him not to deceiue himselfe, nor beguile his owne soule, he was come to die, and must die; requiring him not to equiuocate with his last breath, if he knew any thing that might bee danger to the king or state, he should now vtter it. Garnet sayd, it is no time now to equiuocate; how it was lawfull, and when, he had shewed his minde elsewhere. But, sayth hee, I doe not now equiuocate, and more then I haue confessed I doe not know. At his ascending vp the ladder, hee desired to haue warning before he was turned off. But it was tolde him, he must looke for no other turne but death. Being vpon the gibbet, he vsed these words, I commend me to all good Catholickes, and I pray God preserue his Maiestie, the queene, and all their posteritie, and my lords of the Priuie Counsell, to whom I remember my humble duetic, and I am sorie that I did dissemble with

them; but I did not thinke they had had such prooffe against me, till it was shewed mee; but when that was proued, I held it more honour for me at that time to confesse, then before to haue accused. And for my brother Greenway, I would the trueth were known; for the false reports that are, make him more faulty than he is. I should not haue charged him, but that I thought he had bin safe. I pray God the Catholicks may not fare the worse for my sake, and I exhort them all to take heede they enter not into any treasons, rebellions, or insurrections, against the king; and with this ended speaking, and fel to praying; and, crossing himself, said, *In nomine Patris & Filij & Spiritus sancti*, and prayed *Maria mater gratiæ, Maria mater misericordiæ, Tu me à malo protégè, & hora mortis suscipe*. Then, *In manus tuas Domine, commendo spiritum meum*; then, *Per crucis hoc signum* (crossing himselfe,) *fugiat procul omne malignum. Infige Crucem tuam in corde meo Domine*. Let me alwayes remember the Crosse, and so returned againe to *Maria mater gratiæ*, and then was turned off; and hung till he was dead.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET,

ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL INFANT DEAD.

By J. M. LACEY.

CAN this be death? Can this be that fell pow'r
Which robs the world of beauty and of bliss?
It looks like slumber's softest, calmest hour,
And may the infant never wake from this?
Alas! its lips are pale,—no gentle breath
Escapes from them, like Summer's mildest sigh;
No throbbing pulse is there: it must be death!
But who shall tell us what it is to die?
All that we know of life is like a dream,—
A dream that ends when death's dark hour is giv'n;
But death we know not; only that we deem,—
In holy hope,—it leads the soul to Heav'n!
Farewell, sweet babe! thou wert an angel here,
Now thou'rt a seraph in a higher sphere.

LAURA'S BIRTH-DAY;

By J. FITCH.

Dost thou not, gentle shepherd, deem
This morn the fairest of the year?
Sheds not the sun a brighter beam,
Or is it all a lover's dream,
To fancy dear?
'Tis Laura's natal day! and I
Around Aurora's pearly car
A thousand beauties can descry,
Beyond the ken of cynic eye,
Exalted far.

Hast thou beheld her, gentle swain?
Why then thou wilt not heed my song,

But deem it impotent and vain;
A loftier muse, a sweeter strain,
To her belong.

Art thou a stranger to the maid?
And has she never bless'd thy view?
Then summon fancy to thy aid;
For more than ever bard pourtray'd
Is Laura's due.

And shall I sing her lily brow,
Or note the roses on her cheek?
Or of her bosom's heaving snow,
And lips where brightest rubies glow,
Enraptur'd speak?

Ah no: if Laura see the line,
It will her gentle eye offend;
For lo! at Virtue's snowy shrine,
Where sylphs unfading garlands twine,
Does Laura bend.

She heeds not Beauty's fragile powers,
The vermeil cheek, the azure eye;
Which, when the cloud of sorrow lours,
Like vernal snow or April flowers,
Are seen and die.

The gems that glitter in the mind,—
Unfading sweets,—are Laura's care;
Go, search her damask cheek, and find,
Upon a coral couch reclin'd,
Modesty there.

And

And dost thou, gentle swain, admire
A simple, unobtrusive, charm;
The friend of love and young desire,
Whose cherub smiles the brow of ire
Can soon disarm.

I know thou dost, for thou art wise;
'Tis Temper, whose eternal sweets,
With undiminish'd fragrance rise,
When Time reclines in Beauty's eyes,
And Love retreats.

Then, shepherd, can'st thou blame the vow
Which late at Laura's feet I made?
For, lo! that cherub gilds her brow,
And bids perennial odours flow
Around the maid.

Nor wonder that this morn I deem
The fairest of the vernal race;
'Tis fond affection's magic beam,
That sheds a softer, brighter gleam,
O'er Nature's face.

Stepney.

TO CLORINDA.

Translated from the Italian of Metastasio.

At length I feel my soul is free,
Thanks to thy meretricious wiles;
The gods, to be reveng'd on thee,
Have chang'd my sorrows into smiles:
The galling chain is now remov'd,
My fetter'd heart's releas'd from pain,
It tastes of what it always lov'd,
Nor dreams of liberty in vain.

All former thoughts of love are o'er,
And now such heavenly bliss I feel,
That what my anger hid before
I now without reserve reveal;
And, if thy name I chance to hear,
My cheeks no longer seem to glow;
I gaze on all that once was dear,
Indiff'rent to thy weal or woe.

I dream, 'tis true,—but in those dreams
Clorinda's form I never see;
I wake with morning's earliest gleams,
And all my thoughts from her are free:
I roam the woodland's lonely aisles,
Nor wish thee there to warm my heart;
And now thy most bewitching smiles
Nor pleasure nor remorse impart.

My tongue can on thy beauty dwell,
Insensible to bliss or woe;
My heart its wrong remembers well,
Yet scorns for once to be thy foe:
Whene'er to mine thy feet approach,
I feel as if they were not near;
And now, unmov'd, I freely broach
Thy beauties to my rival's ear.

That lofty and indignant look
No more disturbs my tranquil mind;
Thy haughtiness I've learn'd to brook,
Nor do thy favours make me blind:
For now those lips I've fondly press'd
Have wholly lost their sov'reign sway,
And those soft eyes, so long carress'd,
Lure not my cautious heart away.

If pleasure deck my brow with smiles,
I don't derive the bliss from thee;
And, were I sad, thy loveliest wiles
Would yield me no felicity:
If through the sylvan haunts I stray,
I'm happy if thou art not there;
Thy presence only clouds my way,
And turns my pleasure into care.

List, whilst I prove my words sincere,—
Clorinda! I admit thy charms,
But now thou never can'st appear
Unequall'd in these injur'd arms;
And let this truth suppress thy spleen,
A blemish in thy person lies,
Which once appear'd in every scene
A beauty to these cheated eyes.

With shame, indeed, I now confess,
That when I felt the fatal dart,
My bosom languish'd in distress,
And Death seem'd circled round my heart:
But now I've conquer'd pain and woe,
And smile at each intended wrong,
Forgiving thee, my bitt'rest foe,
And growing from affliction strong.

The bird whom treach'rous lime ensnares,
(And well that bird resembles me!)
Full oft its tender plumage tears
To get its fetter'd pinions free:
But, once releas'd, their pride returns,
The prisoner soon explores the skies,
And from its past experience learns
To shun the spot where danger lies.

Thou think'st, I know, my wounded heart
Still feels the ling'ring pains of love,
Because my words so oft impart
'The pleasure they were wont to prove:
But 'tis not love that now excites
My tongue to speak of bliss that's o'er,
It is that now my soul delights
To know the danger reigns no more.

So, when no more the battle sounds,
The warrior, proud to swell his fame,
Displays his scars and recent wounds,
And tells of many a well-known name:
And so the slave, who long has worn
The bondage of a tyrant's reign,
When from its scourging influence torn,
Can smile upon the ruthless chain.

Although my heart no longer grieve,
Thou can'st not its enjoyment share;
Nor would I ask thee to believe
My soul is free from carking free:
I speak, but never wish to gain
Thy favouring ear to what I speak,
And if myself I entertain,
'Tis now the only bliss I seek.

I lose in thee a worthless flame,
Thou leav'st a lover few can boast,
We both may consolation claim,
But which, Clorinda, shares the most?
And well I know thou'lt never find
A heart with warmer pulse to beat,
Whilst I shall prove,—in womankind
'Tis easy to procure—a cheat.

John-street, Islington.

G. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE present Exhibition at the Royal Academy is by no means so good as we were led to expect from the injudicious panegyrics which anticipated its opening. Any one, acquainted with former exhibitions, and who has heard of the 260 pictures, which, although accepted on account of their merit, were afterwards rejected from the *redundancy of fine works*, must feel astounded, during his first walk round the rooms, to see so many indifferent pictures occupying the best places, whilst others of a very high order of excellence, are thrust into situations which reflect the most indelible disgrace on the council. It is indeed a matter of much surprise to us that the artists out of the academy, painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers, have not united their efforts to form an exhibition for the sale of their works during the season, when the rank and opulence of the country visit the metropolis. The Royal Academy of itself has long been insufficient to meet the advancing state of the arts, and the British Institution is otherwise engaged than in giving the rising artist an opportunity of exhibiting and disposing of his works at the only likely period. More commodious rooms are indispensable to meet these exigencies. A determined union among the professors of art, and a lively appeal to its patrons, cannot fail to be successful.

Hilton's *Lady and Comus* is by no means equal to many of his former works, such as his "Una with the Satyrs," "Nature blowing Bubbles," and the picture in Sir John Leicester's gallery. The lady herself is far from beautiful, and the body of Comus is as inflexible as stone. Wilkie's *Parish Beadle* is black and disagreeable in colour: the character of the beadle is, however, finely expressed, full of the dignity of his important office; and the story is well, if not very richly, told. We do not consider it one of Wilkie's happiest efforts. His portrait of the *Duke of York* is more transparent, though the head wants dignity. Turner has a fine poetical scene, but it is so outrageous in colour as even to eclipse all his former extravagancies. These visionary absurdities are upon a par with much of the music

and poetry of the day: affectation and refinement run mad. Constable's fresh and powerful transcripts from nature are convincing proofs of her superiority to the sophistications of art. Thomson has a clever picture from the *Winter's Tale*. Howard is exquisitely poetical in his *Solar System*. Allen has been very successful in *Knox admonishing the Queen of Scots*. The preacher is very dignified and energetic, and Mary very lovely. Clint surpasses himself in his *Scene from the Spoiled Child*. The expression of Tag is particularly happy, and the complacent rapture of Miss Pickle beyond all praise. We certainly think it the most perfect picture of its class in the exhibition. Mr. Daniell has very boldly presented his formal picture of the quadrangle of Arundel Castle, with one of the most commanding places in the Great Room. His *Sea-piece* in the centre of the Anti-Room is quite beyond our comprehension. His works, although not without taste and execution, are this season offensively obtrusive. Collins's *Devon*, and *Walmer Castle*, are both charming pictures. The veteran Northcote has some miserable portraits, which meet our eyes in every direction. They are enough to shake his historical reputation, great as it deservedly is. Westall's historical picture of *Christ crowned with Thorns*, possesses much talent. In effect it is very powerful: in colour, a little too glaring. The President has many splendid portraits: *Sir W. Knighton*, and *Lord Francis Conyngham*, are among his happiest; *Lady Jersey* is very brilliant, but a little too fantastic for our tastes. Sir H. Raeburn has some excellent heads: (242.) *Portrait of a Gentleman* is very finely painted. Phillips's *Duke of York* is a magnificent picture. Pickersgill improves rapidly: his whole-length of *Barber Beaumont, esq.* is a brilliant instance, and *L'Improvisatore* a delightful picture. Sharpe has an interesting and attractive picture of *Garwick's Jubilee*; and G. Jones a clever picture of a *Gate at Bordeaux*, in his usual style. Calcott's *Dutch Market Boats* is a very fine specimen of this superior artist, exquisitely painted. Cooper has some spirited battle-pieces. Witherington's *Johnny Gilpin*, an extremely clever picture, and by far his best,

best, is shamefully hung below stairs, immediately opposite to the light. Nasmyth's beautifully finished, and only picture, shares the same fate. We wonder what H.R.H. of Sussex says to the impudent consignment of his clever portrait by Lonsdale to so ungracious a situation. Richardson, of Newcastle, has some very promising river scenes. Holland has several interesting landscapes. Martin is as absurd as unnatural, and as unpoetical as before. Vincent, we are glad to see, (395,) is again on the improving list. Linton, if we may judge from the beautiful specimens in the Inner Room, as well as from the distinguished appearance which he made at the British Institution, is also among the sufferers, in his large picture at the very top of the Great Room. Where will this monstrous system of oppression cease? Burnet, whose sweetly-coloured pictures are no sooner painted than sold, we observe in an obscure corner at the top of the Anti-Room; whilst a very opaque and poor picture by a Mr. Rogers, has a prominent situation in the Inner Room. Jackson has some finely coloured portraits. His imitation of the *Chapeau de Paille* is beautiful in colour, but not remarkable for loveliness. Ward has a horse in the Anti-Room very nearly allied to perfection itself. Stephanoff's *Reconciliation* is an interesting and carefully painted subject. Drummond's large allegorical picture is full of imagination. *Diana and Actæon* is, we think, Arnald's happiest effort.—Among the miniatures, those of Denning are pre-eminent. Muss has an exquisite enamel after Wilkie's "Duncan Gray;" and Wilkie, himself, has a masterly drawing of a *Dutch Merchant*.—In the Sculpture Room we again hail Mr. Bailey: his groupe of *Affection* is full of sentiment, natural grace, and beauty of form: his busts of *Flaxman*, *Hart Davis*, &c. are inimitably fine. Canova's *Danzatrice* is extremely elegant in form, but too fantastic in character. Behnes' *Statue of Mr. Lambton's Son* is a very clever performance. Turnerilli has a fine bust of Sir R. Phillips. There are also excellent busts by Flaxman, Gahagan, and others.

WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY,

PALL-MALL EAST.

This delightful little exhibition is again open in a new and elegant room; and we are happy to see, that an enlightened patronage has rewarded its

highly-gifted members for their strenuous exertions to form an interesting display, very few of the pictures remaining unsold. Barrett, Fielding, Prout, Robson, Cox, Cristall, Harding, Varley, Richter, Wild, &c. are among the leading exhibitors.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The exhibition of the works of modern artists has closed for the season; and, out of the 1200l. or 1500l. received for admission, not a shilling has been given in the way of premiums or rewards to any of those whose works formed the most effectual sources of attraction to the public! How long will the body of governors and artists suffer themselves to be oppressed by such an odious system of apathy and injustice?

"Oh! the offence is rank,—it smells to Heaven!"

HOUSE OF COMMONS' COMMITTEES.

It may be in the recollection of most of our readers, that the Ex-Vice-President of our Board of Trade, at the commencement of the present session of parliament, on moving for the revival of a Committee on Foreign Trade, expatiated largely on the very prosperous condition of our commerce and manufactures. At page 360 to 363 of our last Number, we inserted several statements relating to the commerce with our colonies and settlements in the East and West Indies; and here follow several other statements, to the whole of which we most earnestly entreat the attention of our readers, as, according to the best judgment which we can bestow upon them, (and they are returns made to parliament, be it remembered,) they do not seem to justify the concurrence which parliament and the city of London* bestowed on the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, as Ex-Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Statement of the quantity of *Sugar* imported into Great Britain from the 5th January, 1822, to the 5th January, 1823, as per return made to parliament the present session.—(Paper No. 63.)

	Cwt.
From Jamaica.....	1,413,718
Demerara	530,948
St. Vincent's.....	261,160

Carried forward..... 2,205,826

* The merchants of the city of London rewarded Mr. Wallace with a service of plate, value 500l.

Grenada

	Cwt.
Brought forward.....	2,205,826
Grenada.....	199,178
Trinidad.....	178,494
Barbadoes.....	156,681
All other British plantations in the West Indies	563,521

Total B.P. West Indies.....	3,303,698
From the East Indies and China	226,476
the Havannah.....	79,929
the Brazils.....	33,024

Total from all parts	Cwt. 3,643,127
Of which there has been consumed in Great Britain, of British plantation	2,466,570
And of East India	130,000
Exported—	
Of British plantation to Ireland ..	166,161
And to all other parts	4,822
Of foreign to all parts	137,707
Of East India to ditto.....	102,467
Of refined to Ireland.....	46,727
And to all other parts.....	328,057
Total refined 374,784, equal in raw to	637,133

Total consumed and exported.. 3,644,860

The above statement is interesting, as showing how proportionably the demand has been to the supply. Of the 328,057 cwt. of refined exported, 132,506 cwt. has been to Germany—123,709 to Italy—15,772 to Prussia—16,207 to Malta—9,052 to Turkey—2,316 to Russia—and the remainder to all other parts.

£ s. d.

The gross amount of duty paid on sugar taken out of warehouse for home consumption and refining in the same period has been..... 4,469,308 7 4
15s. 2d. has been repaid for bounty on refined exported, and for over-entries, &c. leaving the net amount of duty on the quantity for home consumption to be, 3,579,412l. 12s. 2d. in the following proportions, viz:—

Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which cleared Outwards and entered Inwards from and to Great Britain, to and from the British West Indies, and also the Number of Men employed in Navigating the same in the five years above mentioned; viz. from the 5th January, 1818, to the 6th January, 1823.—(Vide Parliamentary Paper, present Session, No. 84.)

YEAR.	OUTWARDS.			INWARDS.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1818	758	216,039	11,947	812	238,763	12,072
1819	801	226,218	12,519	824	235,776	12,187
1820	754	217,744	12,092	796	229,515	11,664
1821	807	230,830	12,779	816	233,491	12,094
1822	666	192,275	10,900	782	223,259	11,708

	£	s.	d.
On West India B.P.	3,329,867	8	0
On East India.....	248,428	15	0
On foreign	1,116	9	0
Total	3,579,412	12	0

Statement of the quantity of *Rum* imported into Great Britain from the 5th January, 1822, to the 5th January, 1823.—(Vide Parliamentary Paper No. 71.)

	Gals.
Imported from Jamaica	2,318,137
Demerara	1,193,556
Tobago	310,984
Grenada	179,745
Antigua	57,232
All other parts	186,462
Total.....	4,246,096

Exported to Germany	329,041
Prussia.....	226,336
Italy	108,803
British North America	274,657
United States, ditto	215,043
Coast of Africa ..	100,527
All other parts, including Ireland	654,961
Total.....	Galls. 1,855,898

Duty paid on home consumption	2,114,550
Ditto on brandy	1,176,870
Geneva	103,893

An account of the *Tonnage of Shipping* entered outwards and inwards from and to Great Britain, and to and from the East Indies and China, from the years 1814 to 1822, both inclusive.—(Vide Parliamentary Paper No. 72.)

	Entered	Outwards.	Inwards.
In the year 1814.....	39,141	71,028	
1815	79,980	69,836	
1816	99,936	84,691	
1817	106,847	74,498	
1818	104,692	100,663	
1819	66,525	93,559	
1820	69,265	82,294	
1821	68,155	70,647	
1822	73,102	63,915	

Statement of the Declared or Real Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, exported from Great Britain to the British West Indies in the last Five Years, ending the 5th January, 1823, distinguishing each Year, and the various articles Exported.

	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton goods	1,892,245	1,083,816	1,072,636	1,303,466	863,440
Linen ditto	519,632	470,238	503,793	518,851	511,886
Woollen ditto	284,450	250,459	172,598	177,471	177,137
Grain, provision, fish, &c.	601,067	524,424	387,805	336,176	266,206
Slops or clothing ..	493,607	420,161	373,956	376,568	330,366
Wood, hoops, staves, and heading	76,766	81,289	77,415	69,875	48,600
Metals, hardware, machinery, &c. ..	592,640	582,158	414,542	578,410	308,277
All other articles ..	1,143,052	1,042,437	857,515	797,236	637,956
Totals	£ 5,603,359	4,454,982	3,860,260	3,985,053	3,143,928

The totals in this statement will be seen to differ from the totals in the statement at page 362 of our last Number. The reason is, that that statement includes foreign and colonial produce re-exported, whilst the above, it will be seen, includes only British and Irish produce and manufactures.

Statement of the Amount of Revenue derived from Productions of the British West Indies, in the five Years above mentioned,—viz. from January 5, 1818, to January 6, 1823.

	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar	2,279,845	3,315,859	3,322,676	3,442,354	3,330,758
Rum	1,776,835	1,754,929	1,684,412	1,576,484	1,523,480
Coffee and cocoa	268,117	325,179	341,561	370,806	373,075
Mahogany	52,402	35,583	45,859	43,861	39,450
Cotton wool	46,506	25,584	20,774	9,508	263
Molasses	11,461	21,088	13,867	28,175	38,916
Pimento	10,696	11,263	10,020	10,050	11,601
All other articles	44,058	37,450	30,378	33,504	33,843
Totals	£ 4,489,920	5,526,933	5,469,907	5,514,245	5,351,386

The following is a statement of the several sums comprising what is now denominated the dead weight of the nation, being the half and retired pay, pensions, superannuations, and allowances to the army, navy, and servants of the several other departments of the state.—(Vide Parl. Paper, No. 576, of the last Session.)

Army.

Out-pensioners of Chelsea and Kil-	£
mainham Hospitals	1,296,572
Half-pay and Military Allow-	
ances	870,811
Army Pay of General Officers ..	182,426
Retired Full-pay	145,235
Foreign Half-pay	114,870
Widows' Pensions	127,693
Pensions for Wounds	110,000
Commissariat Department	48,334
Superannuation Allowances	43,958
Compassionate List	35,000
Bounty Warrants	34,202
Barrack Department	12,000
Total Army	£3,021,101

Navy.

Half-pay to Flag-Officers,	
Captains, Commanders,	£
Lieutenants & Pursers	777,000
To Surgeons	93,000
Royal Marine Officers ..	57,000
Masters	44,000
Total Half-pay	964,000
Superannuations, Pensions,	
and Allowances,	
Out-Pensioners of Green-	
wich Hospital	310,000
Officers, &c. in the Mi-	
litary Line of Service	140,496
Widows' Charity	124,345
Commissaries, Secreta-	
ries, Clerks, &c. for-	
merly employed in the	
Civil Departments of	
the Navy	109,186
Victualling Department	17,525
—	1,674,081

Ordnance.

Civil Branch	£50,031
Military	320,134
—	370,165
Carried forward	5,065,347
Civil	

Brought forward.....£5,065,347

Civil Departments.

Customs	£110,586
Excise	66,151
Tax Office	12,333
Post Office	10,753
Audit Office	5,153
Three Secretaries of State	8,850
Treasury	4,235
Solicitor to ditto.....	1,800
Alien Office	2,224
Pells Office	2,125
National Debt Office....	500
Courts of Session, and Justiciary in Scotland	13,089
All others	12,206
	<hr/> 250,375

Total, exclusive of Civil Department in Ireland....£5,315,692

The above is an annual payment, dependant on the lives of the parties receiving it, and consequently, in conformity with the decrement of human life, would gradually diminish, year by year; and according to a statement presented to Parliament last session, would totally expire in forty-five years; before the above return was made out, the aggregate was estimated at a round sum of 5,000,000*l.* per annum, and the decrement, after the expiration of every five years, as follows:—viz.

After the first five years . . .	£4,283,563
second five or ten years . . .	3,585,499
third five or fifteen do. . . .	2,913,930
fourth five or twenty do. . . .	2,290,239
fifth five or twenty-five do. . .	1,732,483
sixth five or thirty do. . . .	1,247,540
seventh five or thirty-five do. .	855,687
eighth five or forty do. . . .	544,487
ninth five or in forty-six years	000,000

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that during the last session of Parliament it was proposed on the part of the government, to grant to a contracting party a fixed annuity of 2,800,000*l.* for forty-five years; for such contracting party to pay the above stated half-pay pensions, superannuations, &c.; the result of which transaction would be as follows:—viz. in the first sixteen years the contracting party would have to pay 63,058,334*l.*, and to receive 44,000,000*l.*, and in the second sixteen years they would have to receive the same sum, and to pay only 30,761,866*l.*, and in the remainder of the period they

would have to receive 36,400,000*l.*, and to pay only 9,144,740*l.*, or, in the aggregate, they would have to receive 124,400,000*l.*, and to pay only 102,964,940*l.* There was, however, no contracting party to be found who would accept of the proposal so generously, on the part of the government, attempted to be forced on their speculating money friends.

Government has, however, during the present session of parliament, succeeded in inducing the directors of the Bank of England, to accept of an annuity of 585,740*l.* for forty-four years, to commence from the 5th of April last, on condition of receiving, in sixteen irregular instalments, between the 5th of April, 1823, and the 5th of July, 1828, the sum of 13,060,019*l.* in the following proportions in each year:—viz.

Three instalments in 1823 . . .	£2,178,589
Four . . . in 1824 . . .	2,416,370
Three . . . in 1825 . . .	2,293,240
Two . . . in 1826 . . .	2,165,740
Two . . . in 1827 . . .	2,030,740
Two . . . in 1828 . . .	1,975,340

During which period the annuities amount to 3,514,440*l.*, leaving the sum advanced on the 10th of October, 1828, to be 9,545,500*l.*, for which advance the bank is to receive an annuity of 585,740*l.* for 38½ years, being at the rate of 6 1-7th per cent. and with the 9,545,509*l.* it is proposed to redeem perpetual annuities at 4 to 3½, and even at 3 per cent. if the parties should choose to demand it.

The calculation for the above transaction was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as contractor on behalf of the nation, to be founded on the basis of receiving 1*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* money for every 1*l.* of annuity granted, the whole transaction being resolved into a present payment: 3 per cent. stock being then at 73. In proportion, therefore, as the annuities are worth more than 1*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* and the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, redeem 3 per cent. stock at above 73: the transaction is beneficial to the Bank and money jobbers, and prejudicial to the country at large.

Since the Bill passed, confirming the transaction, the annuities have sold for 20*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and 3 per cent. stock has been sold at above 80, which rates, render the transaction in question a loss to the public exceeding 20 per cent. with a prospect of its operating still more disadvantageously.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Loyal and National Songs of England, for One, Two, and Three Voices; selected from Original Manuscripts and Early Printed Copies in the Library of William Kitchinar, M.D.
1*l.* 1*s.*

THIS vocal selection of "Loyal and National Songs" is professedly

published in commemoration of the late Coronation, and inscribed to his Majesty. The editor, in eight pages of prefatory matter, states his reasons for bringing forward the contents of his volumes, (for the work is to consist of more than one,) passes upon the melody of his country a just degree of encomium,

column, and proffers some speculations respecting the author and composer of "God save the King," without being dogmatical, or invading the reader's right to judge for himself. We will imitate his moderation, and not *insist* upon what we think, that both the words and music of this celebrated vocal production were from the pen of Henry Carey, the Charles Dibdin of his day. The preface touches upon various points connected with the nature of the undertaking, and includes a number of judicious remarks; but it is time that we should speak of the work itself, and the style of its execution.

Acquainted as we are with the extent and richness of Dr. Kitchiner's musical library, we should say, that, had the task he imposed upon himself been limited to the mere transcription, or selection, of specimens of national airs, the facility afforded him by the vocal music he professes, would have rendered his undertaking tolerably smooth and easy; but, in many instances, the harmony is filled up, and the bass improved, but without destroying or invading the ancient simplicity, or the occasional quaintness, of the compositions. The volume before us consists of one hundred and thirty-six folio pages of fine old melodies; but, how far they can all be properly called *national*, since they are not all on public subjects, nor even *English*, we will leave the doctor to explain. It is, however, no little merit to him, that, on the whole, his choice has been appropriate and select; and that, regarded collectively, the compositions present a valuable and interesting mass of British songs.

Scottish Melody, as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, with an Introduction; composed by G. Kiallmark. 3s.

We trace in this production some decisive and striking evidences of superior talent. The introductory movement is animated, and the theme of the rondo (The deuk's dang o'er my daddie,) is treated with taste and skill. Indeed, so much are we pleased with the ability Mr. Kiallmark has exhibited in this piece, that we wish he had selected a better subject for the employment of his imagination. He has, however, by his ingenuity, turned into gold the copper he had to re-manufacture, and the public are obliged to him. The general style of the composition is calculated to raise or maintain

any composer's credit; but some of the more prominent excellencies claim for their author more than a common degree of eulogy. It appears to us, that this is Mr. K.'s natural province of composition, and that he will scarcely have the same chance of the superior success, with which he has here acquitted himself, in any other sphere of his art. We must not dismiss this article without adding, that, while it will scarcely fail to please all who hear it, its practice cannot but serve the useful purpose of improving the hand of the young performer.

Select Pieces from Rossini's favourite Opera of Otello, as performed at the King's Theatre; arranged for the Piano-Forte or Harp, with Accompaniments (ad lib.) for the Flute and Violoncello, by M. C. Mortellari. 3s. 6d.

The airs here selected, are the cavatina "*Dih! calma, oh Ciel, nel sona,*" the duett "*Vorrei che il tuo pensiero,*" and the terzetto "*Ti parli l'amore.*" Though, in the general sense of the word, the task of *adjusting* is not one of the highest description, when performed in the style in which it is here executed by Mr. Mortellari, it demands something beyond the critic's common acknowledgment. Not only is the arrangement of these melodies ably conducted, but the consolidation of the accompaniments evinces experience in the art of harmonic combination, and displays the union of science and ingenuity.

Song, by Haydn: "Rejoice, O daughter of Jerusalem."—Song, by Haydn: "O sing praises."—"O beautiful mount."—"The Lord will comfort Zion."—"What beauty appears."—Quartetto, by Haydn: "Lo! my shepherd is divine."—Quartetto: "He was like a morning star."—Quartetto, by Haydn: "Call to remembrance."—Quartetto: "O how beautiful thy garments."—Duo: "Hear, O thou shepherd of Israel." Alt at 3s. each.

These separate compositions having been selected from Mr. Garner's *Oratorio of Judah*, and performed at various musical festivals in the country and fashionable concerts in London, the author, for the convenience of the public, has been induced to print them separately. We have already bestowed our eulogy on the original work, and noticed some of these pieces with special commendation. Indeed, we are glad to see them in a separate form.

Hymn for Christmas Day; composed with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano-Forte. 1s.

The spirit in which the melody of this hymn is conceived, is perfectly analogous to the joyful occasion for which it was expressly produced; and combines, with its jubilatory style, much of that dignity and importance inseparable from the subject. It is but proper to observe, that, although the air, as well as its choral repetition, is as rich and solemn as it is lively and impressive, it is the most simple in its cast; and, in its execution, perfectly familiar and easy.

THE DRAMA.

THE national theatres, during the past month, have produced three novelties worthy of our notice: a new *Rosalind*, in the person of a young lady of the name of Jones; a new opera, entitled, *Clari*, or the *Maid of Milan*; and the revival of the opera of the *Travellers*, or *Music's Fascination*. The appearance of the first (at Covent Garden,) excited and repaid the attention of the public. Her acquaintance with stage-business, and clear and accurate conception of the character she had to sustain, soon became obvious to the audience, and were warmly acknowledged; her reception was so favourable and so deserving, as, in our opinion, to do honour both to the abilities of the young London candidate for fame, and to the taste of her admirers; and we see no just reason to doubt of her becoming a valuable accession to the

Covent-Garden company. The new musical piece at the same house (the words of which are from the pen of Mr. Howard Payne, and the melodies from the fertile imagination of Mr. Bishop,) is in its plot and dialogue a degree or two above those of the generality of modern operas, and a few of the airs are original and striking; but, we are debarred from asserting, that either the prose, the poetry, or the music, is much above mediocrity, or from admitting that their merit bears any comparison with the beauty of the scenery. The *Travellers* (though we must confess the piece does by no means, on the whole, rank high in our estimation,) is heightened with a kind of spirit, and distinguished by a singularity, which has carried it forward with a success that argues much for Mr. Elliston's judgment in bringing it again before the public. The elegant and manly singing of Braham, and the delicate and finished warbling of Miss Stephens, have seldom been heard to more advantage than in this musical drama; and, were the music somewhat new, and more distinct in its character, and the dialogue less burthened and deteriorated with national compliments, we should be among those who wish it to keep the stage, especially as it has been prepared at a liberal and heavy expence, and adds to its poetical and musical qualities the attraction of a most brilliant spectacle, a spectacle too costly to be repaid by any thing short of the highest public patronage.


NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To SAMUEL HALL, of *Basford, Nottinghamshire, Cotton Spinner; for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Starch.*

MR. HALL manufactures the starch by the usual processes, till it has arrived at the stage in which it is ready for boxing. He then calculates how many pounds of starch, the quantity he has in process will produce when in the finished state; and to every such pound (after having stirred it up well with as much water as will make it about the consistency of cream) he adds one gallon of bleaching liquor, and agitates it sufficiently to cause it to act upon the colouring matter of the starch, so as to bleach or whiten it. The bleaching liquor may

be made by taking a quantity of water, and adding to every gallon thereof about two ounces of oxygenated muriate of lime, which must be well stirred, and then left to rest till the sediment has subsided to the bottom, from which the clear bleaching liquor must be carefully poured off for use. When the starch and bleaching liquor have been sufficiently agitated together, as above directed, he adds to the mixture a quantity of water, in the proportion of about four gallons to every pound of starch contained therein, calculated as aforesaid; and, after well stirring it, he leaves it to rest till the starch, and other insoluble parts of the mixture, have subsided to the bottom, from which he draws off the liquid; he then adds

adds about two ounces of sulphuric acid diluted with one gallon of water to every pound of starch, and agitates them well together as long as is necessary, for the acid to act sufficiently on the starch, and any extraneous matter it may contain. He then adds a quantity of water, in about the proportion of four gallons to every pound of starch, and agitates the whole well together to wash away any extraneous matter capable of being removed thereby; the whole is then to be left to rest a sufficient length of time for the purified or whitened starch to subside to the bottom, from which he then draws off the liquid. The washing may be repeated with clean water in the manner above described, as often as is found necessary to cleanse the starch sufficiently from the oxygenated muriate of lime and sulphuric acid. The starch when so cleansed is to be boxed, dried, and finished in the usual manner. The object of this invention is to extract all colouring matter from the wheat in the manufacture of starch, which has hitherto given a yellow dye to linen, &c. An effectual remedy for this evil was never before discovered; and, as the addition of blue has become a general expedient to conceal rather than to remove it, a perfect white has never been obtained or expected by ordinary means. The white or French starch (that is, simply starch without blue) is got into disuse, being of a dirty yellow colour, whereas the patent starch is of an almost dazzling whiteness, and being purified from all grosser substance, is, when dissolved for usual purposes, exceedingly clear and beautiful, and of superior strength. —*Repertory.*

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TO HENRY TRITTON, of Battersea, Surrey, esq. for an improved Apparatus for Filtration.

The principle of this invention is by means of an air-pump, common pump, or other mode of producing exhaustion, acting on the part or parts of the apparatus into which the filtered liquid flows, to produce an exhaustion or vacuum more or less perfect in such part or parts; and thereby to create a difference between the atmospheric pressure acting on the liquid before and after filtration; and, by means of that difference of atmospheric pressure, more actively to force the unfiltered liquid through the pores, apertures, or interstices, of the filter; and

his improved apparatus consists of a filterer, in which the operation of filtration is performed, and a receiver, for the reception of the liquid after filtration.

In the improved apparatus for filtration; the filterer is a vessel open, or capable of being opened at pleasure. Such part of the filterer as is intended to receive the unfiltered liquid, communicates with the external air in such manner, that when such part of the filterer as is intended to receive the filtered liquid and the receiver are exhausted, by an air-pump or otherwise, the power of atmospheric pressure on the surface of the unfiltered liquid, together with the pressure used in ordinary filtration, may force it through the filter or filters by which it is to be strained.

The filter or filters are sustained in the filterer by a suitable support or supports, capable of bearing the above-mentioned pressure, and are formed or composed of substances naturally adapted to the purposes of ordinary filtration, or rendered fit for such purposes by art. The filter or filters, and the support or supports, are so placed in the filterer, that when such part of the filterer as is destined to receive the unfiltered liquid is filled therewith, and the part of the filterer into which the filtered liquid flows, together with the receiver, are exhausted, the external air is excluded, and the unfiltered liquid cannot pass into such part of the filterer as is destined to receive the filtered liquid, without undergoing the process of filtration, by passing through the filter or filters. Such part of the filterer as is destined to receive the filtered liquid is made so as to bear exhaustion by the air-pump, or otherwise (when the filter or filters are covered with liquid), and is connected by a pipe or pipes, with a close receiver, also made so as to bear exhaustion by an air-pump, or other apparatus for producing exhaustion, in such manner that the filtered liquid may flow by such pipe or pipes into the receiver.

An air-pump, or other known machine for producing a rarefaction or exhaustion of air, is connected with the receiver, or with such part of the filterer as receives the liquid after filtration: an air-cock, for the admission of air, is attached to the receiver, to admit air when desirable. The receiver has also a proper cock or cocks for the discharge

discharge of its contents, and a proper cap, screw, or man-hole, for cleansing the same. In the pipe or pipes, by which the filtered liquid flows (as above

mentioned) into the receiver, is a stop-cock or cocks, by which the communication between the filterer and receiver may be closed at pleasure.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE *Geographical, Statistical, Agricultural, Commercial, and Political, Account of Colombia*, is a well-arranged publication, and contains much of interest and utility. The republic of Colombia includes the countries formerly known under the names of Venezuela, New Grenada, and Quito; and almost all that is known in Europe with respect to these several provinces, and which lay scattered in various works, is here collected under a single head. The Preface is short, and modestly written, candidly acknowledging the sources from which the whole has been compiled. "In constructing a work," says the writer, "on this newly constituted state, the materials, on many particular points, have been extremely scanty; and therefore, though the editor might boast his original views in various parts of the work, as in some of that which immediately follows, or his exclusive possession of official documents, as in the historical and political part, yet he is more anxious to acknowledge his extensive obligations to Humboldt, Depons, and others, even by whose language he has profited, unless where its prolixity required abridgment, or its inaccuracy correction; for, to him, nothing seems less honourable than to deteriorate the language of a writer, in order to conceal obligations to him." The first volume is divided into four chapters:—1. A general description of the country; its extent, mountains, rivers, temperature, seasons, &c.—2. A particular description of several provinces, governments, cities, &c. with an official statement of the population, amounting in the whole of the republic to 2,644,600 persons. An account of the different classes of the population, their religion, customs, and manners, is the subject of the third chapter; and the fourth is wholly devoted to an account of the various tribes of Indians, in which, as the general reader well knows, much curious matter lay open to the compiler. The second volume contains a statement of its produce; mines, sugar, coffee, &c. and of course gives us what is known of the Natural History of its products, the manner of working and rearing, and of their subsequent manufacture for the purposes of commerce. The second chapter gives us some particulars of the commerce, exports, and imports, duties,

freights, &c. which, in such a modern government, must be very temporary information. Then follow the *History and Political State*, with a sketch of the revolution, for which the editor acknowledges himself indebted to Mr. Miranda, the son of that brave general who fell in the cause of South American freedom. A well-engraved map of Colombia (we can say nothing of its accuracy,) accompanies the work; and the volumes are preceded, the first by a portrait of Zea, and the second by that of Bolivar. Thus far we are pleased with the publication; but here our approbation must terminate. An Introduction of 121, and Appendices of eighty pages, appear all to have been manufactured in Change-alley. The whole of the yet unsettled business concerning M. Zea and the Columbian loan is detailed with tiresome minuteness; and give, to an otherwise respectable book, all the appearance of a Stock Exchange puff, got up for the benefit of jobbers and money-lenders.

A Treatise on Mental Derangement, by FRANCIS WILLIS, M.D. is a work of much vanity and little value. His system is, that mental derangement is wholly a bodily disease, in consequence of some deficiency of tone in the nerves; and tonics, particularly port-wine and bark, are prescribed even in the high state of delirium. Hippocrates, Galen, Aretæus, and Tral-lianus, are quoted in the original to shew his knowledge of Greek; and we have accounts of his grandfather and uncles in evidence of his descent, and to inform us of the sources from which his great knowledge has been acquired. The volume consists of 234 pages, of which fifty are extracts from preceding writers, and twenty are taken up with discussions with regard to the mental derangement of Shakspeare's King Lear, Edgar, Hamlet, Ophelia, &c. Lady Macbeth, he assures us, was not deranged!

Dr. SPEER'S *Thoughts on the present Character and Constitution of the Medical Profession*, is an obtrusive stream of eloquence, with a few rational ideas thinly floating over the surface, which might have commanded general applause from the benches of a forum. If we rightly understand our author, he seems to ascribe the decaying character of the profession, which

which he so much laments, to the inordinate and uncalled for increase of the number of practitioners, in conjunction with the scepticism of the age. Science, he says, has been progressive; but the professors of the healing art have stood still, or become retrograde. "What," says the doctor, speaking of the increase of students, "are the consequences of this redundancy? How does the frame of the science become affected? A science which, let its practice be ever so pure, many think a tissue of hypotheses, and more a tissue of absurdities. From the earliest ages the healing art, we need not mention, has been debauched and debased more than any other with the superstitions and errors of man. Bacon tells us, there never was but one rational physician up to his time, viz. Hippocrates; and, in days long posterior to Bacon, we see the practice and principles of even its luminaries, as Sydenham, Mead, Molynæux, Radcliffe, &c. disgraced too often with mystery and masquerade. The rapid and steady diffusion of sound light, which late days have exhibited, is very far from having redeemed us from these stigmas; and we are still the shuttle-cocks of fortune, and the jests of the wise."

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT, a veteran in his eighty-third year, who, for nearly half-a-century, has stood foremost in the long-deserted, but now thickening, ranks of radical reform, has published a volume under the title of *The English Constitution Produced and Illustrated*. Mr. Paine asserted, that no such thing as a Constitution existed in England; that the whole was merely a form of government without a Constitution, constituting itself with what powers it pleased; and then triumphantly challenged Mr. Burke to produce the English Constitution. This challenge the major has accepted; and, with much patient investigation, has at last succeeded in presenting to the British public the fundamental principles of the Political Code of our Saxon ancestors, by which they were governed during a period of six hundred years, until it was destroyed by the Norman conqueror. The elements of the Constitution of England are stated by the major to be:—"1. Those principles of truth and morality on which political liberty and social order depend. 2. A militia of all men capable of arms-bearing. 3. A wittenagemote annually elected by the people for enacting laws. 4. Grand and petit juries of the people, fairly drawn, for applying the laws: and 5. A magistracy elected by the people for duly performing all executive duties."—All these elements are shewn to have existed in the long-administered, though unwritten, Constitution of the Saxons. It is acknowledged that, in those times, a species of slavery existed; but the thralls, or bondsmen, were not

Saxons. The Saxons were all freemen. In his researches, our author has not, like some others, sought only to support his own principles, for he acknowledges that he found many things of the existence of which he was not previously aware. It had been long ascertained, that the Saxon wittenagemote were annually elected by the universal suffrage of the people; but it was not generally known, that "they were totally unacquainted with a House of Lords;" that their judges and magistrates were elective; that their kings had no veto; and that it is even uncertain whether they were originally hereditary. These discoveries, however, are not pressed upon the attention of those who would renovate our Constitution. Although what he (the major) now unfolds to England may show, that even a radical purification of her Commons House would but imperfectly restore the *theory* of her polity, yet he by no means proposes to the English reformers any other *practical* line of conduct than that which he has long been in the habit of recommending. Although Major Cartwright is himself a believer in Divine Revelation, he fearlessly asserts that Christianity never was, nor ought to be, "part and parcel of the law of England. True religion," he says, "is of too spiritual, divine, and sacred, a character, for such profanation. To agree upon, and to frame a *political polity* for a nation's freedom, peace, and happiness on earth, is the office of man; to furnish principles of religion, for preserving a sense of man's dependence on his Creator, &c. is the sole province of God." With respect to the legal point, his argument is unanswerable: "Neither Christians, nor Mahometans, nor Jews, nor Atheists, had any hand in the first framing of our Constitution; for it happened to be the work of Pagans." Our limits leave us room only to add, that we recommend this valuable work to the perusal, not only of reformers, but of those less ardent spirits who study the past, merely as a part of the history of their country.

A Voice from London to the Voice from St. Helena, or the Pitt System developed, by PETER MOORE, ESQ. M.P. is a publication intended to demonstrate the pacific views of Napoleon with regard to this country. The document, in proof of this assertion, is a "History of two Missions to France, to treat with Napoleon Bonaparte for Peace in 1799 and 1801," by Mr. Massaria. This history was, it seems, drawn up in the shape of a Memorial, the original draft of which is in Mr. Moore's possession, and delivered into the hands of Lord Buckinghamshire, in order to procure a remuneration for Mr. Massaria's services. This gentleman, it seems, is a Corsican of the town of Ajaccio, also the birth-place of Napoleon, with whom he was intimately

and politically connected along with General Paoli in the Corsican troubles of 1791. In 1793 Napoleon attached himself to the Convention, and Massaria came to England. Having formerly saved Bonaparte from being arrested by Paoli, Massaria was selected by our ministry to run the risk of landing in France at the close of 1799, from whence he returned with the memorable letter of the First Consul to his Majesty George III. In April 1801, Massaria was again dispatched to France, and procured an interview with Napoleon; the consequence of which was the treaty, concluded through the medium of M. Otto. According to Mr. M.'s narrative, the ruler of France was most sincere in his wishes for peace; but we were before sufficiently convinced of his sincerity in that respect. The Preface and Appendixes of Mr. Moore are long; and, we think, useless, since they endeavour to make more certain what is already indubitable.

Heraldic Anomalies, or Rank Confusion in our Orders of Precedence, is an amusing collection of anecdotes, printed in two volumes, and distributed under different heads, the titles of which have some direct, or distant, analogy to heraldic distinctions: such as Lady, Lord, Doctor, Bishops, Old Maids, Quakers, Precedence, &c. These anecdotes are taken, indiscriminately, from sources of every kind, foreign and domestic, ancient and modern, and are strung together by the remarks of the author, which are generally pertinent, playful, and instructive. No order is preserved in the arrangement. The whole is a medley of the most varied subjects, from the grave to the ludicrous; and this, for those readers who take up a book merely for the amusement of a moment, is probably its most valuable characteristic. The author himself, however, must be a man of extensive reading; and there are innumerable passages, in the perusal of which we wish him at our elbow, for the purpose of procuring additional information, either upon the matter itself, or the sources from which he received it. Should he, for instance, chance to see these observations, he might, perhaps, take the trouble to tell us, where he found the four lines in his Preface, beginning with "O if it were a mean thing, &c." We have seen verses to the same purport in the German language; and we have often found national resemblances, which were not owing to translation.

Relative Taxation, or Observations on the impolicy of Taxing Malt, Hops, Beer, Soap, Candles, and Leather, &c. by THOMAS VAUX, contains a number of sensible remarks, mingled with many that are of little value, and some that are wholly useless. It is not a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff, but wheat and chaff of all sorts of qualities mixed in nearly equal quantities.

The chief cause, we believe, is, that the book is too long. The author had determined to make a volume; and, wanting matter to fill it, was obliged to repeat the same thought again and again. The Preface and early part of the work are well written, and contain the substance of the whole. The endeavour of the author is to show, that the unequal pressure of the taxes that he has enumerated, by bearing harder on poor than on rich soils, is a chief cause of the present agricultural distress. These taxes, therefore, he would abolish, and substitute a property-tax in their stead. There are many pertinent observations on the nature of machinery; and the feelings of the author are always on the right side, that is, favourable to humanity.

The Novel-readers have of late been abundantly supplied. The *Great Unknown* (as he is blasphemously called) has favoured them with his *Quentin Durward*, of which it would be idle to speak, as it is in the hands of every body; and Mr. GALT, who follows in his footsteps, has given us three volumes, under the title of *Ringan Gilhaize, or the Covenanters*. Ringan is a pseudo-history of the Scottish saints during the turbulent times of the reformation. The style is throughout equable and grave, as befitting the serious character of the narrator. But it is merely a *history*. There is no domestic tale; and the events crowd before us without exciting the least degree of personal interest. The volumes, notwithstanding, are not wearisome. We are carried from page to page by the diversity of the incidents, without thinking of the weakness of the thread by which they are strung together.

Such of our readers as have occasion to make very accurate calculations, or who speculate for amusement on the properties of numbers, will not fail to possess themselves of two thin octavo volumes, which have lately appeared, anonymously, but which are from the pen of HENRY GOODWYN, esq.* a gentleman who, in a forced retirement from active business, through a painful disease, has performed prodigies of arithmetical labour, far outstripping those of our famed countryman, Abraham Sharp. The first of these works is entitled, "*A Table of the Circles*, arising from the division of a unit, or of any other whole number, by all the integers from 1 to 1024;" exhibiting the circulating or repetend part of every possible quotient, resulting from applying a divisor of three

* It is with regret the Editor finds, on turning to his forty-seventh volume, that this gentleman's "First Centenary of a Series of concise useful Tables," &c. published in Feb. 1818 (Richardson), was omitted to be noticed amongst the New Publications.

figures or less, and the first 25 of four-place divisors. The uses of the five tables here-in are entirely subsidiary to those we have next to mention, except the last, which exhibits the author's mode of applying circulating decimals to the rigidly correct calculation of the interest of moneys for days.—The other volume before us is the first of five intended parts of “*a Tabular Series of Decimal Quotients*, of all the proper vulgar fractions, in their lowest terms, whose denominators do not exceed 1000;” which parts, when completed, will exhibit an increasing series of 304,192 decimal fractions, against each of which is set an equivalent proper vulgar fraction, between

$\frac{1}{1000}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$; and, by the very easy pro-

cess of arithmetical complements, the above number of decimal and vulgar fractions may be doubled. In this first part is printed, 30,414 decimals to 8 places (and which the circles, in the above-mentioned volume, will extend to any number of places whatever,) from .001. to .09989909, with their corresponding fractions; and we wish to point out, since the author has omitted to do so, to those who may hesitate as to procuring the first part of this truly useful table, that by the simple process of supposing the decimal point removed one place to the right, and the 0 before it expunged, adding at the same time an 0 to the numerator, or, instead thereof, expunging an 0 from the denominator, (whenever it can be done,) 30,414 other decimals and their equivalent vulgar fractions, in the whole range between $\frac{10}{1000}$

$= .01$, and $\frac{990}{999} = .99899$, &c. will be ex-

hibited. For example, $\frac{7}{143} = .048951$,

evidently gives $\frac{70}{143} = .489510$; and again,

$\frac{43}{880} = .048863$, as evidently affords us

$\frac{43}{88} = .48863$, &c. with the advantage of

requiring no arithmetical complements to be taken in all the extensive series of decimals thus obtained; which series calculators will find of daily and important use to them, for reducing or changing decimals into fractions, or the reverse. We cannot refrain from adding, that for each of the 91,242 vulgar fractions of three figures or less, either printed in, or almost instantly deducible from, this small volume, as above mentioned, the equivalent decimal may, in any case, be easily sought out, and ascertained to any degree of accuracy, with the aid of the previous quarto pamphlet, mentioned at the foot of page 449. Thus, sup-

posing $\frac{41}{444}$ were given, it is clear that the decuple of its equivalent decimal must lie between those of $\frac{41}{44}$ and $\frac{41}{45}$; these we find,

in the pamphlet referred to, are .9318 and .91, which at once limits the search to be made to pages 140 to 143 of the tabular series before us; and further, we perceive that the vulgar fraction sought must lie near the middle of this space in the table, and somewhat nearer to the larger decimal, and accordingly, in casting the eye down the fraction columns, we find, near the end of page 141, the sought-for fraction

$\frac{41}{444}$; and following it, is the equivalent decimal .09234.

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The Journal of a Tour in France in the years 1816 and 1817, by FRANCES JANE CAREY, will make its appearance in a few days.

The next, or third, volume of MITCHELL's "Methodical Cyclopaedia," will consist of a complete Dictionary of Mathematics and the Physical

sical Sciences, and will appear in the course of June. The impossibility of controlling the press in printing such a series of concentrated volumes, obliged the publisher to abandon the plan of monthly publication, and to content himself with as rapid a progress as the nature of the work and the public patronage would permit. This, however, is of little consequence, as every volume is perfectly complete in itself. The subjects of the next subsequent volumes will be GEOGRAPHY, and the ARTS, historical, theoretical, and practical.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS is about to put to press a new edition of his *Essays on the proximate Causes of the Phenomena of the Universe*; and, as the original doctrines of these *Essays* lay the basis of an entirely new system of natural philosophy, and have created some interest among philosophical enquirers, he will be gratified by receiving observations, illustrations, and criticisms, before he goes to press.

The great window for Hereford Cathedral, painted on glass, after West's "Last Supper," by Mr. J. BACKLER, of Newman-street, Oxford-street, is, in point of splendid dimensions and spirited execution, perhaps the finest altar-piece in England. There is a glow in the lights, and a richness in the shadows, which could not be obtained by any other method. There is this advantage in paintings upon glass, that time neither improves nor impairs their beauty; and therefore they are the best adapted for the adorning of churches. The high state of perfection to which this art is now brought will, it is to be hoped, soon banish many of those daubs upon a panel which disfigure, rather than ornament, some of our churches, and substitute in their stead paintings in which the light of heaven itself forms the radiance, and which are as unchangeable as that light.

Flora Domestica, or the Poetical Flower Garden, is in preparation; being a catalogue of plants that may be reared in the house, especially noticing such as are most remarkable for beauty of form or colour, luxuriance of foliage, sweetness of perfume, or from interesting or poetical associations with their history; with directions for their treatment: illustrated with numerous quotations from the works of the poets by whom the several flowers have been celebrated.

Mark Macrabin the Cameronian, a tale, by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, author of "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," &c. is printing.

The East Indian Calculator, or Tables for assisting Computation of Batta, Interest, Commission, Rent, Wages, &c. in Indian Money, by T. THORNTON, author of a "Compendium of the Laws and Regulations concerning the Trade with India," &c. is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. H. CARD, M.A. vicar of Great Malvern, has been for some time engaged in preparing a *Life of Bishop Burnet*, drawn from papers partly preserved in the library of the British Museum, and partly in the archives of one or two noble families. He is induced to make this statement in the hope that other families may make similar communications.

Dr. ROBERT JACKSON, author of the "History and Cure of Febrile Diseases," &c. has nearly ready for publication, an *Outline of Hints for the Political Organization and Moral Training of the Human Race*; submitted with deference to the consideration of those who frame laws for the civil government of man, and more especially for those who direct, or profess to direct, man to the true worship of the Deity.

J. S. BOONE, M.A. will publish in a few days a poetical sketch, in three epistles, addressed to the Right Hon. George Canning, entitled *Men and Things* in 1823.

An Exhibition of Designs for completing King's College, Cambridge, submitted to the Provost and Fellows; and of Designs for rebuilding London Bridge, submitted to the Bridge-house Committee, and to the House of Commons; is open in the Great Room, at the Western Exchange, Old Bond-street.

A *Memoir of Central India*, with the history and copious illustrations of the past and present state of that country, is in the press, with an original map, recently constructed, tables of the revenue, population, &c. a geological report and comprehensive index, by Sir JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B. &c.

The use of medicated and fumigating-baths; and, in many instances, of sulphur baths, is becoming popular, for the purpose of removing various diseases, and of alleviating the pains, and lessening the inconveniences, of other disorders. Among other dis-

eases, it is found to be successfully applicable to the cure of rheumatism, of colds, of diseases of the skin, to the restoration of activity in the powers of the bowels and the stomach; to the relief of debilitated and stiffened joints, of gout, and of bilious and nervous disorders, and to the removal of lumbago, sciatica, incipient dropsy, and of glandular obstructions, and other swellings. As it has been found to be thus important and beneficial, and of such wide application, and has for a series of years been most successfully practised in many of the hospitals and medical institutions of France and Germany, particularly at Paris and Vienna, it is extraordinary, that the first fumigating and medicated baths, and the first sulphur baths, which have been prepared in the western part of the metropolis, have been set up only within these few weeks, at No. 5, Bury-street, near St. James's-square, by Mr. JONATHAN GREEN.

In a few days will be published, in three volumes, the *Wandering Hermit*, by the author of "the *Hermit in London*."

Professor MEULEMEESTER, of Antwerp, has been for eleven years engaged in copying the fine Scripture Frescoes in Raphael's Gallery in the Vatican; and he is now exhibiting these copies in London. They are fifty-two in number; very fine cabinet-pictures in water-colours, and faithful to the style of the great master after whom they are copied. Engravings of them are in progress, and are highly spoken of.

Early in June will be published, Elizabeth, being the first part of a series of French Classics, handsomely printed in the original, with elegant engravings and vignettes, by eminent artists; printed from the best Paris editions, revised, corrected, and accompanied with instructive notes, and the lives of the authors, by L. T. VENTOUILLAC.

Mr. C. DUBOIS, F.L.S. is about to publish, in a small volume, an *Easy and Concise Introduction to Lamarck's Arrangement of the Genera of Shells*, being a free translation of that part of his work which treats on Mollusca with testaceous coverings; to which are added, illustrated remarks, additional observations, and a synoptic table.

Capt. A. CRUISE, of the 84th regt. has in the press, a *Journal of a Ten*

Months' Residence in New Zealand, which will appear next month in an octavo volume.

The author of "*Domestic Scenes*" has nearly ready for publication a new novel, entitled *Self-Delusion*, or *Ade-laide d'Hauteroche*, in three volumes.

The Rev. G. WILKINS, author of the "*History of the Destruction of Jerusalem*," &c. will shortly publish, an *Antidote to the Poison of Scepticism*.

The Rev. R. WARNER, rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, is about to publish the *First Part of Illustrations, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous, of the Novels by the Author of "Waverley,"* with criticisms, general and particular, in three parts.

Historical Notices of Two Characters in "Peveril of the Peak," are preparing for publication; being a sort of puff collateral, for which the *Waverley Club* is so notorious.

A new novel will appear in the course of a few days, entitled *Edward Neville, or the Memoirs of an Orphan*, in three volumes.

Thoughts and Details on the High and Low Prices of the last Thirty Years, on the Effect of War, on the Effect of the Seasons, with tables of prices of various commodities, from 1782 to 1822, and a statement of quantities, preceded by some general remarks, by T. TOOKE, esq. F.R.S. will speedily appear.

Fonthill and its Abbey Delineated, by J. RUTTER, is nearly ready for publication. The embellishments will consist of thirteen highly-finished quarto plates, three of which (representing distinct portions of the interior) will be richly and correctly coloured in the style of Pyne's "*Royal Residences*."

The Bible, the New Testament, and the Common Prayer Book, are printing in London in the German language.

We have received several papers questioning the practicable character and originality of Mr. PERKINS's steam-engine, noticed in our last. It may truly be doubted whether he can manage steam at 600 lbs. pressure to the inch; but no one can question that Mr. P. has adroitly availed himself of a means of compressing the water into contact with the substance of the retort, by which the atomic motion evolved by the fire is economized. Of this economization Mr. P. may avail himself, and in due time produce a valuable engine.

A correspondent suggests the following means of making RHUBARB JAM. An excellent jam may be made with a mixture of two-thirds of red currants to one-third of garden rhubarb. Good jam may also be made with two-thirds of red rough gooseberries, not quite ripe, and one-third of rhubarb; and raspberries succeed as well as currants. The flavour is best if not overdone with sugar; and, if the jam is made with gooseberries, it will be spoiled should they hang on the trees until fully ripe.

Mr. R. MEIKLEHAM, civil-engineer, has in the press, a Practical Treatise on the various Methods of Heating Buildings, by steam, hot air, stoves, and open fires, with some introductory observations on the combustion of fuel, on the contrivances for burning smoke, and other subjects connected with the economy and distribution of heat; with numerous explanatory engravings.

A monument to the memory of Burns is now being raised near to his birth-place, on the opposite side of the road to Alloway Kirk, and on one of the "Banks and braes of Doon." The basement is triangular, each side facing a principal division of Ayrshire, supporting a circular peristyle of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a cupola, and all executed with strict regard to the most pure examples of ancient art.

A Familiar Introduction to Crystallography, is preparing, in small octavo, including an explanation of the principle and use of the common and reflective goniometers; illustrated by nearly 400 wood-cuts; by H. J. BROOKE, F.R.S. F.L.S. &c.

Dr. G. SMITH has in the press a new edition of the Principles of Forensic Medicine, which will contain much additional matter. The volume will embrace every topic on which the medical practitioner is liable to be called to give a professional opinion in aid of judiciary enquiries.

Dr. FORSTER is about to publish, Illustrations of the Mode of maintaining Health, curing Diseases, and protracting Longevity, by attention to the state of the Digestive Organs, with popular observations on the influence of peculiarities of air, of diet, and of exercise, on the human system.

Mr. EARLE has in the press a work, containing—1st. Practical remarks on fractures at the upper part of the

thigh, and particularly fractures within the capsular ligament; with critical observations on Sir Astley Cooper's treatise on that subject, and a description of a bed for the relief of patients suffering under these accidents and other injuries, and diseases which require a state of permanent rest. 2d. Observations on fractures of the Olecranon. 3d. Description of a new apparatus for more effectually securing the upper extremity in cases of complicated injury of the shoulder-joint and scapula. 4th. On the re-establishment of a canal in the place of a large portion of the urethra which had been destroyed. 5th. On the mechanism of the spine.

Mr. J. F. DANIELL has in the press a volume of Meteorological Essays, embracing, among others, the following important subjects:—On the constitution of the atmosphere, on the radiation of heat in the atmosphere, on meteorological instruments, on the climate of London.

The Society of Painters in Water-Colours have procured a Gallery for their interesting exhibition, next door to the University Club-house, in Pall Mall East.

The following gentlemen will give Lectures at the Metropolitan Literary Institution, in the course of the present and succeeding months:—Mr. PARTINGTON on Mechanical Philosophy; Mr. WOOD on Craniology; Mr. GURNEY on Chemistry; and Mr. JENNINGS on Poetry.

The author of the "Farmer's Boy" is about to re-appear in a small work, entitled Hazelwood Hall, a drama, in three acts, interspersed with songs.

Mr. T. TAYLOR, the Platonist, is engaged in preparing for the press a mathematical work, entitled the Elements of a new Arithmetical Notation, in some respects analogous to that of decimals; by which expressions producing a great variety of infinite series may be obtained, which can by no other means be found. The series discovered by the moderns, for the quadrature of the circle and hyperbola, are shown to be aggregately incommensurable quantities; and a criterion is given by which the commensurability or incommensurability of infinite series may be infallibly and universally ascertained.

Mr. PRESCOT, author of the "Inverted Scheme of Copernicus," has in the press the second book of his System of

of the World mathematically demonstrated on the Foundation of the First Chapter of Genesis.

The Duke of Mercia, the Lamentation of Ireland, and other Poems, by Sir AUBREY DE VERE HUNT, bart. are announced for publication.

Specimens of the Living Poets, with biographical and critical prefaces, by Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS, will shortly be published in three volumes.

Mr. LANDSEER, the engraver, has in the press, Sabæan Researches, in a series of essays, addressed to distinguished antiquaries; illustrated with engravings of Babylonian cylinders, and other inedited monuments of antiquity.

Mr. F. HOWELL is preparing a new Translation of the Characters of Theophrastus, with the Greek text, notes, and numerous wood-cuts.

A General History and Description of the Deanery of Doncaster, is printing by the Rev. J. HUNTER.

The Rev. C. SWAN is printing Sermons on several Subjects, with notes critical, historical, and explanatory, in octavo.

Mr. T. TREDGOLD is engaged on an Essay on the Principles and Practice of Heating by Steam.

Exterior Views of the Theatres of London and its Suburbs, with an account of each theatre, will soon appear, by Mr. D. HAVELL.

T. W. KAYE, esq. will shortly publish a Compendious Saxon and English Dictionary.

The Rev. J. KENRICK is engaged upon a translation from the German, with additions, of Professor Zumpt's Grammar of the Latin Language.

A Short Treatise on British Song-Birds, with fifteen coloured engravings, by Mr. P. SYME, will soon appear.

The ancient vessel, discovered near the bed of the Rother, in Kent, has been for some time exhibiting in the Strand-bridge road. We have visited it in the usual routine of the shows of the metropolis, and think it well worthy of the customary shilling demanded on such occasions, not only as a curiosity, but as some reward for the spirit of enterprise shown in removing it hither. We doubt, however, whether it is as old as is commonly said, and some professional opinions concur in this belief. Between 3 and 400 years is perhaps its greatest age: the

length is about sixty-five feet; the breadth, to the best of our recollection, about fifteen: the burden about sixty tons. The floor or bottom is as flat as a table, and, having had one mast which let down forward, was probably intended in a great degree, or solely, for river navigation. Most of the timbers are sound, but many of the bolts, as might be expected, are eaten away.

FRANCE.

The French consul-general in Egypt, M. DROUETI, having made a large collection of the antiquities of that country, offered them for sale to the government of France, which being declined, he has presented them to that of Sardinia, in consideration of a pension for life, and they are now arranging for public inspection at Turin.

M. JACOB addressed to the Society of Antiquaries of France, in July last, an interesting description of an antique vase, known by the name of *Vase of Mantua*, now in the collection of the Duke of Brunswick. It consists of a single onyx, agreeably diversified with rich colours, with bas-reliefs, and ornaments of exquisite workmanship. Some antiquarians consider it as having belonged to Mithridates; but this is an assumption easier made than proved. What is more positively known in the tradition of this vase is, that it formed part of the plunder of a soldier at the siege of Mantua in 1630, and was sold to a Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, for the sum of 100 ducats. Its value is now estimated at 150,000 crowns.

The Protestant Bible Society held its fourth anniversary at Paris, on the 16th of April: M. de Jaucour, a peer of France, presiding. It appears from their Report, that in the course of a year 4,600 Bibles, and more than 5,000 New Testaments, were distributed. Of the numerous auditory were a number of public functionaries, with deputations from Bible Societies of France, England, Switzerland, and the United States of America. A hundred and twenty similar associations exist in France.

The Society of Geography of Paris are publishing the Travels of Marco Polo, from a manuscript in the king's library, much more extensive than any hitherto published. Prefixed is an historical notice relative to Marco Polo, with a chart, and remarks on the

editions already published, various readings of geographical or historical names, &c.

ITALY.

The clergy of Rome consist at present of 19 cardinals, 27 bishops, 1,450 priests, 1,532 monks, 1,461 religious, and 332 seminarists. The population, without including the Jews, amounted in 1821 to 146,000.

If credit be due to the Roman journal, entitled *Diario Romano*, the Queen of Thibet has requested of the Pope eighty missionaries of the College de Propaganda Fide, to introduce Christianity, and for the conversion of her subjects. Five capuchins have already set out for that country. An Italian of Brescia has been instrumental in the queen's conversion: he now acts as her prime minister.

SWITZERLAND.

M. ULRICK SCHENK, of Berne, has invented a new species of fire-engine, which he calls a *pump aspirant*. He has made successful trials of it, in the presence of a number of spectators, at Loywyl, near Lanzenthal, one being intended for that district. This

machine is so constructed, that, placed in any running water or basin, it readily imbibes a mass of water so considerable, as to keep up without interruption a jet rising to the height of 125 feet, and to feed two ordinary pumps or engines at the same time. It seems to be merely a copy of the machine of Bolton, described in a former Number of this Miscellany.

MESSRS. REYNIER and DE DOMPIERRE, Conservators of Antiquities in the Canton de Vaux, transmitted a notice to the Council of State of Lausanne, in December last, of a recent discovery in the district of the ancient Avenches, of two mosaic pavements, with very beautiful and elegant designs, and in tolerable preservation. The largest represents a head of Ceres, in its natural dimensions, a fragment of a stag, a jackdaw, a lion, &c. The other mosaic, about twenty-two feet square, was found in the meadows of Maladeyre, and contains a number of fanciful designs. Means have been adopted for ensuring the preservation of these monuments.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LIII. *To regulate the Manufacture and Sale of scorched or roasted Corn, Pease, Beans, or Parsnips, and of Cocoa Paste, Broma, and other Mixtures of Cocoa.*

CAP. LIV. *To repeal the Rates, Duties, and Taxes, payable in respect of Fire Hearths and Windows in Ireland; and to exempt certain Persons from the Tax on Dogs.*

CAP. LV. *For the more effectual Administration of the Office of a Justice of the Peace in and near the Metropolis, and for the more effectual Prevention of Depredations on the River Thames and its Vicinity, for Seven Years.*

CAP. LVI. *To provide for the more effectual Regulation of certain Offices relating to the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland.*

CAP. LVII. *For transferring such of the Duties of the Commissioners or Governors of Kilmainham Hospital, as relate to the Management and Payment of Out-Pensions, to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.*

CAP. LVIII. *For enabling the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods,*

Forests, and Land Revenues, to effect Improvements in the Neighbourhood of Parliament-street and Privy-garden, within the Liberty of Westminster.

CAP. LIX. *To continue, until the 5th Day of July, 1824, the Low Duties on Coals and Culm carried Coastwise to any Port within the Principality of Wales.*

CAP. LX. *To amend the Laws relating to the Importation of Corn.*

CAP. LXI. *To regulate the Performance of certain Contracts, and to authorize the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer to make Orders in Cases which may arise out of the Conversion of certain Annuities of Five Pounds per Centum per Annum into Annuities of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum; and for paying off such Proprietors of Five Pounds per Centum Annuities as shall dissent from receiving Four Pounds per Centum Annuities in lieu thereof.*

The Bill introduced into the House of Lords, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, founded on the Report of their Committee on the State of the Marriage Laws generally,

rally, is entitled "An Act for amending the Laws respecting the Solemnization of Marriages in England." The following are its leading provisions:—

After the preamble of the expediency of this Act, it repeals, after the 1st of November next, the 26 Geo. II. c. 33. (for the better prevention of Clandestine Marriages,) and 4 Geo. IV. c. 5. (an Act of the present Session repealing certain provisions of the Marriage Act of last Session.)

It then enacts the publications of banns, as at present practised. Also authorizing such publications in chapels, by the bishop, with the consent of the patron and incumbent.

Notice of the names, and place and time of abode, of parties to be given to minister seven days before publication of banns.

Ministers not punishable for marrying minors without consent of parents, &c. unless they have notice of dissent; if dissent publicly declared, publication of banns void.

Re-publication of banns necessary, if marriage not solemnized within three months.

Licences to be granted to marry in the church, &c. of such parish only, wherein one of the parties resided for fifteen days before; and, where caveat entered, no issue till matter examined by judge, and oath to be taken before the surrogate, before licence is granted.—Bond not to be required before granting licence.—Consent of parents, &c. where parties under age.

Persons solemnizing marriage in any other place than a church or chapel, or without banns or licence, or under pretence of being in holy orders, shall be transported. Prosecution to be commenced within three years. Marriage to be void, where persons wilfully marry in any other place than a church, &c. or without banns or licence.

Voidability for want of consent of father, &c. by suit commenced within twelve months.

Liability of the husband for the charge of maintenance of wife and children during the coverture, to continue after the avoidance of the marriage. And when marriage solemnized between parties under age, contrary to this Act, by false oath or fraud, the guilty party to forfeit all property accruing from the marriage.

Proof of the actual residence of the parties not necessary to the validity of a marriage, whether after banns or by licence.

No suit shall be had to compel celebration of marriage by reason of any contract of marriage. Marriages to be in the presence of two witnesses, and to be registered.

Persons convicted of making a false entry, or of forging, &c. any such entry; or of forging, &c. any licence; or of destroying such register; to be transported.

Act not to extend to Royal Marriages, nor to the marriages of Quakers and Jews.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

WHEN rheumatism leaves its most common locality, the joints, and attacks the chest, the consequent disease is often one of complicated demands and difficult management. The writer has just left a patient under these circumstances, and the case has proved one full of what medical men call contra-indications; the degree of the disorder requiring, its nature and the constitution of the sufferer forbidding, very free and vigorous plans of treatment.

It is under these circumstances that the carbonate of ammonia, so managed in its exhibition as not to prove over-irritating, shows itself possessed of considerable powers, and it is often advisable so to supersaturate the acetate of ammonia with the latter ingredients as to make the medicine at once anti-spasmodic and anti-inflammatory. This useful drug (ammonia) will be found especially applicable when the rheumatic affection is attended by a gouty diathesis.

Pectoral complaints in general are indeed those which present to the practi-

tioner the most abundant sources of embarrassment; in affections of other organs you have for the most part a more simple and satisfactory series of disturbed functions: but, when the chest is the seat of the disorder, it is often not easy to predicate its precise locality, its absolute nature, or its immediate cause. Whether, for instance, the serous or the mucous membrane be the part especially implicated, or whether the actual substance of the lung itself, may not rather be the residence of the evil. Again, whether does the impediment of breathing depend upon an inflamed and tightened membrane; upon a difficulty in the transmission of blood through the pulmonary vessels; upon an irregular or spasmodic action of the pectoral muscles; upon an irritation of the fascia lining those muscles; or upon a constricted or loaded state of the air-cells of the lungs. Further, is the inflammation (if it be inflammation,) common or specific, constitutional or accidental? Has it a tendency to pour out a watery effusion, and thus to give rise to dropsy of the chest; to occasion a deposit

of agglutinating lymph upon or between membranes, and thus to lay the foundation for chronic impediments in breathing; to engender purulent formation of an ordinary or consumptive kind, or to wear away the body and substance of the lung by a species of schirrous wasting? Do the cough and disturbed respiration depend upon disorder originally in the chest, or is the source of the mischief at a distance? May not the state of the stomach, or the liver, or the intestinal canal, or the nerves, be the *primum mobile*, or actual essence, of the whole disturbance? Finally, may not a little from one, and a little from another, cause, make up by items the sum and substance of the affection? and here, as it appears to the Reporter, is mistake most usually committed. In our desire for decision, and rage for simplicity, we will have one principle to guide our pathology, and one defined disease to regulate our practice. As for stethoscopical trials and Gallic thumps on the chest, let them avail as far as they are available; but the writer confesses himself to possess rather too much English scepticism respecting French tact, not to fear that the information which these boasted methods of investigation give, is rather of the *ex post facto* kind.

It is not, however, pulmonary affections alone, about which erroneous decisions are liable to be made. The stomach is frequently the seeming, while the nervous system is the actual, source of disease; and correctives are substituted for radicals. The secretions are irregular, the discharges are unhealthy: granted; but these secretions and these discharges are rather the consequences than the causes of the complaint.* A piece of afflicting news will put a stop to appetite, and give an offen-

* The Reporter has this moment heard a curious statement of ultra-stomachism. A friend asked his hair-dresser whether

sive character to the breath; but in this case is a stomach or a chest disorder induced? No: it is the nervous organization that has received the shock; and to reproduce a desire for food, or overcome the factor of the exhalation, you must first bring the nerves into a better state of being. You must, in other words, act upon the secretions through the medium of the organs upon which the secretions are dependant; and here lies a great deal of the secret connected with the varied success of the same medicinal as prescribed by different persons; and of the positive good occasionally produced by such artifices as metallic tractors: it is the *tractability* of the patient, not of the disorder, upon which they operate; it is the confidence that is placed in quackery that constitutes the virtue of quack medicines; and let it be so;—where ignorance is good, 'tis folly to be wise. What does it matter, provided no mischief be done in the process, whether a patient be cured "through the medium of his imagination or his stomach?"

The writer has lately recommended to some of his patients the nitro-muriatic bath; and in one instance, in particular, he has found it demonstrably serviceable, after the unsuccessful employment of stomachic alteratives. This is a case which, in the writer's mind, is nervous, rather than ventricular.

Disease has in some measure spent its rage. The last month has been comparatively healthy. In the calm, however, which now succeeds the storm, wrecks are to be seen in abundance.

Bedford-row; D. UWINS, M.D.
May 20, 1823.

he could account for the fact, that baldness on the crown of the head is more common in the present day than formerly. "Clearly, sir, (replied the hair-dresser,) it is owing to the stomach."

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

IT is not known, perhaps, so generally as it ought, that apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put into a pot without water, closely covered, placed in an oven, or over the fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of egg is added, and then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistence, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

The very interesting fact, of some few perfectly-sound silicious crystals being seen to contain cavities within them, partly filled with a clear fluid, has attracted the attention of Sir H. DAVY, who, by a se-

ries of well-conducted experiments, which are detailed in the lately-published "Philosophical Transactions," has shown that in general a partial vacuum obtains in these cavities, and that azote and oxygenated water are the only substances they usually contain; and these he supposes to have been atmospheric air and water, when first inclosed, but that the confined water has absorbed all the oxygen present: in one only of the crystals, on which Sir Humphrey experimented, was the included air compressed, and this was to the probable extent of one-eleventh part of its original bulk. The plutonic speculations of the worthy President hereon we gladly pass by, as like those formerly built on his discovery of sodium and potassium, and appearing

appearing somewhat unworthy of the age of cool enquiry and deduction, in which they, particularly the last, have been hazarded.

Some journals announce corindon, a sort of spath, as the most proper substance for giving the finest polish to granite. It should be intermixed, not with wax, but with lacca. The polish will be more beautiful and durable in proportion to the care employed in this latter operation. It is requisite that the powder be of uncommon hardness, and the corindon is selected for this purpose.

A remarkable physiological fact has been discovered by Sir EVERARD HOME, in the

composition of the blood. This fact, or theory,—for perhaps all the certainty that might be wished on the subject is not yet obtained,—is that a large proportion of the blood consists of carbonic acid gas; and that the fluid itself is of a tubercular structure. He says that the gas is given out most abundantly from the blood of a person after a full meal, and but in a small proportion from a feverish person; and that he was led to the discovery by observing the growth of a grain of wheat through a microscope; having first seen a blob and a tube passing through it: the former being the juice of the plant, the latter the carbonic acid gas extricating itself.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				April 22.		May 27.	
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2 15 0	to	3 10 0	3 5 0	to	4 0 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary ..	4 10 0	—	5 6 0	4 10 0	—	4 19 0	do.
—, fine ..	6 0 0	—	7 2 0	6 3 0	—	6 16 0	do.
—, Mocha	5 10 0	—	9 0 0	5 0 0	—	8 0 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 7	—	0 0 9	0 0 7	—	0 0 9	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 8½	—	0 0 11	0 0 8½	—	0 0 11	do.
Currants	5 0 0	—	5 15 0	5 0 0	—	5 13 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 2 0	—	2 4 0	1 18 0	—	2 2 0	per chest
Flax, Riga	63 0 0	—	0 0 0	66 0 0	—	68 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	43 0 0	—	0 0 0	42 0 0	—	43 0 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3 16 0	—	5 12 0	3 16 0	—	5 12 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2 12 0	—	3 5 0	2 16 0	—	3 10 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8 10 0	—	9 0 0	8 10 0	—	9 0 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	do.
Oil, Lucca	12 5 0	—	12 10 0	12 5 0	—	12 10 0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli	55 0 0	—	56 0 0	55 0 0	—	56 0 0	per ton.
Rags	2 2 0	—	2 2 6	2 2 0	—	2 2 6	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 10 0	—	3 14 0	3 10 0	—	0 0 0	do.
Rice, Patna	1 0 0	—	1 2 0	1 0 0	—	1 2 0	do.
—, Carolina	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	1 17 0	—	2 2 0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0 17 5	—	1 2 5	0 16 1	—	1 1 0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 14 5	—	0 17 6	0 11 4	—	0 12 2	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 2	—	0 7 5	0 6 8	—	0 6 10	do.
—, Cloves	0 4 0	—	0 4 3	0 4 4	—	0 4 9	do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 3	—	0 3 4	0 3 1	—	0 3 2	do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0 0 6½	—	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	—	0 0 7	do.
—, white ..	0 1 4	—	0 1 5	0 1 3	—	0 1 3½	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 0	—	0 3 2	0 2 10	—	0 3 4	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 0	—	0 2 1	0 2 0	—	0 2 1	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 2 9	—	0 2 10	0 2 9	—	0 2 10	do.
Sugar, brown	2 16 0	—	2 18 0	2 16 0	—	2 18 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 10 0	—	3 12 0	3 10 0	—	3 12 0	do.
—, East India, brown	1 2 0	—	1 5 0	1 2 0	—	1 5 0	do.
—, lump, fine	4 13 0	—	4 16 0	4 12 0	—	4 14 0	do.
Tallow, town-melted ...	1 17 0	—	0 0 0	2 1 0	—	0 0 0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1 13 6	—	1 14 0	1 15 6	—	0 0 0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 4¼	—	0 2 5¼	0 2 5¼	—	0 2 5¼	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 7	—	0 6 3	0 5 7	—	0 6 3	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20 0 0	—	70 0 0	20 0 0	—	70 0 0	per pipe
—, Port, old	42 0 0	—	48 0 0	42 0 0	—	48 0 0	do.
—, Sherry	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

Course of Exchange, May 27.—Amsterdam, 12 10.—Hamburgh, 38 4.—Paris, 25 90.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 51.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 300l.—Coventry, 1040l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand

Grand Surrey, 45*l*.—Grand Union, 18*l*. 10*s*.—Grand Junction, 245*l*.—Grand Western, 4*l*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 375*l*.—Leicester, 300*l*.—Loughbro', 3500*l*.—Oxford, 740*l*.—Trent and Mersey, 2000*l*.—Worcester, 30*l*.—East India DOCKS, 144*l*.—London, 113*l*.—West India, 176*l*.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18*l*.—Strand, 5*l*.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 247*l*.—Albion, 50*l*.—Globe, 153*l*. 10*s*.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 69*l*.—City Ditto, 128*l*. 10*s*.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 80; 3 per cent. Consols, 81; 4 per cent. Consols, 97½; new 4 per cent. 100½; Bank Stock 220.

Gold in bars, 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*.—Silver in bars, 4*s*. 10½*d*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May, 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 92.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A**BLETT, J. Bucklersbury, fustian-manufacturer. (Hurd and Co.)
- Allan, W. Seething-lane, ale-dealer. (Van Sandan Alloway, J. and J. Bedminster, Somersetshire, earthenware-dealers. (Hicks and Co. L.)
- Ansell, J. Butt-lane, Deptford, shoemaker. (Woodward and Co. L.)
- Antrobus, J. Liverpool, draper. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
- Baudeira, J. J. Great Winchester-street, merchant. (Hunt and Co.)
- Barge, B. Clifford-street, Bond-street, wine-merchant. (Gale)
- Baxter, H. Great Eastcheap, Scotch-factor. (Walker and Co.)
- Beadmore, J. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, printer. (Dax and Co. L.)
- Beckett, E. Crawford-street, Mary-la-bonne, printer. (Jones and Co.)
- Beak, H. Bathampton, Somersetshire, mealman. (Nethersoles and Co. L.)
- Bilgh, W. G. Bath, grocer. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Bowman, P. R. Arundel, tanner. (Freeman)
- Bradley, R. Bromley, Kent, victualler. (Baddley Broom, W. Walcot, Somersetshire, builder. (Jenkins and Co. L.)
- Brown, G. New Bond-street, oilman. (Heath)
- Buckle, T. Leeds, merchant. (Upton)
- Burton, C. Bristol, grocer. (Edmunds, L.)
- Burn, G. Maidstone, pastry-cook. (Wildes)
- Burges, E. and J. Gate, Portsmouth, brewers. (Bonue, L.)
- Burry, T. Little Hampton, Sussex, grocer. (Freeman, L.)
- Carter, T. H. Minorities, victualler. (Younger)
- Cullingham, H. Kensington, carpenter. (Poole and Co. L.)
- Davies, E. High-street, Borough, hatter. (Blake)
- Denison, H. Liverpool, money-scriver. (Taylor and Co. L.)
- Dickenson, R. R. Little Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, victualler. (Plaisted)
- Dodd, E. Manchester, painter. (Battye, L.)
- Dryden, J. Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, haberdasher. (Fisher)
- Edwards, J. Elder-street, Norton Fulgate, silk-weaver. (James)
- Evans, D. Marchmont-street, draper. (Ashurst)
- Fleet, F. Aylesbury, corn-dealer. (Baxter, L.)
- Fowle, J. Sandwich, brewer. (Lodington and Co. L.)
- Fowler, D. Cophall-court, broker. (Fisher)
- Fox, J. Claremont-place, Kent-road, poulterer. (Richardson)
- Gilbert, T. Long Acre, coach-maker. (Kay)
- Gliddon, A. King-street, Covent-garden, tobacconist. (Faithful)
- Godsell, J. Winchester, linen-draper. (Brembridge Grove, G. and H. Wilkinson; Liverpool, ironmongers. (Perkins, L.)
- Halford, J. Shipston-upon-Stower, Worcestershire, auctioneer. (Eyre, L.)
- Hammon, J. Great Portland-street, plumber. (Stevens and Co.)
- Haswell, J. F. Fox-and-Hounds yard, Curtain-road, horse-dealer. (Denton and Co.)
- Hedges, T. Bristol, grocer. (Poole and Co. L.)
- Herbert, W. jun. Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, ribbon-manufacturer. (Webster and Son)
- Hewitt, T. Whitechurch, Shropshire, furrier. (Cooper, Shrewsbury)
- Hickman, W. and D. Timothy, Leicester-square, hosiers. (Whitlock)
- Howarth, E. Leeds, woolstapler. (Battye, L.)
- Innell, J. and J. Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothiers. (King, L.)
- Jarmain, J. Cumberland-street, New-road, upholsterer. (Clarke)
- Jeferis, J. Dove-cottage, Lisson-green, ink-manufacturer. (Rogers and Son, L.)
- Jepson, T. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, brewer. (Ellis and Co. L.)
- Johnson, W. Grange, Bermondsey, tanner. (Walker and Co. L.)
- Joseph, M. J. Fox-Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane, merchant. (Hird)
- Kimber, C. Lamborne, Berks, brewer. (Bousfield)
- Kinning, T. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Willis and Co.)
- Lambert, G. Sloane-street, Chelsea, school-book-seller. (Stafford, L.)
- Lidbott, J. Southwick, Sussex, corn and coal merchant. (Gregson, L.)
- Lomer, W. jun. Southampton, printer. (Slade and Co. L.)
- Lowe, J. Warrington, currier. (Boyer and Co.)
- Lowe, S. Burton-upon-Trent, scrivener. (Corser, Wolverhampton)
- Lucas, C. Kennington, dealer. (Perkins and Co. L.)
- McQueen, W. H. and S. Hamilton, Newman-street, Oxford-street, stationers
- Milburn, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper. (Grace and Co. L.)
- Middleton, J. New Tothill-street, Westminster, machinist. (Day and Co. L.)
- Murrell, W. Skinner-street, Snow-hill, auctioneer. (Russell)
- Nichols, J. Fenchingfield, Essex, tanner. (Nicholls)
- Penn, B. Birchills, Staffordshire, coal-master. (Hunt, L.)
- Phillips, T. Strand, victualler. (Newton)
- Powell, P. Brighton, silk-mercer. (Tanner, L.)
- Read, R. Newcastle-under-Lyme, carpenter. (Stocker and Co. L.)
- Rowley, J. Stourport, Worcestershire, timber-merchant. (Becke, L.)
- Roberts, T. and J. De Yrizzoty, Broad-street, stock-brokers. (Farren and Co.)
- Robertson, J. Wilton, Wilts, surgeon. (Santer, L.)
- Robson, J. H. Sunderland, mercer. (Blackston, L.)
- Roper, J. Norwich, woollen-draper. (Poole and Co.)
- Shaw, W. Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire, boat-builder. (Battye, L.)
- Skinner, W. Bradninch, Devonshire, serge-maker. (Darke, L.)
- Spendlow, R. Drayton-in-Hales, ironmonger. (Benbow and Co. L.)
- Sprent, J. Alverstoke, builder. (Bogue, L.)
- Starmer, W. Odell's-place, Little Chelsea, linen-draper. (Hertslet, L.)
- Sykes, T. Bath Easton, Somerset, clothier. (Nind)
- Thompson, J. Manchester, tea-dealer. (Adlington and Co.)
- Thompson, J. and W. Walker, Wolverhampton, drapers. (Chester, L.)
- Titterton, J. Wilmington-square, Spa-fields, surgeon. (Heard)
- Todd, E. Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Faulkner)
- Tomlins, J. Boddicot, Oxfordshire, nurseryman. (Makinson, L.)
- Virran, S. Tywardreath, Cornwall, linen-draper. (Shaw, L.)
- Viney, J. Bristol, cabinet maker. (Williams, L.)
- Wield, G. Nottingham, draper. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Wild, J. Adlington, Cheshire, farmer. (Milne & Co.)
- Wilkin, T. Soham, Cambridgeshire, scrivener. (Leuter, Newmarket)
- Willingham, G. Great Mary-le-bone street, money-scriver. (Tanner)
- Wright, G. St. Martin's-lane, boot and shoe maker. (Jeyes)

DIVIDENDS.

- Abthol, M. Bury-street, St. James's
 Alvin, R. P. Elm-street, Gray's Inn lane
 Asquith and Co. New Kent-road
 Axford, T. Abingdon
 Baker, W. and N. Portsea
 Baker, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house
 Beadey, J. Wootton Underedge
 Bedson, T. and R. Bishop, Aston, Warwickshire
 Bell, G. Berwick
 Bennett, S. A. Worship-street
 Bewley, W. Manchester
 Berthoud, H. Soho-square
 Bellingham, J. Uttoxeter
 Bird, T. Solihull, Warwickshire
 Body, E. Morice Town
 Boristo, W. Reading
 Bowditch and Wilks, Bristol
 Bowring, J. G. Fenchurch-buildings
 Brammall, G. Sheffield
 Branwhite, P. Bristol
 Bromley, J. New-road, St. Mary-la-bonne
 Bryant, J. Austin Friars
 Callow, J. Princes'-street, Soho
 Candler, J. Jewry-street
 Carter, H. Ratcliff-highway
 Clark, H. and F. Grundy, Liverpool
 Clarke, T. Nottingham
 Clough, J. H., J. S. Wilkes, and J. B. Clough, Liverpool
 Clive, T. and S. Richardson, Tockenhouse-yard
 Cragg, J. Whitehaven
 Dawson, J. Bury
 Dean, R. W. and T. W. Cooke, Sugarloaf-alley, Bethnal-green
 De Roure and Hambrook, London
 Deschamps, W. W., B. S. Morgan, and P. M. Taggart, Suffolk-lane
 Dick, Q. and J. Finsbury-square
 Edwards, G. H. Craven-street, Strand
 Ellis, T. Crooked-lane
 Fate, W. Settle, Yorkshire
 Fearley, C. Crutched Friars
 Ford, H. Portsmouth
 Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding
 Garrod, S. Paddington-street, Mary-le-bone
 Griffiths, T. Knightsbridge
 Grill, C. Dunster-court, Mincing-lane
 Hales, E. Newark
 Hall, C. G. and H. B. Pimlico
 Halliley, R. Sherburn, Yorkshire
 Hatfield, H. London
 Hays, C. and W. H. Blunden, Oxford-street
 Hayton and Leasinby, London
 Heap, W. Cobber's Nab, Lancash.
 Herbert, R. and W. Buckmaster, St. Mary Axe
 Henrick, U. A. Jefferies-square
 Henley, J. Hampstead-road
 Hill, T. Thornbury, Gloucestersh.
 Holman, W. Totness
 Holmes, F. Vere-street, Oxford-st.
 Holmes, J. Portsmouth
 Hope, T. Sandwich
 Hoyle, T. J. Lord, J. Chatburn, and W. Fothergill, Manchester
 Hudson, W. Camberwell
 Hughes, T. Chelsea
 Hughes, T. Oxford-street
 Jackson, J. W. Liverpool
 James, E. and R. Weston, Manchester
 Jenkins, E. Lanmaes, Glamorganshire
 Johnson, B. J. Houndsditch
 Joplin, J. Sunderland
 Keene, W. C. Mary-le-bone
 Kirkman, J. Liverpool
 Latham, T. D. and J. Parry, Devonshire-square
 Laugher, H. Birmingham
 Lawson, P. Bowness-hall, Cumberland
 Leyburn, G. Bishopsgate-street
 Lloyd, G. London
 Long, D. Andover
 Lowndes, T. Mitre-court, Cheapside
 Luck, G. Shoreditch
 Mallinson, J. Birds-edge, A. G., and J. Mallinson, Huddersfield
 Marsh, E. Huddersfield
 Masterman, J. Hatton-garden
 May, J. Birmingham
 Mercer, T. Billinghurst, Sussex
 Mitchell, J. Essendon, Herts
 Morris, S. Long Itchington, Warwickshire
 Mottram, J. Bristol
 Murray, W. Pall Mall court, Pall Mall
 Moss, T. Vaarball
 Niblick and Co. Bath
 Oldaker, B. Ipswich
 Parker, T. Wood-street, Cheapside
 Pearson, E. and L. Claude, Liverpool
 Pellowe, R. Falmouth
 Perkins, R. Lynton
 Peyton, W. G. Upper Thames-st.
 Phillips, P. King-street, Bartholomew Close
 Power and Warwick, Finsbury-square
 Pritchard, J. Chepstow
 Ralph, R. and W. King, Ipswich
 Ramsay, T. Mark-lane
 Richardson, J. J. Fleet-market
 Roost, T. Liverpool
 Roy, J. Wolverhampton
 Russell, J. Rochester
 Rye, T. Dockhead
 Seager, S. P. Maidstone
 Shackie, J. Milk-street, Cheapside
 Sharpley, A. Binbrook, Lincolnsh.
 Shipway, T. Tidworth Warren farm
 Small, T. Alnwick
 Spitta and Co. London
 Tate, W. Cateaton-street
 Terry, R. Holborn-bridge
 Thompson, P. and C. A. Tom's Coffee-house, Cornhill
 Toll, W. St. Germans
 Townsend, W. B. Little Chelsea
 Travis, J. Oldham, Lancashire
 Tucker, J. N. Jermyn-street
 Turney, J. Sedgebrook, Lincolnshire, and W. Bates, Halifax
 Urmson, J. Liverpool
 Urquhart, W. London
 Vose, J. Hardshaw, Lancashire
 Walter, G. Upper-street, Islington
 Westbrook, J. St. Alban's
 White, T. Regent-street
 White, W. B. Strand
 Whittle, R. and T. Lutwyche, Liverpool
 Wilks, J. Finsbury-square
 Willcox, J. S. and T. J. Titterton, Theobald's-road
 Wilson, J. Swanton Morley, Norfolk
 Wilson, B. Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire
 Wood, P. Kingston, Surrey.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late harsh and dry weather has been succeeded by warm and genial rains, which have had a very favourable effect, and wrought a most agreeable change in the general appearance of the country. In some parts of Scotland, the rains have been very heavy, and attended with temporary damage, assuring, however, a plentiful crop of grass. The crops of Lent corn, pulse, and seeds, backward at first, and of unhealthy colour, from the rigour of the season, have lately assumed a beautiful verdure, and are growing most luxuriantly. The wheats, on the whole, look well, and promise another considerable crop; in the mean time, from various causes which have been often repeated, there are local failures; and, in Herefordshire particularly, much blighted wheat, or injured by the grub and wire-worm, has been ploughed up and re-sown with barley. The culture of spring wheat, of

which we heard little a few years since, is reviving. The dry weather was particularly favourable to getting the lands in condition for the potatoes and turnips. Potatoe planting is in a state of forwardness; and we beg to remind the cultivators of turnips, not to forget Swedes at the ensuing seed-season. The backwardness of the present year's seasons, it is supposed, will be nearly a month. There is yet great hope of the fruit, notwithstanding the severity of the spring. Wool is deemed a rising market, from a speculation that the next shear must be defective, on account of the poor condition of the flocks in many parts of the country. Accounts are constantly reaching us of a scarcity of corn and cattle here and there; nevertheless, the metropolis seldom fails to be superabundantly supplied. Prices are generally and greatly improved; and it is a strange assertion, that such improvement can confer no benefit

benefit on the farming interest. This, however, is a mere trifle in the mass of ideas afloat. Time mellows and levels all things; and we may well hope, that the general adjustment of by-gone contracts, to a certain immediate standard, will, in due time, be followed by the settling of over-fertile and active brains to the genuine standard of common sense.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—Veal, 3s. 6d.

to 4s. 6d.—Pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s.—Bacon, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Raw fat, 2s. 2d. per stone.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 42s. to 72s.—Barley, 32s. to 44s.—Oats, 26s. to 33s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 10½d.—Hay, 55s. to 90s.—Clover, do. 60s. to 96s.—Straw, 42s. to 52s.

Coals in the pool, 33s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.
Middlesex; May 23.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALTHOUGH the present Session of Parliament has been distinguished for much eloquence and exertion, yet there is little effected for record. The extraordinary conduct of the Grand Juries of Dublin, in rejecting Bills against some persons of the Orange faction, who had insulted the Lord Lieutenant, has led to an enquiry before the House of Commons, in regard to the conduct of the sheriffs in selecting or packing the jury. The evidence is concluded, but the House has not decided upon it: but no doubt can remain, that this is another instance which proves that all sheriffs should be compelled to summon all jurors in exact rotation from different parts of the jurisdiction. Till a regulation of this kind take place, no positive security is afforded from trial by jury, and the pannel is in danger of being vitiated at its source. So dangerous a power ought to be left to no public officer, as is now exercised by sheriffs, and masters of courts of law, or often by parish constables, in summoning inquests. The names should be taken in the exact rotation of residence from not less than three localities in the district. Why should it not be so? There can be no other reason, than to afford facilities to packing;—to corruption,—to partiality,—to undue influence,—and to destroy the very essence of the jury system!

On the 20th Sir J. Mackintosh moved certain resolutions, for a mitigation of the severity of the criminal law; and concluded an able speech, by contending, that it was perfectly reasonable, in questions relative to criminal law, to appeal to the feelings of mankind. There was no other way of ascertaining the wisdom of such laws. It was not declamation, it was human nature itself, that rose up against them when they provided punishments disproportioned to the crime. His object was to make penal law the representative of the public con-

science, and consistent with moral sentiment—to array the feelings of all men against the dangerous criminal—to place him in that moral solitude which would set every good man against him; to separate the punishment, however, from any taint of cruelty that had the appearance of hardness of heart. Mr. Peel agreed, that, in some cases, the punishment of death might be properly dispensed with; but maintained, that it would be far better that specific and separate measures should be introduced, than that the House should pledge itself to sweeping and general declarations. Mr. Buxton, Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. R. Martin, supported the resolutions, which were opposed by the Attorney-General, and, on a division, lost by 86 against 76.

The conflicting interests of the two Indies have created questions relative to East and West India sugars.

On the 22d Mr. Whitmore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the duties on East and West India sugar, with the view of equalizing such duties. He stated that there were two duties, one of 10s. and the other of 5s. payable on sugar from the East Indies, above what was imported from the West Indies, which was a great injustice to our subjects in Hindostan; and, if persisted in, would produce consequences which must render our dominion over them extremely insecure. The opening of the trade with India had caused a most extraordinary revolution in commerce; for, by it, a mart had been discovered for British manufactures, on which nobody could have calculated before it was actually found to exist. The exports of woollen goods from Europe to India amounted, in 1815, to 183,430*l*. but in 1822 amounted to 1,421,649*l*. Formerly, also, we had imported certain cotton goods from India; now we were actually supplying the natives with those articles at a lower price than that for which they could afford to manufacture them. In 1815, the export of cotton goods to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, amounted to 109,480*l*.; in the year 1822 they had increased to 1,120,325*l*. We now imported the raw material from India, and

sent it back in a manufactured state to sell on lower terms than the natives could afford to sell in their own markets. The consequence was, we had entirely destroyed the manufactures in that country; and the House would therefore be guilty of an act of gross injustice, to refuse to take from them such articles of commerce as their industry enabled them to produce. He then proceeded to point out, in various ways, the impolicy, as well as injustice, of the present course; and to contend, that no injury would result to the West Indies from the change,—for, were slavery abolished there, the cost of production would be greatly diminished. Humanity and interest, therefore, converged. Mr. C. R. Ellis opposed the motion, which he considered to amount shortly to this, Whether the country would make the sacrifice of its West India colonies, for the encouragement of a new commercial speculation? and whether, the colonies having been established, it was consistent with sound policy, and even bare justice, to destroy them? The colonists considered the protection given to them merely as a compensation for the restrictions imposed upon them: if it were not a formal charter, it was an absolute compact with the consideration of value received, and not less valid than positive law. There were other preliminary considerations referring to the state of the West Indies. It had been estimated, that in those colonies was a capital of not less than 100,000,000 vested under the sanction of parliament; and there was a negro population of from 7 to 800,000 souls, of whom in Jamaica alone from 250,000 to 300,000 would be deprived of the means of subsistence. The motion for a committee was also opposed by Mr. K. Douglas, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Marryatt, and Mr. Huskisson; and supported by Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Money, and Mr. Forbes. There appeared for the motion, 34; against it, 161.

SPAIN.

Since the Bourbon banditti entered Spain, all Europe have been insulted, from day to day, by the impudent falsehoods of the Bourbon press. The maps prove that the banditti advanced as the Spanish forces fell back; and the following Telegraphic Bulletin indicates that they have pushed on nearly to Madrid; but the arrival of advices from Corunna and Oporto put us in possession of the universal feelings of the Spanish people, and in our next we hope that a good account will be given of the invaders, and the slaves who receive them with plaudits.

*Telegraphic Despatch.**Boecguillas, May 18.*

The head-quarters arrived here yesterday.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 382.

The vanguard of the reserve is to-day at Buitrago.

The detachments which Abisbal had before Madrid, have retired upon that city.

General Count Molitor was at Samena on the 11th. The division commanded by General Pamphile Lacroix passed the Cinca on the 8th; the same day it carried the town of Monzon, and an out-work of the fort. A detachment of the garrison of Lorida was charged and broken at Alcaraz by a detachment sent to reconnoitre that place.

General Molitor is advancing to the Segre. He must now have received the order to pass with his whole corps to the right bank of the Ebro.

In the sitting of the Spanish Cortes on the 27th of April, the president announced that the government had communicated to the Cortes the Manifesto which his Majesty had thought it proper to address to the Spaniards under present circumstances, to show to them the unjust conduct of France in invading the Spanish territory without a previous declaration of war: This document is of great length. His Majesty reminds his people, that when Napoleon, after reducing all Europe to silence, attacked Spain, they did not hesitate to pursue the path dictated by honour; they opened the way to the triumphs over the French Attila, and might justly expect that those who called themselves the restorers of order in Europe, would not imitate his example; but that the princes would especially respect a people to whom they owed so much. Unhappily this is not the case; but pretexts, equally vain and indecorous, are alleged for so scandalous an aggression. "The restoration of the Constitutional system in Spain is called a military insurrection; my acceptance of it, violence; my adherence, captivity; the Cortes, and the government that enjoy my confidence, and that of the nation, a faction; and these are the grounds on which they resolve to disturb the peace of the Continent—to invade the Spanish territory—and again to devastate this unhappy country with fire and sword. Such flimsy pretexts (his Majesty observes) cannot deceive Europe, which has already judged the conduct of our enemies; nor can they deceive Spain, which knows that no change was ever welcomed with such universal approbation, as the restoration of the Constitution; and that this solemn expression of the general will of the Spaniards made it my sacred duty, as a Spaniard and as King, to yield to their desire, and to accept and swear to the laws under the auspices of which they had preserved the throne, defended their independence, and expelled the enemy from their territory. These laws have been applauded and recognized in Europe,

rope, by the very powers which now pretend to invalidate their just and most glorious origin.

"As for me, who, placed by Providence at the head of a generous and magnanimous nation, owe every thing to it, I shall not fail (I swear it to you) in the sacred obligation which so elevated a post, and such distinguished benefits, point out and present to me. Resolved to follow your fortunes, I will not, and must not, accept any other treaties or conventions, (though none have been proposed to my government), but such as are conformable to the political Constitution of the monarchy. The monarchs of Europe, who have united against us, seduced by an implacable and rash party, allege my liberty as a pretext for their violence; but they are wholly mistaken if they think to deceive the world, and still more me."—His Majesty says, he has not forgotten how he was deceived by Napoleon. He declares, therefore, that he will be King for them and with them alone; that his liberty is more properly guarded by them than by hostile bayonets. United with the nation, with his people, he does not fear the rash invaders, who will find the fields, the precipices, the caverns, the walls, and even the houses, covered with the bones, and drenched with the blood, of their predecessors.

Accounts are received from Vigo, dated the 5th inst. that Sir Robert Wilson, Col. Light, Capt. Erskine, and some French and German officers, arrived there on the 1st, for the purpose of enrolling themselves among the Constitutional Spaniards; and on the 4th Sir Robert Wilson made the following admirable speech to the local militia of Vigo:—

Citizens,

I am not in the habit of speaking the Spanish language, but it is necessary that I should make the attempt on this occasion to express my sentiments in the best manner I am able. I am persuaded that you will regard the expressions of my heart, rather than well-chosen words which come merely from the lips.

The moment is come in which I am to take the oath to the Constitutional King of Spain, to his government, and to the Spanish nation, during the war which it has to maintain against the French government, not against the French nation, in defence of its independence, and of the rights of all free men. For this I have left my country, and what is most dear to me, and suspended my duties as a member of the British parliament. Yes, my companions, we have come to combat at your side, and to shed our blood, if necessary, in defence of a common and so noble a cause. Let us hope that our example will have some influence on the erring children, unworthy of

belonging to Spain, who are waging a sacrilegious war against their mother country, to impose on her the most disgraceful chains, through the slave of slaves.

All the English anticipate your hopes and sentiments. This will not be the first time of my combating on the side of the brave Spaniards. In the last war of independence, I had, on various occasions, many thousands of them under my command; and, in the field of Mays, I learnt to appreciate the rare and illustrious qualities of this invincible nation. In the war, pretended to be in favour of the independence of Europe, I gained the insignia which I wear, and which are not due to the favour of the Allied Sovereigns, nor a reward for servile actions; I and many others have been deceived by them, since, instead of being the liberators and protectors of European independence, they have become unjust and despotic sovereigns. I have placed my insignia over the uniform of a Spanish soldier of liberty, to shew that it is not I who have abandoned my principles; but that it is they who have violated the obligations contracted with their subjects, with their allies, and with the whole civilized world.

Now, in the sacred name of my country, in the presence of God, and before those banners of liberty, I request his excellency to receive from me and my companions the oath to defend them.

GREECE.

Milos, April 12.—The Greeks have terminated the maritime armaments destined for the campaign of 1823. Their fleet has received a new organization, much superior to that of the last two years. Each Greek vessel forming part of the fleet is arranged in such a manner that it may be converted in five minutes into a fire-ship; in an extreme case, the captain is to set fire to his ship rather than abandon her to the enemy, even though he should be blown up with her. It will be seen how the Christians embarked on-board the Turkish fleet will respond to this resolution of the intrepid seamen of the Archipelago. Almost all these Christians consist of people still very ignorant, known by the name of Dalmatians, Slavonians, &c. who occupy the Eastern coasts of the Adriatic belonging to Austria. The Greeks will probably endeavour to blow some of them into the air, in order to disgust the others with a conduct so little Christian.

In the island of Candia the Greeks have seized the fort of Selina. The numerous Turks who occupied it, repulsed with great loss towards the north of the island, have taken refuge in the fortress of Candia, which is thus much encumbered by the augmented numbers of Mussulmans inclosed in it, and who furnish new aliment to the plague, which is making its ravages.

This

This advantage is very important, from the consequences resulting from it. Already two districts between Selina and the fortress of Candia, which from their situation remained inactive, have taken up arms immediately after this event. On the other hand, the Greeks, who were hitherto compelled to divide their forces between Selina, in the south of the island, and the three fortresses in the north, have now concentrated all their troops in the latter point, and blockaded the enemy more strictly than ever. The Cancee even has commenced parleys.

For some time past the Greeks have paid particular attention to the island of Eubœa or Negropont, which is, in several respects, worthy of attention. The island is one of the seven largest in the Mediterranean; and, by its position, it commands on one side the greater part of the Cyclades; and, on the other, the whole coast of Greece, from Cape Sunium in Attica, to the south of Thessaly.

The Greek government has declared a separate province the island of Eubœa, which hitherto formed an integral part of Eastern Greece. A local junta has been in consequence installed to administer immediately to its particular wants. Theoclitus Pharmacide, who has been placed at the head of the junta, is an ecclesiastic, distinguished by his intelligence and his energy; he resided a long time at Vienna, as archimandrite of the Greek church of that city, and managed the Literary Journal, called the *Greek Mercury*. Two of the most enterprising chiefs have also been sent to regulate the military organization of the island. By their activity they have suc-

ceeded in drawing from inaction those of the islanders, who, residing in the environs of the fortress of Negropont, had not hitherto taken an active part. This fortress, which had not before been seriously besieged, is now strictly blockaded. As it is not well provisioned, and as the numerous Turks who inhabit it consume much, it is hoped that its resistance will not be long.

Trieste, May 9.—We have accounts from the Morea to the 26th April. They state that the functions of the provisional government of Greece have ceased, and that a Congress has assumed the reins of government. After the installation of it, which took place at Napoli di Romana, Maurocordate was elected President of the Congress, in the midst of the acclamations of the people. Colocotroni has been charged by the congress with the defence of the Morea. Odysseus has been appointed Commandant-General of Thessaly, Bozzaris, Epirus, and Acarnania.

MEXICO.

Advices received from Havannah, referring to recent communications from Mexico, mention that the Mexican congress had met, subsequent to Iturbide's evacuating the capital with his few followers, and declared that he had no right to the throne; in order, however, to stop the effusion of blood and civil war, they had thought it expedient to offer him a pension for life, and passports, if he would quietly quit the country, and go and reside in the United States, or any other foreign territory he might prefer.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON; *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MAY 1.—The merchants and bankers of London met at the London Tavern, and resolved to petition Parliament so to alter the law, as to give greater security to persons advancing money upon goods and merchandize.

2.—Mr. Peel's Currency Bill came into full operation, but without any sensible effect either on circulation or money transactions.

5.—The foundation-stone of the London Orphan Asylum laid by the Duke of York, attended by numerous distinguished characters. The scaffolding on which the Duke and other personages were assembled gave way, and one man was killed.

12.—Lord Althorpe moved for an enquiry into the state of Ireland previous to the introduction of the Insurrection Act: it was negatived by 162 to 82.

—At a fire, believed to be wilfully

occasioned, in New-street, Covent-garden, an elderly female lost her life. The tenant of the house is in custody on this, and another charge of a like kind.

15.—A meeting of the friends of liberty and national independence took place at the Crown-and-Anchor Tavern, when the following principal resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That it is expedient that a general public meeting be held in the metropolis, in order to express the opinion of the British public on the unprincipled invasion of the Peninsula."

—Upwards of 2000 journeymen silk-weavers assembled at Evans's Chapel, near Baker's-row, Mile-end, to consult on the best means to be adopted to prevent a Bill, in progress through the House of Commons,—introduced by the master weavers, for removing the regulation by which the prices to be charged by the journeymen are fixed,—from passing into a law.

a law. A petition was agreed to; but the progress of the Bill has created a great sensation in Spitalfields, lest prices should be reduced by competition, as they are in other manufactures.

15.—Mr. Buxton made a motion, in the success of which the hearts of all England concur, for the abolition of West Indian slavery. It was disposed of by Mr. Buxton yielding to the nearly-similar resolutions of Mr. Canning on the subject.

16.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of the Greek cause, took place at the Crown-and-Anchor Tavern. Lord Milton presided, and addressed the crowded meeting in a speech full of information and eloquence. Several animated speeches were made by Sir James Mackintosh, Lord John Russel, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Hobhouse, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Charles Sheridan, Mr. Henry Hunt, and Archdeacon Bathurst. Various resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and between 700*l.* and 900*l.* subscribed. The Duke of Bedford and Mr. Hunt subscribed 100*l.* each; and we should hope, as this is a Christian as well as a political cause, that religious societies throughout the empire will zealously aid the subscription by collections, and otherwise. No cause can be more worthy of special sermons, and collections from house to house.

—Sir James Mackintosh made his usual eloquent appeal against the laws inflicting capital punishment for certain offences; but his motion was lost.

21.—Mr. H. Martin introduced a Bill to prevent the disgraceful national practices of bull and dog fighting. It was opposed, to the astonishment of all his friends, by Mr. Brougham, who justified these atrocities on the ground, that other equal atrocities were practised with impunity. In this extraordinary sentiment he was supported by Sir M. W. Ridley; and a Bill, which would have been honourable to the age and legislature, was promptly rejected. We hope, however, that Mr. Martin will persevere, and shame his opponents.

The Court of Common Council have resolved on rebuilding London-bridge. Government have offered a grant of 150,000*l.* in aid of the Corporation, to be paid by instalments from the Consolidated Fund. It will be necessary to pull down seventeen houses on the London side of the bridge, and sixty-five on the Southwark side, in order to form the proper approaches. The estimated expense of this part is 300,000*l.* The Bridge, Messrs. Rennie had given security, to the amount of 200,000*l.* would not cost more than 400,000*l.* The whole estimated expense was 700,000*l.* while the Corporation has more than 800,000*l.* available, leaving a large surplus to meet contingencies.

MARRIED.

St. Leger Hill, esq. to Miss Nugent, daughter of the late John N. esq. of Epsom.

At Richmond, D. Holmes, to Anne, daughter of the late Sir Charles Price, bart.

At St. Mary's-church, Aldermanbury, Charles Lillie, esq. to Miss Matilda Stammers, late of Foxeath-mills, Essex.

John Davies, esq. surgeon, of London, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, late of Barton-street, near Gloucester.

The Rev. G. Faussett, of Harefield, Middlesex, to Miss Sarah Weatherhead, of Great Marlow.

At Richmond, L. Ramsey, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. J. Spencer.

John R. Barker, esq. of the 3d Guards, to Harriet, daughter of the late W. Bosanquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

At Wandsworth, the Rev. G. Whitlock, to Miss Pritchard, of Gray's Inn Lane Road.

John Barclay, esq. of Barnes, Surrey, to Miss M. Hawes, of Spring Gardens.

The Hon. W. K. Barrington, to the Hon. Jane Elizabeth Liddell.

E. H. Nixon, esq. of Brompton, to Miss Mary Mills, of Ross.

Thomas G. Wake, esq. of Buckingham-house, to Miss Newman, of St. John's, Westminster.

Mr. C. Stocking, of Paternoster-row, to Mary Anne, only daughter of T. Watts, esq. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

James Foster, of Stamford-hill, to Rachel Foster, of Bromley; both of the Society of Friends.

At Camberwell, P. Cator, esq. to Miss Martha Alder, of Laytonstone.

William Curtis, esq. of Finchley, to Miss Isabella Soppitt.

Mr. A. De Symons, of Bush-cottage, Wanstead, to Miss Matilda Israel, of St. Mary Axe.

Christopher Cusack, esq. to Miss Frances Dennison, of York-street, Baker-street.

The Rev. N. E. Sloper, of Camberwell-grove, to Miss Mary Anne Whitechurch, of Salisbury.

William Man, esq. of Bromley, to Miss Louisa Bowers.

Thomas Alando Hewson, esq. of James-street, Covent-garden, to Mrs. Ann Shirwin, of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

At St. Pancras Church, Robert Lugg, esq. of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, to Miss H. Dixon, of Mecklenburgh-square.

John Grenside, esq. of Clapham-rise, to Miss Harriet Pratt Foyster, late of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Samuel Reynolds, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Miss Elizabeth Mortimer, of River-terrace, Islington.

At St. James's Church, the Rev. Walter King, son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Anne, daughter of Dr. Heberden.

At Pancras New Church, W. Brade, esq.

esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Anne Barnes, of Tavistock-square.

Dr. Gibbs, of Old Quebec-street, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Armstrong, of Baker-street.

Mr. R. Campion, of Tooley-street, to Miss M. Barry, of West-square.

Mr. S. Page, of Great Surrey-street, to Miss Mary Anne Stonehouse, of Vauxhall.

Mr. G. T. Skinner, of Coleman-street, to Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, of Stepney.

DIED.

In Brunswick-square, *Mrs. Reader*, wife of W. R. esq. barrister-at-law.

In Whitehall-place, 64, *Charles Shaw Lefevre*, esq. many years a very distinguished and public-spirited Member of Parliament, and highly respected in every relation of life.

In the Haymarket, 82, *P. F. Hast*, esq. nearly forty years one of the present King's household.

In the Strand, 72, *Mr. T. Cood*, sen.

At Charing-cross, 24, *Mr. C. F. Pauli*.

At Chelsea, 69, *Mrs. Reinagle*, wife of P. R. esq. R.A.

In Duke-street, Aldgate, 101, *Mr. M. Shannon*.

At Battersea, *Mrs. Sheffield*, late of John-street, Adelphi.

In Hill-street, 79, *General Grenville*: he was brother to Lord Glastonbury, and first cousin to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Grenville.

In the Green-park, *Lord William Gordon*, deputy ranger, an office which he held for a considerable number of years.

At Richmond, *Miss Louisa Debaufre*.

At Carshalton, *Mrs. Gellebrand*, wife of T. G. esq.

At Caterham, Surrey, 66, *Mr. Bull*.

At Richmond, *Anne*, wife of John Rawlins, esq. late of Englefield-green.

In her 26th year, *Mary*, wife of Cornelius Hanbury, and only child of William Allen, of Plough-court, Lombard-street; all respected members of the Society of Friends.

In the Middle Temple, *William Lamb*, esq. of Tilgate-house, Worth, Sussex, and a bencher of Gray's-inn.

In St. Martin's-lane, 79, *Mr. G. Wheeler*, one of the Society of Friends.

In North Audley-street, 75, *James Hallatt*, esq. of Dumon Priory, Essex.

In Berners'-street, *Mrs. Faithorn*, wife of Dr. F.

In Chapel-street, May-fair, 75, *J. Sayer*, esq.

In Crosby-square, 21, *Hieronimus Burmester*, esq.

In Tavistock-square, *William White*, esq. B.A. of Brasenose-college.

In Bryanstone-street, *Mrs. Hearn*, wife of the Rev. J. B. H.

In Mecklenburgh-square, *Mrs. Dowding*.

In Red Lion-square, *Dr. Haworth*.

In Hatton-garden, 60, *J. W. Cox*, esq. of Demerara.

At Greenwich-hospital, 85, the Rev. *J. Cooke*, M.A. one of the directors of the Hospital, and vicar of Dynton, Bucks.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, 82, *Mrs. Nairne*.

At Camden-terrace, Camden-town, *Jeremiah Stockdale*, esq. of High Holborn, mill-maker to the late and present King.

On East-hill, Wandsworth, *Mr. Charles Warren*, the eminent engraver, (of whom a further account will be given in our next Number.)

In Tenterden street, the Dowager Viscountess Torrington.

In Park-street, 86, *Catherine Dowager Countess Morton*.

In Soho-square, 74, *A. Arrowsmith*, esq. the celebrated geographer. (Further particulars of whom will be given in our next.)

At Walworth, 30, the wife of *Thomas Taylor*, the Platonist; who, for her exceeding fidelity and affection to her husband, for her maternal tenderness and assiduous endeavours to form the mind of her offspring to the greatest moral excellence, for her liberality, (which, if her circumstances had permitted, would have been magnificent,) and for her many other admirable qualities, was a woman of the rarest occurrence. She died from a preternatural enlargement of the liver, after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with great resignation and patience.

At Croydon, *Frederick Smith*, a respectable member of the Society of Friends. He was long regarded as a man of extensive information; and to him may be mainly attributed the interest which has so long been excited on the subject of prison-discipline; with him, and a few other highly-respectable characters, this inquiry originated. He possessed considerable literary acquirements, great liberality, and unbounded benevolence. His death, in the prime of life, may be regarded as a national loss, though his useful acts were performed with so little ostentation, that his name was unknown to the public at large. He was the worthy co-labourer of the Forsters, the Allens, the Foxes, and the Frys, who honour at once their religious profession and country.

At Himley-hall, Worcestershire, 74, *William Viscount Dudley and Ward*. He was eminent for his benevolence and public sympathies. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only child, John William, late M.P. for Bossiny.

At Madresfield-court, Worcestershire, *William Beauchamp Lygon*, second Earl of Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, Baron Beauchamp of Powyke, F.R.S. and M.A. of Christ-church, in the university of Oxford. He succeeded his father, William, the late Earl, October 21, 1816; and

is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. John Reginald Pindar.

At Lexington, Kentucky, 33, *William Nassau Bentley, esq.* son of Mr. B. of Highbury. By this event his family and friends are thrown into heavy affliction, for he was much respected, and deeply regretted, by all who knew him. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing an account of his travels, with a view to publication, and in which he had made considerable progress. He was eminently qualified for the task, and for which he had abundant materials, having travelled (by land and water) about twenty-five thousand miles, including in this account no journey of less than one thousand miles. He had traversed the principal parts of the United States, and coursed along the great rivers Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi, down to New Orleans: no doubt his description and observations upon the newly-settled Western States, in particular, would have been acceptable to the public. His literary, astronomical, and scientific attainments, in general, were considerable; and, had he lived, it is probable mankind would have been benefited by his labours.

In Great Cumberland-place, 76, *Lieut.-General Fere Warner Hussey.*

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, 36, *Joseph Nollekins, esq.* the eminent sculptor. He was for many years at the head of his profession in England; and has produced works, for grace, beauty, and genius, little, if at all, inferior to the best of any artist since his "prime of days." But a few years ago there was hardly a bust seen but from his chissel; and his monumental designs and subjects of fancy were very numerous, and justly admired. The *Venus* with the *Sandal*, upon which he was employed twenty or thirty years ago, may be said to be his *chef-d'œuvre*. In private life Mr. Nollekins was rather of penurious habits; and the consequence has been the accumulation of perhaps the largest fortune ever acquired by an artist, amounting to a quarter of a million sterling. He has bequeathed three legacies of 50,000*l.* each; one to the King, the others to Mr. Douce, the well-known commentator on Shakspeare, and Dr. Kerrick, public librarian at Cambridge.

At Cheltenham, 80, *Lord Glenhervie.* He was the son of John Douglas, esq. of Feclih, Aberdeenshire; was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and, originally intended for a physician. But he changed his intention, came to London, studied the law, and was called to the bar. Like most young barristers, he applied himself to a particular branch of the profession; he attended the committees of the House of Commons on election affairs, constituted

by Mr. Grenville's bill; and in 1777 published a "History of the Cases of controverted Elections determined during the Fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain," 4 vols. 8vo., which reached a second edition in 1802. This work brought him into note, and some practice in election concerns. He then relinquished those reports to younger barristers, and published "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench in the 19th, 20th, and 21st, George III. folio, 1782." Mr. Douglas continued at the bar till he married Lady Ann North, daughter of the prime minister North, which introduced him into political life. He was made a king's counsel, nominated to a variety of offices in succession, introduced into parliament, and appointed, by the interest of his father-in-law, chief secretary in Ireland, and afterwards a commissioner of the treasury. He resided some years in Ireland, and in 1801 was created a peer of that kingdom, by the title of Baron Glenhervie. After this elevation he enjoyed several lucrative places: he became joint paymaster of the army; then, in 1803, surveyor-general of the king's woods and forests, which he resigned in 1805, and was re-appointed in 1807. He next was appointed a commissioner for the affairs of India, and acted for some time as vice-president of the Board of Trade. By Lady Ann, who is deceased, he had one son, who distinguished himself by writing "A Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Greeks," and sat in parliament for the family borough of Banbury, but died a few years ago.

[*Dr. Haighton* (whose death we noticed in our last number) commenced his noviciate in the medical school of Southwark, and, after qualifying himself, he accepted the appointment of surgeon to the Guards. He relinquished this office, and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Borough Medical School, and to his abilities that establishment is greatly indebted for the character and reputation it has maintained in the medical world. While in this situation, he cultivated the science of experimental physiology; and, on the death of Dr. Skeete, at that time Lecturer on Physiology, he succeeded him in that department. A few years after he had commenced his lectures, he became the coadjutor of the late Dr. Lowder, a celebrated Lecturer on Midwifery; and, in consequence, this science of late years principally engaged his attention: for the last thirty years he has been considered the most able teacher of midwifery in Europe. On the death of Dr. Turnbull he was elected Physician to the Eastern Dispensary: this appointment he resigned on account of the increase of his private practice. Dr. Haighton has displayed his professional knowledge in several valuable papers

papers and communications, and various literary productions of merit, particularly a Treatise on the Tic Douloureux.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Right Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, bishop of Down and Connor, to the Bishoprick of Meath.

The Right Rev. Dr. Richard Mant, bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, to the Bishoprick of Down and Connor.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Arbuthnot, dean of St. Coleman, Cloyne, to the Bishoprick of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

Rev. Thomas Calvert, to the Wardenship of the Collegiate Church, Manchester.

Rev. R. Davies, M.A. vicar of Dixon, has been instituted to the Rectory of Stanton, in Gloucestershire.

Rev. John Phear, M.A. fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Earl Stonham, Suffolk.

Rev. H. Hubbard, M.A. rector of Hinton Ampner, appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester.

Rev. Henry Stebbing, B.A. of St. John's-college, Cambridge, appointed Evening Lecturer at St. Mary's, Bungay.

Rev. R. I. B. Henshaw, M.A. of Queen's-college, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Hungerton with Twyford, Leicestershire.

Rev. J. H. Hunt, M.A. the translator of Tasso, to the Vicarage of Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire.

Rev. F. D. Lempiere, to the valuable Headship of St. Olive's Grammar-school, Borough.

Rev. W. Duthey, to the Rectory of Sudborough, Northamptonshire.

Rev. G. Macfarlan, M.A. fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Shady Camps, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. George Judgson, M.A. fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary the Great, in that town.

Rev. J. Mathews, M.A. to hold the Vicarage of Stapleford with that of Shrewton, and appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. T. Willatts, M.A. fellow and tutor of Downing-college, Cambridge, to the Rectory of East Hatley, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. John Hodgson, perpetual curate of Jarrow with Heworth, to the Vicarage of Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

PETITIONS to the House of Commons have lately been agreed to by the inhabitants of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Carlisle, and several other places, praying an alteration in the Distillery Laws, which would yield considerable advantages to agriculture.

A remarkably brilliant meteor was seen at Embleton, near Alnwick, Northumberland, on the night of the 2nd ult. It had the appearance of a fixed star, rather to the south of the zenith; but, at about 25 minutes after 11, it expanded with a brilliant pale moonlike light, which continued while the meteor darted towards the north; it then assumed the appearance of a comet, the train (ten times the length of the body) being very brilliant, and of various colours. After traversing about sixteen degrees, it re-assumed its first figure. Its course was direct, and the brightness was intense.

Married:] Mr. R. E. Lawson, to Miss Grey, of Percy-street; Mr. F. Miller, to Miss M. Stokoe; Mr. W. Mackey, to Miss M. Archbold; Mr. Murray, to Miss J. Hill; all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Campbell, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Batey, of Haltwhistle.—Mr. Jas. Robinson, of North Shields, to Miss Hardy, of the Ouse Burn.—Mr. H. Tessimond, to Miss A. Snaith, both of North Shields.—Mr. J. Calvert, of Sunderland, to Miss Sutherland, of Monk-

wearmouth.—Mr. R. Proctor, to Miss M. Hetherington; Mr. J. Davison, to Miss M. Paterson: all of Sunderland.—Mr. J. Snaith, to Miss Alcock; Mr. Jas. Tate, to Miss Fawcett: all of Darlington.—Mr. W. Nicholson, to Miss M. Armstrong; Mr. R. Brown, to Miss M. Bell; Mr. R. Rowell, to Miss Armstrong: all of Hexham.—At Kirklington, Capt. Irwin, of the 6th dragoons, to Miss Senhouse, of Calder Abbey.—Mr. A. Bolton, of Ebchester, to Miss M. Adams, of Southwark.—At Stannington, Mr. Lewins, to Miss Robson, of Gosforth.—Mr. J. Hall, of Washington, to Mrs. D. Allen, of Picktree.—Mr. J. Clinton, of Blyth, to Miss M. Andrew, of Waterloo.—John Tyson, esq. of Wath, to Miss M. A. Dolphin, of Crosscannonby.—Henry S. George, esq. of Lanchester, to Miss Eliza Jones, of Kingsland-place, London.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Tyne-street, 69, Mrs. Brighton.—15, Mrs. A. Ridley.—In Dean-street, 68, Mrs. Polding, deservedly respected.—In Northumberland-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. B. Scott, sister to Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell.

At Gateshead, 76, Mrs. T. Wood.

At Durham, 37, Capt. Baker, R.N. deservedly respected.—36, Mr. T. Smith.—64, Mr. J. Lofthouse.

At North Shields, 91, Mrs. Jansson.—21, Mrs. H. Pringle, jun.—49, Mrs. D. Humphreys.—85, Mr. G. Hunter.—44, Mrs. H. Robertson.

At Sunderland, 69, Mr. J. Pearson.—82, Mrs. A. Small.—78, Mrs. Brown.—74, Mr. T. English.

At Bishopwearmouth, 32, Mr. S. Branton.—20, Mrs. Batey.—82, Mrs. M. Eden.—93, Mrs. Wardle.—47, Mrs. Nesham.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Thompson.—22, Miss J. Stephenson.—28, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Captain T. much respected.

At Long Benton, 20, Miss M. Allinson.—At Pairshaw, 43, Sober Watkin, esq.—At Plawsworth, 27, Miss J. Darling.—At Shirlmon, 71, Mr. B. Clavering.—At Stockton, the Rev. John Starkey.—At Cockfield, 26, Mr. J. Scafe.—At Hamsterley, 72, Mr. Cuth. Vasey.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. J. Douglas, to Miss J. Smith; Mr. J. Sharrack, to Miss M. Nicholas; Mr. J. Gilberthorpe, to Miss M. MacLendon: all of Carlisle.—Mr. A. Connell, to Miss A. Robinson; Mr. T. Bryan, to Miss A. Borinscale; Mr. S. Yeoward, to Mrs. A. Ashgrove; Mr. J. Beck, to Miss E. Harris; Mr. T. Boroness, to Miss M. Beaumont: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. A. Metcalf, to Mrs. J. Simpson; Mr. T. Thompson, to Mrs. Hodgson: all of Penrith.—J. Fell Swainson, esq. to Miss Harrison; Mr. J. Shortridge, to Miss M. Bare: all of Kendal.—Mr. Furnass, to Miss M. A. Carrick, of Wigton.—Mr. R. Stoddart, of Coopen, to Miss E. Appleton, of Castle Eden.—At Brampton, Mr. J. Carrick, to Miss M. Calvert, of Sandysyke.—Joseph Harris, esq. of High Close, to Miss Cowperthwaite, of Papeadle.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Fisher-street, Miss A. Warwick, deservedly respected.—78, Mrs. S. Monkhouse.—84, Mrs. S. Brown.—In St. Cuthbert's lane, 78, Mrs. M'Connell.—In Botchergate, 53, Mr. J. Atkinson.—In English-street, 83, Mrs. M. Beck.

At Whitehaven, 60, Capt. T. Barwise.

At Workington, 74, Mr. J. Tye.—63, Ann, wife of William Dickinson, m.d.—72, Mrs. Mecams.

At Penrith, 69, the Rev. James Fletcher, vicar, and a justice of the peace for these counties.—32, Mrs. E. Slee.—34, Mr. R. Roulton.—75, Mr. J. Barnes.

At Kendal, 70, Miss C. Wilson.—Mr. W. Halhead.—58, Mr. J. Yoole.—77, Mrs. Wood, one of the Society of Friends.

At Ambleside, 63, Mr. William Green, author of "Green's Guide to the Lakes," and a respectable artist.—At Croft Lodge, 26, Mr. R. Wilson.—At Upperby, 45, Mr. Jas. Chambers.—At Leckerbie, 61, Mr. J. Halliday, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

Petitions from Leeds, and most of the cities and towns throughout the country, have, within the month, been presented to the House of Commons, praying for total abolition of slavery.

It is in contemplation, to erect a market-place for all descriptions of wares, on the south side of Leeds-bridge, upon the site recently occupied as the coal-staith.

At a late meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy of this county, an unanimous vote of thanks was passed and ordered to be presented to Archdeacon Wragham, and the forty-four liberal and independent clergymen of the established church, who signed a late petition to parliament in favour of Catholic emancipation.

Married.] Mr. J. Empson, of York, to Miss T. Ladman, of Barnard-castle.—Mr. W. T. Beilby, of Hull, to Miss E. Jepson, of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Price, to Mrs. M. Ingham; Mr. J. Naylor, to Miss E. Rogers; Mr. J. Kellet, to Miss A. Chadwick: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Wilson, of Leeds, to Miss E. Smales, of Horsforth.—Mr. J. Thompson, of Tadcaster, to Miss M. Ward, of Leeds.—J. L. Fernandes, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss C. M. Hutchinson, of Stockton on Tees.—Mr. L. Hitchin, of Wakefield, to Miss Turner, of Haslingden.—Mr. R. Benner, to Miss J. Walker, of Mearclough-Bottom, near Halifax.—Mr. Jas. Haste, of Halifax, to Mrs. E. Errington, of Birstal.—Mr. Whitehead, of Bradford, to Miss E. Andus, of Selby.—Mr. W. Masterman, to Miss J. Kaye, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Ramsden, to Miss Tracey, both of Pontefract.—Mr. G. Wheatley, of Caldwell, to Miss E. Raine, of Hutton.—John Tennant, esq. of Ridding, to Miss M. A. Crosland, of Huddersfield.—John Boomer, esq. of Broom, to Miss H. Hoyland, of Gleadless.—Mr. R. Harris, to Miss A. Rollinson, of Lancaster.—Mr. J. Bell, of Esholt, to Mrs. Bentley, of Lower Yeadon.—Mr. J. Whabley, of Wortley-lane, near Leeds, to Miss M. Brown, of Thornton.

Died.] At York, 36, Mr. Whitwell, of the firm of Messrs. Barber and Whitwell, deservedly regretted.—On Bishops-hill, 52, George Hotham, esq. son of the late Gen. H.

At Hull, Mrs. Coulson, wife of Mr. Alderman C.—86, Mr. R. Chidson.

At Leeds, in St. James's-street, Mrs. Stead.—Mr. Jas. Coates.—69, Mr. J. Loftus: he was considered one of the first florists in his neighbourhood.—Mr. T. Webster, regretted.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Woodhead.

At Halifax, 72, C. G. Plowman, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Taylor and Plowman.—61, Mr. Lightfoot.

At Huddersfield, 24, Miss A. Lees, of Saddleshworth.—41, Mrs. E. Thornton, deservedly lamented.

At Wakefield, 79, Mrs. Nicholson.—33, Mr. W. Keap.

At Bradford, 43, Mr. J. Crosley.—Miss H. M. Melligan.

At Pontefract, 54, Dr. Haxby: he had attained high professional eminence, and was

was no less respected for his general benevolence.

At Alverley Grange, Bryan William Darwin Cooke, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Pocklington, 46, Mr. F. Fallowfield, suddenly, greatly regretted.—At Bingley, Mrs. E. Barrett, lamented.—At Cottingham, 73, Mary, wife of William Lee, esq. of Hull.—At Heworth, 61, Mrs. Todd, much respected.—At Crow-Nest, near Halifax, 70, John Walker, esq. deservedly regretted.

LANCASHIRE.

The operative cotton-spinners of Manchester lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, praying for relief from their distress, which they mainly attributed to the employment of machinery without indemnification to the ruined workman.

Exportation of cottons to a considerable extent, to Lima, has lately been made at Liverpool.

The Liverpool trader Supply, Capt. Hind, on her voyage home from Whitehaven, lately drove on-shore between Drigg and Ravensglass, when twelve passengers, all women and children, were lost: the crew, and all the male passengers, were saved by a rope from the stern of the vessel.

Married.] Mr. S. Grimshaw, of Manchester, to Miss Maddocks, of Knutsford.—Mr. J. Lockett, of Manchester, to Miss Mills, of Warrington.—Mr. J. Pryce, of Chorlton-row, to Miss A. Rae, of Pallinsburn-cottage.—Mr. C. Cashen, to Miss Litherland; Mr. S. Moffatt, to Miss C. Tate; Mr. Jas. Fogg, to Miss Benson; Mr. Evans, of Whitechapel, to Miss M. Bird; Mr. D. Povah, to Miss M. Fletcher; Mr. J. Clarkson, to Miss M. Peck; Mr. H. M'Avoy, to Miss A. Hoole; Mr. W. Thomas, to Miss Airey: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Pilkington, to Miss E. Thornhill, both of Warrington.—Mr. Pilkington, to Mrs. Eccles, both of Blackburn.—Mr. Chas. Watson, to Miss C. Stansfield, of Stayley-bridge.

Died.] At Lancaster, 45, Strethill Harrison, esq. a deputy lieutenant of this county.

At Manchester, in Deansgate, 66, Mrs. M. Woolley, deservedly regretted.—71, Mr. W. Duxbury.—On Bank-top, Mr. Jas. Wadsworth, generally respected.—In Market-street, 49, Mr. L. Comb, justly lamented.—35, Mr. S. Barber, much and deservedly respected.—Mr. Harper, of the firm of Messrs. Bromfield and Harper.

At Liverpool, in Gilbert-street, Mrs. Owens.—In Scotland-road, 22, Mr. W. Ramsbottom.—48, Mrs. A. Kelsall.—In Oldhall-street, 75, Mr. Richards.—At Edge-hill, 36, Mr. S. E. Mellor.—Miss Neilson.—67, Mrs. J. Edwards.—In Moss-street, Frances, wife of the Rev. Joseph Hilton.

At Warrington, 72, Elizabeth Kekwick,
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one of the Society of Friends.—57, Mrs. Alderson.

At Burnley, 69, Mr. J. Elftoft, much respected.—At Disley, 72, Mr. R. Turner, regretted.—At Andershaw, 84, Mr. Jas. Schofield, justly lamented.—At Rivington, 74, the Rev. W. Heaton.

CHESHIRE.

A young man of the name of Kragon was lately executed at Chester, for rape, amidst the general sympathy of the people, from a doubt of his guilt, and from his constant denial of the fact. Adhering to this denial, he died.

Considerable rejoicings lately took place at Chester, and the surrounding villages on the southern side, as well as at many places in North Wales, at the birth of an heir to the house of Eaton. The fervour of attachment to its truly noble head, the Earl Grosvenor, was general, and of the warmest description.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Hall, to Miss E. Swindley; Mr. S. Beckett, to Mrs. M. Bulmer: all of Chester.—Mr. J. Naylor, of Stockport, to Miss Maddocks, of Knutsford.—Mr. T. Birtles, to Miss Pollitt, both of Knutsford.—Mr. S. Birch, of Ollerton, to Miss Street, of Knutsford.—Mr. W. Garner, of Bramhall, to Miss N. Bailey, of Brinnington.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss S. Minshall, both of Bramhall.

Died.] At Chester, in Foregate-street, Mr. R. Harrison.—In Abbey-street, Miss Gildart, late of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Noyce.—In Stanley-place, Mrs. Parry Price.—84, Mrs. E. Jenkins.

At Stockport, in Sutton-street, 85, Mr. T. Wilkinson.

At Knutsford, 76, Mrs. Falkenor.

At Nantwich, 75, Mr. J. Beckett, regretted.

At Baguley-hall, Mr. J. Lownell.—At Over Peover, 94, Mrs. Bailey.—At Over, Mr. Jon. Gresty, deservedly lamented.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Wm. Harding, of Lawley, to Miss L. K. Thompson, of Ropley.—Mr. Somers, to Miss E. Gascoyne, both of Milton.—Mr. J. Turner, of Troway, to Mrs. Hault, of Sheephead.

Died.] At Derby, 62, Mrs. Brentnall.—At Elvaston, Miss Swain.—At Sparrow Pit, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, 56, Mrs. M. Shirt.—At Ilkeston, 23, Mrs. S. Spencer: 60, Mr. J. Shephard, suddenly: 50, Mr. J. Burrows, deservedly regretted.—At Catton, 75, Eusebins Horton, esq.—At Tansley, 74, Mr. A. Bown, regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Great distress has prevailed among the workmen and their families in the wash-lace trade at Nottingham: An advertisement in a late Nottingham Review appeared, announcing the stoppage of work in that trade for a month.

Married.] Mr. T. Bradbury, to Miss S. Stafford; Mr. W. Walkery, to Miss M. Hutton;

Hutton; Mr. James Brampton, to Miss M. Smedley; Mr. S. Walters, to Miss S. Hood; Mr. James Warner, to Miss M. Caley; Mr. W. Stevenson, to Miss C. Webster; Mr. R. Hibbert, to Miss M. Upton; Mr. James Wesson, to Miss M. Holmes: all of Nottingham.—Mr. L. Simon, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Lyon, of Bedford.—Mr. J. Grocock, to Miss S. Sunnitt, both of Newark.—Mr. G. Bennett, of Southwell, to Miss C. Dixon, of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Chettle, of Bingham, to Miss Walker, of Aslockton Abbey.—Mr. Smith, of Sileby, to Miss J. Pornett, of Nether Broughton.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Marygate, at an advanced age, Mrs. Langford.—In Wheeler-gate, 81, Mr. Jos. Turner, suddenly.—In Portland-place, Coalpit-lane, 28, Mrs. H. Alcock.—In Rutland-street, 90, Mrs. Pilkington.—In Woolpack-lane, 71, Mr. W. Robinson.

At Newark, 66, Mrs. Dalman.—54, Mr. W. Fotherby.—23, Miss J. Birket.—67, Mr. T. Charles, sen.

At Carlton, 69, Mr. W. Shelton.—At Car Colston, 84, Mr. Chettle, much respected.—At Ewinstare, Mrs. Sampson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Arnold, to Miss M. Robinson, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. Darby, of Louth, to Miss Kirby, of Cockerington.—Mr. P. Harris, to Miss Henman, both of Teigh.

Died.] At Lincoln, 72, Mrs. Pearson.—At Boston, in West-street, 34, Mr. Charles Porter.—At Gainsborough, 51, Mr. C. Kelvey.—At Spalding, Mrs. Sivers.—70, Mr. E. Dandy, suddenly, deservedly respected.—At Fallington, 70, Mr. Staplee.

The Rev. Thos. Cowper, M.A. prebendary of Lincoln and Litchfield, rector of Bettingford, Norfolk, and vicar of Great Barton, Suffolk.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A public meeting has lately been held at Leicester, when a petition to the House of Commons for a repeal of the tax on foreign wool was agreed to.

Married.] Mr. Green, of High Cross-street, to Miss Watts; Mr. J. Hesketh, to Miss E. Eyres, of the Humberstone-gate: all of Leicester.—Mr. T. B. Stableford, of Market Harborough, to Miss Raguley, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Knowles, to Mrs. A. Gibbs, both of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Mr. G. Smith, of Wartonby, to Miss L. Keal, of Abb Kettleby.—Mr. T. Sumner, of Melton Mowray, to Miss Bailey, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Goodman, of Gumley, to Miss Rowlett, of Great Bowden.

Died.] At Leicester, in Church-gate, Mrs. Cook.—Mr. T. Brown.—In the Hay-market, 37, Mrs. R. Riley.—In the Friar-lane, 77, Mrs. Knight.—The Rev. Mr. Throsby.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Jarvis.—In Sayoy-gate, Mrs. Swain.

At Loughborough, in Swan-street, 47, Mr. H. Seward, deservedly regretted.—Mr. Dolman.—In the New Row, Miss Blunt.

At Market Harborough, 93, Mrs. C. Walker, widow of the Rev. C. H. Walker, A.M. of Kilworth, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Scraptoft-hall, 61, Thomas Peach, esq. Lieut.-col. of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and Receiver-general of the county.—At Hoby, 84, Mr. T. Henton, much respected. At Rotherby-hall, 18, Miss Emma Burnaby.—At Quenby Lodge, Mrs. Jones.—At Gilmorton, Mr. Colman.—At Humberstone, 35, Mrs. E. Wildman.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Francis Campbell, esq. to Miss Mary Rathbone.—Mr. R. H. Porter, of Wolverhampton, to Miss M. Feun, of Shiffnal.—Mr. Hawkins, of Barr, to Miss Smith, of Walsall.—Mr. Pickstock, of the Toff, to Miss Creatchley, of the Wergs, near Wolverhampton.—Mr. G. F. Harrison, of Shirbeck, to Miss M. Job, of Newark.—Mr. Hodson, of Burton-on-Trent, to Miss F. Harris, of Throly-hall.—William Butter, esq. of Chipnal, to Mrs. Williams, of Welsh Pool.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. E. James, late of Birmingham.

At Walsall, Mr. J. Freeth.—32, Mrs. Greatrex.—45, Mr. J. Wilkinson.

At Wednesbury, 64, Mrs. Colterell, late of Walsall.

At Tamworth, Mr. Walker, much respected.

At Shenstone, 19, Mrs. A. R. Allport.—At Trentham, H. W. Kirkpatrick, esq. of Cheam, near Epsom.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The gunmakers of Birmingham have lately been constantly employed. Large quantities of guns have been shipped for the use of the Constitutionalists of Spain.

Married.] Mr. Tabberer, of Warwick, to Miss M. A. Perkins, late of Leamington.—Mr. J. Stork, of the Crescent, to Miss S. Barnard; Mr. Garland, to Miss Crane; Mr. W. Williams, of Constitution-hill, to Miss Yeomans; Mr. W. Wood, to Miss A. Wright, both of Deritend; Mr. J. Boyce, to Miss E. Stanley: all of Birmingham.—Mr. A. Lea, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Green, of Ashted.—Capt. Bunney, of Coventry, to Miss J. Marsh, of Hulton.—Mr. Roby, of Alives-cote-priory, to Miss M. Jee, of Peckleton.—Mr. J. Smith, of Stoneall, to Mrs. Ainsworth, of Ashted.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Easy-row, Mrs. A. Shore, regretted.—In Broad-street, 22, Miss M. Messenger.—In Brierley-street, 28, Mrs. E. Clark.—In Suffolk-street, 29, Mr. W. Thorley, deservedly lamented.—In Tennant-street, Islington, Mrs. Taylor.—In Cherry-street,

71, Mr. W. Pardoe.—In Legge-street, Mrs. Rose.

At Coventry, in Hertford Terrace, 46, Mrs. Hill.—In Bishopsgate-without, Mrs. Barnes.—In Park-street, Mr. J. Aston.—Mr. W. Showell.—58, Mr. J. Bird.—65, Mr. W. Tilt.—23, Mrs. Brown.

At Sutton Coldfield, 20, Miss S. Rea.
At Leamington, Mrs. M. Rann, of Dudley.

At Whitnash, 23, Miss E. M. Arnold, deservedly lamented.—At Aston-house, 84, Mrs. Mary Spooner.—At Edgbaston, 59, Mr. A. Stansbie.—At Harborne, 20, Mrs. E. Clift.—At Colleshill, 73, Mr. R. Newbold; 57, Mr. J. Newbold, brothers.

SHROPSHIRE.

A curious chemical phenomenon remains to be seen in a field near Lilleshall coal-works in this county. Whilst draining the field, it was discovered that immediately under the surface of the earth, what was supposed, from the croaking noise, to be water, was carbonated hydrogen gas, which, on a light being applied to it, instantly took fire, and blazed brilliantly for a short period. The whole field is underlaid with this vapour, and, from the number of people who visit and rekindle it, is kept in a perpetual illumination.

Married.] Mr. Vaughan, of Castle-street, to Mrs. Ellis, of Claremont-hill; Mr. W. Parslow, to Miss S. White; Mr. R. J. Muckleston, to Miss J. Hammer, of Pride-hill: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Southwell, to Mrs. Norris, both of Bridgnorth.—G. Jones, esq. of Bridgnorth, to Miss E. Milner, of Cardington.—Elias. Ball Stater, esq. of Hambrook, to Miss C. M. Lewis, Bridgnorth.—Mr. E. Woof, of Cardington, to Mrs. Edwards, late of London.—At Linley-church, Mr. J. Reynolds, to Mrs. M. Peel, of the Bold.—Mr. W. Onions, of Coal-pit Bank, to Miss A. Davies, of Redlake.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Double Butcher-row, Mr. J. Vaughan.—69, Mr. Crowther, generally respected.—In the Abbey Foregate, 83, Mr. Stanley.—Mrs. T. Lewis, regretted.—72, Mr. Careswell.

At Oswestry, Mr. J. Thomas, late of Cynyion.

At Ludlow, 27, Mr. T. Pugh, generally regretted.

At Ellesmere, 89, the Rev. Evan Evans, of Welsh Hampton.—Mr. W. James.

At Wroxeter, 83, Rev. Edmund Dana.—At Alveley, 66, Mrs. Snow.—At Chetton, 72, Mr. R. Dalley.—At Harpsford, Mr. G. Green.—At Belton, 72, John Murrey, esq.—At Newton, the Rev. F. Marston, vicar of Stokesay.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Featherstonhaugh, of Worcester, to Miss E. Kember, of North Cerney.—Mr. S. Godson, of Worcester, to Miss S. I. Coker, of Mappowder.—Mr.

W. Lilley, of Wichbold, to Miss S. Mence, of Roukswood.

Died.] At Worcester, in the College-yard, Lieut.-col. James Wemyss.

At Stourbridge, 69, Mr. N. Compson, deservedly lamented.—19, Miss Emma Ash.—72, Mr. T. Baldwin, greatly regretted.

At Great Malvern, Mrs. Bathurst, wife of the Bishop of Norwich.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Braithwaite, of Hom Lacy, to Miss E. Honiatt, of Hereford.—T. L. Beebee, esq. of Presteign, to Miss Caroline Morris, of Leominster.—George Whitney, esq. of Stretford, to Miss Elizabeth South, of Stoke Prior.

Died.] At Leominster, 70, Mr. Jos. Heyling.

At King's Cople, Edward Taylor, esq.—At Kingston, 65, John Meredith, esq.—At Little Birch, Mr. W. Bonnor, deservedly regretted.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A numerous body of the owners and occupiers of land in the county of Gloucester lately agreed to petition parliament for relief from their distresses.

A literary and commercial institution is about to be formed at Bristol.

Married.] Mr. J. Maysey, to Miss E. Fisher, both of Gloucester.

Mr. T. Jew, of Gloucester, to Miss Need, of Rudford.—Britton Hodges, esq. to Miss J. Blyth; Mr. G. Knight, to Miss M. Brookes; Mr. S. Whitford, to Miss M. Webb; Mr. Charles Spurrier to Miss Gell; all of Bristol.—John E. Lunell, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Mary Hassall, of Bedminster-house.—Ensign George Hill, of the 37th reg. foot, to Miss Sophia Edgar, of Bristol.—Mr. S. Y. Griffith, to Miss S. Neyler, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. James Iles, of Luckington, to Miss M. Russell, of Neckleton.—Ebenezer Vaughan, esq. of Minchinhampton, to Mrs. Ellis, of Claremont-hill, Shrewsbury.—Mr. H. Lewis, of Tredegar, to Miss J. B. Crooks.—Mr. D. Shakespeare, of Newington, Bagpath, to Miss C. Dnberley, late of Hunter's-hall.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Southgate-street, 76, Mrs. A. Panting, much and justly respected.

At Bristol, in Bridge-street, Mr. W. Cussens, of the firm of Messrs. W. and C. Cussens.—At the Hot-wells, 43, Mrs. Parry, wife of Henry P, esq. of Monmouth, deservedly regretted.—In Bridge-street, Mr. S. Leonard.—Mrs. Trigg.—In St. James's-place, Kingsdown, Hugh Barnett, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Cheltenham, 51, the Rev. W. B. Cocker, A.M. vicar of Bunny and Ruddington.—Catherine, widow of the Rev. Thos. Willis, of Bletchley, Bucks.

At Cirencester, Mr. J. Hill.

At Berkeley, Mr. G. Hopkins.—At Newent, 22, Mrs. A. Hartley, regretted.—

At Kingscote, Mr. W. Wight.—At Hartpury, Miss M. Chandler.—At Chalford, 67, Mrs. E. Gardiner, deservedly regretted.—At Thornbury, Mr. W. Virgo, greatly respected.—At Dursley, Mrs. Williams, widow of Dr. W.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Goldsmith's Company has recently founded three exhibitions of 20*l.* each for students at Oxford.

The ancient pile, Stonehenge, forms the subject of the Newdigate Prize Poem this year, at Oxford.

Married.] Mr. D. A. Tolboys, to Miss M. Wheeler; Mr. B. Griffin, of St. Mary Magdalen, to Miss M. A. Belcher, of the Corn-market: all of Oxford.—Mr. T. Pitts, to Mrs. Hickman, both of Bicester.—Mr. Smither, of Whitchurch, to Miss Sainders, of Frome.—Mr. T. Rowland, of Wolvercot, to Mrs. Bishop, of Godstow-house.—Mr. W. Gough, of Henton-on-the-Green, to Miss Ashwin, of Bradforton.

Died.] At Oxford, 81, Mr. Southby, much respected.—In High-street, Miss M. Fidler.—65, Mr. H. Bardgett.—65, Mr. Allen.

At Henley, 68, Mr. W. Lamb, suddenly.

At Lob, Great Haseley, Mr. Partridge, respected.—At Ensham, 54, Mrs. S. Ensham.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A very destructive fire lately happened at Windsor. Six principal houses in the town were burnt, and five others injured.

Married.] Mr. E. Beasley, to Miss E. Ivey, of Abingdon.—Mr. Eales, of Great Marlow, to Miss Wallatts, of Hurley.

Died.] At Aylesbury, 33, Mr. Provost.—68, Mr. Turner.—Mrs. Marlow.—Mr. Fox.—Mr. W. Monk, suddenly.—23, Mr. W. Miles.

At Wycombe, Mr. Hipps.

At Windsor, 74, William Pitt, esq. late of Eton.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable county meeting was lately held at Bedford, pursuant to notice, to petition parliament on the subject of burning Hindoo widows; when, after an interesting discussion, a petition was adopted.

Married.] At Hertford, Mr. F. Gilbertson, of Egham, to Miss Fanny Gilbertson.—The Rev. W. B. Heyne, vicar of Henlow, to Miss Emma Wilmot, of Tottenham.

Died.] At Hertford, Moonshee Gholam Hyder, many years Persian writing master at the East India College, Hayleybury.

At Hertingfordbury, Mr. Jas. Grubb.—At Caldecott, Mr. Inskip.—Miss Catherine Symonds, of Ware; much regretted.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. S. Hughes, M.A. of Peterborough, to Miss A. Foster, of

Yarmouth.—The Rev. J. Shillibeer, of Oundle, to Miss M. Freeman, of Peterborough.—The Rev. R. Roberts, D.D. of Barnwell, to Miss S. A. Wheelwright, of London.

Died.] The Rev. Wm. Buller, son of the late W. Buller, esq. of Maidwell hall.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Married.] Mr. G. H. Bays, to Miss M. Redhead; Mr. S. Mordecai, of Sidney-street, to Miss C. Willett: all of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, in Queen's-college, Mr. J. Wade Jones, student.—64, Mrs. Waterfield.—Mr. J. Pryor.—67, Mrs. Sanders.—69, Mr. Alderman Bottomley.—23, Mr. Ratcliffe; 67, Mrs. Ratcliffe, his mother.—33, Mr. Jas. Bidwell.—60, Mr. L. Barnard.

At Burwell, Mr. Gittus.—At Balsham, 65, Mr. R. Fletcher, deservedly regretted.—At Chesterton, 36, Mrs. Harvey, justly lamented.—At Swavesey, 77, Mrs. Garner.—62, Mr. Chas. Cole.

NORFOLK.

Considerable disagreements have lately happened between the master weavers of Norwich and their workmen. The latter stood out for increase of wages.

Married.] Mr. R. J. Brown, to Mrs. A. Roberts; both of Norwich.—Archibald Morrison, esq. of St. Faith's-cottage, to Miss Harvey, of St. Clement's, Norwich.—Mr. J. Fodder, to Mrs. M. Amis, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. F. Ward, jun. to Miss Brown.—Mr. Morris, to Miss M. A. Roope; Mr. Starman, to Miss Howes: all of Aylsham.

Died.] At Norwich, in Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen, 35, Mrs. S. Warne, regretted.—In St. Gregory's, 43, Mrs. S. Gray.—74, Mr. H. Ashley.

At Yarmouth, 73, Mr. W. Eggleston.—73, Mrs. M. Taylor.—86, Mrs. A. Shepherd.—51, Mr. S. G. Bowles.

At Haydon, 83, Mr. R. Kiddell.—At the Lawn Farm, Holt, 61, Mrs. Dawson.—At Beeston-hall, 55, Sir Thomas Ples-ton, bart.—At the Parsonage-house, Persfield, near Diss, 83, the Rev. James Lambert, senior fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, lamented, and beloved.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. C. Elven, jun. to Miss M.A. Vinsen, both of Bury.—The Rev. T. Rogers, of Luckford, to Miss S. Mills, of Bury.—Mr. S. Ray, of Bury, to Miss E. Leggatt, of Ipswich.—Mr. H. Bennett, to Miss L. Green, both of Ipswich.—Mr. G. Adams, to Miss Ferret; Mr. Charles Clarke, to Miss M. Adams: all of Lowestoft.—Capt. Job Hammer, of Holbrook-hall, to Miss Harriet Dawson, of Edwardston-hall.—W. Peche, esq. R.N. to Miss M. Jones, of Eye.—Mr. N. Kerry, to Miss E. Codd, both of Needham market.

Died.]

Died.] At Bury, 28, Mr. S. Lambert, jun. deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Durrant.—In Westgate-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clarke.

At Ipswich, 73, Mr. S. Orford.—65, Mr. R. Staff.—56, Mr. W. Manthorpe.

At Beccles, 33, Mr. R. Adkin, much respected.

At Alpheton, Mrs. Creasy.—At Great Saxham, 73, Mrs. R. Pryke.—At Wickhambrook, 85, Mr. Wakeling.—At Stradbroke, 53, Mr. W. Woods, jun. suddenly.—At Badwell Ash, 75, Mr. G. Walton.

ESSEX.

The agriculturists of this county lately agreed to petition Parliament for relief.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Hutton, to Miss Beevor, both of Colchester.—Mr. G. Newnham, of Southend, to Miss R. Burn, of Springfield.—Mr. James Keyes, of Tending, to Miss C. Dunnett, of Weeley.—Mr. J. K. Halls, of Dagenham, to Miss M. King, of Hartest.

Died.] At Billericay, 63, Thomas Spittly, esq.

At Brentwood, Mr. R. Williams.

At Rayleigh, Mr. T. Boston, of Park Lands Farm, much respected.

At Harlow, 56, Mr. T. Chaplin.—At Great Bromley, 81, Mr. W. Sargeant.—At Bacton, 72, Mr. T. Flowerdew.—At Marks Tey, 24, Miss S. Crisp.

KENT.

Considerable emigration from this county has lately taken place to New York,—principally by agricultural labourers.

A valuable marsh farm, near Rochester and Gravesend, containing upwards of 820 acres, was lately sold, at Garraway's, for 10,000*l.* which a short time ago had been valued at triple that sum.

Married.] Mr. W. H. Vidgen, to Miss S. Croft; Mr. J. Hartley, to Miss M. Gortley; Mr. J. Tomsett, to Miss Green; Mr. W. Dombtrain, to Miss Sequin: all of Canterbury.—Mr. James Dixon, of Margate, to Miss F. Tucker, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Dolby, of Margate, to Mrs. E. Hambrook, of King's-street, Canterbury.—Mr. W. Skey, to Miss P. Thomas; Mr. T. Moore, to Miss M. A. Feast: all of Chatham.—Thomas Day, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Martha Brencley, of Gravesend.—Mr. Greenhill, to Miss M. Austin, both of Ashford.—Mr. Hodgkin, to Miss Bowlton, both of Cranbrook.—At Stockbury, Mr. W. Moss, to Miss Pepper.—Mr. T. Grant, of Langley, to Miss S. Shirley, of Chart Sutton.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Castle-street, Miss M. Garner.—In North-lane, 90, Mrs. H. Couchman.—In Knott's-lane, Miss M. Edwards.—62, Mr. Charles Knell.

At Dover, 80, Mrs. Bowles.—65, Mr. James Philpot, deservedly regretted.—78,

Mr. H. Mecrow.—Miss Elve.—60, Mr. Marsh.—Mr. James Ruffin.

At Margate, 42, Charlotte Mary, wife of F. Cobb, esq.

At Maidstone, Mr. Jury.—79, Mrs. Chapman, much respected.

At Folkestone, 30, Mr. H. Jeffery.—82, Mrs. Hawkes.

At Charing, 58, Mr. J. Willis.—At Ash, Mr. Spain, late of Herne.—At Hythe, 84, Mrs. Andrews.—At Hadlow, 84, Mrs. Morris.—At Newnham, 75, Mr. J. Stack.—At Greenhithe, the Rev. C. Marshall, vicar of Exning.—At Pluckley, 70, Mr. Frederick Tritton.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. F. Stubbs, of Worthing, to Mrs. Creasy, of High-street, Brighton.—Mr. N. P. Kell, to Mrs. Willard, both of Battle.—Mr. J. Baker, to Miss M. A. Butt, both of Littlehampton.—At Walburton, Thomas Mowbray, esq. to Miss Anne Streetfield, of the Rocks.

Died.] At Chichester, 72, Richard Brazier Pope, esq.—99, Mr. J. Idle.—In West-street, 44, Mrs. C. Martin.—In North-street, 91, Mrs. Lane.

At Brighton, in East-street, 65, Mr. D. Hack, an honoured member of the Society of Friends.—In Richmond-street, 62, Mrs. Smith.—37, Mr. Charles Walker, late proprietor of the Marine Library.

At Lewes, 87, Mr. R. Key, much respected.—28, Mrs. H. M. Ade, regretted.—20, Miss L. Varrell.

The Rev. George Tattersall, of Westbourne.

HAMPSHIRE.

A circular from the National Vaccine Establishment has lately been sent to the medical gentlemen of Southampton, giving them notice, that, "as inoculation of the small-pox is altogether unjustifiable," the Board have resolved, that if any vaccinator of this establishment shall so inoculate, his name shall be erased from the list.

Married.] Mr. W. Jackson, to Miss S. Galliene, both of Southampton.—Mr. J. Littlefield, of Portsmouth, to Miss S. Jones, of Gosport.—Mr. E. Carpenter, of Gosport, to Miss E. Cooper, of Alverstoke.—R. Jennings, esq. of Milford, to Miss Smith, of Brockenhurst.—Charles Schrieber, esq. of Winchelsea-lodge, to Emily, daughter of Major-general Sir John Cameron.—At Alverstoke, Mr. A. Meredith, to Miss J. Macnamara, of Portsmouth.

Died.] At Southampton, 67, Mr. R. Churcher.—73, Mrs. King, deservedly respected.—58, Mr. T. Rider.—60, Mr. W. Easter.—54, Mr. Joseph Oakley.

At Portsmouth, 27, Mr. W. Carr.—Mr. Bray.

At Portsea, Mr. Badcock.

At Newport, 88, Mr. T. Hill.—Mr. W. Rayner.

At Laverstock, 61, Isaac Galpine, esq. late

late, of Southampton.—52, Sir Robert Kingswell, bart. of Sidmonton-house.—At Brown Candover, 77, Mr. J. Pink.—At Popham, 70, Mrs. Newlyn.—At Ringwood, Mr. W. Lyne.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Randall, to Miss E. Bennett, of Salisbury.—The Rev. J. R. Fishlake, to Miss J. Nicholas, of Salisbury.—Mr. Crook, of Salisbury, to Miss A. Trimmer, of Andwell-farm, Basingstoke.—At Melksham, Mr. H. Edmonds, to Miss A. Drake, of Rowde.—Capt. Colby, Engineers, to Miss F. M. Dyne, of Bruton.—Mr. T. Earle, to Miss M. Ellis, both of Corsham.—Mr. J. Hughes, of Pinckney-farm, to Mrs. Carpenter, of Toshills-farm, near Calne.

Died.] At Salisbury, 66, Mr. George Sandy.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Singer, widow of Richard S. esq.

At Warminster, 73, Mr. Joseph Kirk, deservedly regretted.

At Sopworth, 60, Mrs. J. Caswell.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the subscribers of the Bath Institution, was held at York-house; Sir John Keane, bart. in the chair. Hastings Elwin, esq. made a luminous and encouraging report of the progress of the plans for effecting the formation and establishment of a Literary and Scientific Association in Bath.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Miles, to Miss S. F. Phillips, of Union-passage; Mr. R. T. Ingle, to Miss Caroline Lapham: all of Bath.—Mr. T. White, of Bath, to Miss Osborne, of Marshfield.—Mr. J. Cuff, of Bath, to Miss M. Parsloe, of Daglingworth.—Mr. George Saltford, of Saltford, to Miss S. Snussel, of Weston-lane, Bath.—Mr. H. Harse, of Shipplate, to Miss A. Parker, of Barton.—Mr. G. Parker, of Wear, to Miss M. Winter, of Locksham.

Died.] At Bath, in Westgate-buildings, 77, Mrs. A. Harvey.—In Bathwick-street, 22, Miss Eliza Hensley.—In the Circus, Jonathan Stuart Morgan, esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented.—20, Miss Ellen Mary Richards, daughter of the Rev. John R.—34, Helena, daughter of the late Dr. Hudleston.

At Taunton, Mrs. Anderdon, widow of Ferdinand A. esq.

At Frome, Mr. Saterleigh, deservedly regretted.—Mr. A. Axford, much respected.—Mr. R. Roberts.

At Shepton Mallett, 50, Mrs. Campbell, wife of the Rev. Daniel C.

At Keynsham, 80, Mr. S. Skuse.—At Bathwick, in Kikam-buildings, 41, Mrs. E. Molloy.—At Langport, 63, George Stuckey, esq.—At Widcombe, 66, Mrs. Emmerson, late of Swaffham, Norfolk.—At North Petherton, 67, Mr. J. Hawkins.

—At Kiloe, Mary, wife of the Rev. Mr. Matthews.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. W. S. Robins, R.N. to Mrs. Ann Linthorne, of Poole.—Charles Murly, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Emily Tucker, of Tuckenhay, Devon.—Mr. R. Rouse Hunt, to Mrs. A. Colborne, both of Blandford.—The Rev. Robert Moore, rector of Wimborne St. Giles's, to Miss S. E. Henshawe, of Bath.

Died.] At Dorchester, 36, Miss A. Percy, of Somerton.

At Bridport, 88, Mr. T. Clarkson.

DEVONSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Exeter lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a repeal of the coastwise duty on coals.

Married.] Mr. Hippetley, to Mrs. Hodge; Mr. R. Davy, to Miss A. Luxton: all of Exeter.—Mr. Hedgeland, of Exeter, to Miss S. R. Harris, of Ogilvie-cottage.—The Rev. W. Hockin, of Exeter, to Miss M. Langworthy, of Dartmouth.—Mr. G. Maunder, of Exeter, to Miss Meanley, of Alphington.—Mr. J. Prideaux, to Miss E. Satterthwaite; Mr. Buchan, of Market-street, to Miss S. Morris, of Prospect-row: all of Plymouth.—John Broderick, esq. of Ugborough, to Miss Crocker, of Combeshead.—Mr. T. Wright, to Miss M. Wright, both of Chudleigh.

Died.] At Exeter, 55, Mr. W. Ford.—In Goldsmith-street, 62, Mr. P. Howell.—52, Mr. J. Brown, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Waterbeér-street, 26, Mr. H. Perry.

At Plymouth, in Clavance-street, Mrs. P. Austin, suddenly.—In Cannon-street, 22, Mrs. M. Remphry.—In Princes-street, 23, Mrs. M. Light.—In Morice-street, 67, Mrs. M. E. Handesydde.—62, Mr. Reed, suddenly.—77, Mr. Croft.—26, Mr. T. Waterman.

At Ridgway, Mrs. S. Lister.—At Knacker's Knoll, 43, Capt. S. M. Sandys, R.M. deservedly respected.—At Stoke, 92, Mr. J. Johnson.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. J. Powning, jun. of Falmonth, to Miss Furneaux, of Buckfastleigh.—Mr. James Whitford, to Miss M. Trewin, both of Fowey.—Mr. H. Rickard, of Fowey, to Miss Cock, of Penzance.—Mr. P. Coleman, of Bodmyn, to Miss E. Tambllyn, of Hall, near Braddock.

Died.] At Launceston, 51, Mr. Eckley, justly esteemed and regretted.—At St. Thomas's, 54, Mr. A. Westlake.—Mr. Shaplin.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Fulger.

At Liskeard, Mrs. Pedler, wife of Mr. Alderman P.

At Trethowell, Mr. John Boyle, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Hawkes, 76, Mr. P. Coleman, justly lamented.

WALES.

Married.] Owen Phillips, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s service, and of Haverfordwest, to Miss Charlotte Ann Bowen, of Stonehall.—Richard Rees, esq. of Hilton, to Miss J. Rees, of Haverfordwest.—Mr. D. Bridgewater, of Lechliffe, Breconshire, to Miss Mary Williams, of Aberskir.—Lieut.-col. Hill, Welsh Fusileers, to Miss Jane Turner, of Welshpool.—The Rev. R. J. Davis, of Gnilsfield, Montgomeryshire, to Miss E. E. Turner, of Welshpool.

Died.] At Cowbridge, the Rev. John Morgan, D.D.—28, Miss A. H. Davis, justly esteemed and regretted.

At Cardiff, 89, Mr. J. Whiting, deservedly regretted.—92, Mr. T. Waters.

At Landaff, 65, Mr. J. Hopkins, greatly respected.

At Llanelly, 87, Mr. Roderick, justly lamented.

At Merthyr, 61, Mrs. M. Davies, generally respected.—At Langharne, William Skyrme, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Carmarthen, deservedly regretted.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] J. C. Shaw, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Saul, of Green-row, Carlisle.—At Edinburgh, George Fullarton Carnegie, esq. to Madaline, daughter of Sir John Connell.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 83, Mr. Thomas Coleman.—Major-gen. Stewart.

At Glasgow, George Cadenhead, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Albie, Dumfriesshire, 77, J. Blacklock, esq. much respected.

IRELAND.

Mr. Owen, the philanthropist, has recently, after several meetings held by adjournment in Dublin, and at which some opposition, not of a very candid nature, was shown, succeeded in establishing a society in Ireland, to be called "the Irish Philanthropic Society;" and Sir Capel Molyneux has announced his intention to appropriate a part of his estate in the county of Limerick towards the establishment of a village on Mr. Owen's plan.

The disorders or ravages committed in the south of Ireland, by the distressed peasantry, have reached a frightful amount. The two Grand Juries of the county and city of Cork lately addressed the Lord Lieutenant. They stated that there have come before the County Grand Jury nearly a hundred petitions for compensation for damage sustained by fire, destruction of cattle by stabbing and houghing, breaking machinery, &c.

Married.] At Dublin, Capt. Patton, of the Lancers, to Miss Caroline Wilkinson, of Spilsbury-cottage, Dorset.

Died.] At Dublin, in Cavendish-row, Dr. John Thomas Troy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

At his seat, in the county of Clare, 100, Edward Byrne, esq.—84, the Rev. Mores Neilson, D.D. of Kelmore, county of Down.

DEATH ABROAD.

In Saxony, in December last, Adolph Heinrich Friedrich von Schlichtegroll, an active German writer. He was placed in his youth in the Gymnasium at Gotha, and retained, ever after, the sincerest gratitude and respect for the professors, to whom he was chiefly indebted for the instructions which he received at that academy. Renouncing the original plan of devoting himself entirely to theology, he applied already, while studying at Jena, and still more at Göttingen, under Heyne and Spittler, to the departments of philology and history. His proficiency in the former was shewn in his archæological Essay on the Shield of Hercules, after Hesiod's poem, (1788,) in the dedication to which he calls Heyne Eichhorn and Schütz, his dearest masters. In 1789 he became professor in the Gymnasium of Gotha, was soon after appointed to an office in the public library; and, in the sequel, in the private library of the duke. Among the prince's collections were a valuable cabinet of ancient medals, which had been under the care of Schleger, and afterwards of his son-in-law Rousseau. Schlichtegroll marrying the amiable and accomplished daughter of the latter, became assistant Conservator of the Cabinet, which was increased by important purchases, and afforded him materials for a *Historia Momothece Gothanæ*, which was printed. During the political storms of the times, he saved the Cabinet of Medals, and other precious articles, from the danger of requisition, by removing them into the Danish territory.

His situation at Gotha was very agreeable. Duke Ernest was accustomed to speak to all distinguished strangers and men of learning who came to Gotha, in the library, on which occasion the librarians were present. Numerous valuable connexions were here formed, many political and literary novelties brought forward here, and Schlichtegroll found, in this circumstance, great means of promoting a work, which filled up almost all the time he could spare for several years, and brought him into a correspondence with the worthiest characters in all parts of Germany.

In the year 1790 began the *Necrology of the Germans*, which was entirely edited, and, for the most part, written by himself; and which terminated, as it seems for ever, in 1806, with the 6th volume, of the *Necrology of the Germans for the 19th Century*. The difficulties that must attend every such undertaking are too evident to be dwelt on here. The editor undoubtedly exerted himself to do strict justice,

justice; and he deserves great praise for having collected, in the twenty-four volumes of the *Necrology*, so much interesting information respecting important public characters, which, but for him, would never have been handed down to posterity. After he went to Munich, it was not possible for him to spare time to continue this work. While he was engaged in it, he yet found leisure for many interesting archaeological labours. After the death of the much lamented Duke Ernest, which was preceded by that of several of Schlichtegroll's best friends; he felt himself less happy in Gotha, and therefore gladly accepted an invitation to go to Munich. The learned Frederick Jacobi had gone, in 1806, from Erlin to Munich; on the invitation of his friend, Privy Counsellor Von Schenk, and was placed by the King of Bavaria, at the head of the newly organized and extended Bavarian academy. Jacobi, who, from his personal knowledge of Schlichtegroll, was thoroughly convinced that he was of all men peculiarly qualified for the office of secretary, found men of influence ready to adopt his views, and Schlichtegroll was accordingly invited to Munich in 1807. There he found the celebrated Wibeking Hamberger, formerly librarian at Gotha, and the learned Jakobs. A circle of enlightened and energetic men was formed round the Christian moralist, or elegant scholar Jacobi, whose house was for years the centre of the most delightful, instructive, and polished society. We cannot enter into the details of the extensive labours to which he dedicated himself with indefatigable perseverance. His merit was duly appreciated and rewarded by the king, and by his Highness the Crown Prince of Bavaria. He was himself always ready to afford assistance to those who needed it; among others, he took great interest in the success of Alvs Sennfelder, the inventor of lithography. His constitution, however, yielded at last to his unremitted labours. Thus, as far back as May, 1820, he wrote to an old friend: "The incessant labours which engage me, the unrelenting obligingness which can decline nothing,

even what could not be imposed on me, the inconveniences of advancing age; all this frequently makes me weary and tired of life, notwithstanding the cordial interest which I take in the times, which, in spite of all eccentricities, I most seriously take to be the best, the most reasonable, the most enlightened, and the most active, in the memory of man. For I too believe, in a truly Catholic infallible church of all languages and all confessions." This sense of decaying strength induced him, in 1821, to request permission to resign the office of secretary-general. His chief disorder of late years was in the bladder and kidneys, which undermined his otherwise strong constitution. In his domestic circle he was eminently happy. An affectionate and truly accomplished wife, who understood and entered into all his views, was for thirty years his constant and tender supporter. He saw his sons, after they served with distinction in the late war for the deliverance of Germany, placed in honourable offices in the service of the state. He married his daughter, Antonia, into one of the first families of Munich; and his favourite daughter, Sarah-Maria, to a distinguished man of letters, and member of the academy. In the course of last summer he went, by the advice of his physicians, to take the waters at Kissingen, whence he made an excursion into the Saxon principalities, and paid a visit to Gotha, his native city. On his return, he scarcely perceived how much he was changed; even in his sick room he was still active to fulfil the claims of duty and friendship, and composed, on the marriage of the amiable Princess Amelia with Prince John of Saxony, the poem 'Joy and Grief,' which is printed in the *Journal Flora*, of November, 1822, retaining, to the last moment, the full and unclouded possession of his mental faculties, not perceiving the approach of the Genius with the inverted Torch. He was carried off by an apoplectic stroke on the 4th of December, 1822, and his obsequies were performed in the Protestant church on the 8th of the same month, on which day he would have completed his 58th year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are still expecting *Newton's House*, as promised. The next analysis of publication will be the *House of Lords*. Benbow's pamphlet, relative to the horrid abuses in a lunatic asylum at Hoxton, has arrested our attention, as we trust it will that of the Legislature; but its topics are above the powers of our court of criticism, and we refer them to higher and more efficient authorities. The *Stephensiana* will be resumed in our next; and we hope to be able to continue a series of articles, under the head "Topic of the Month."

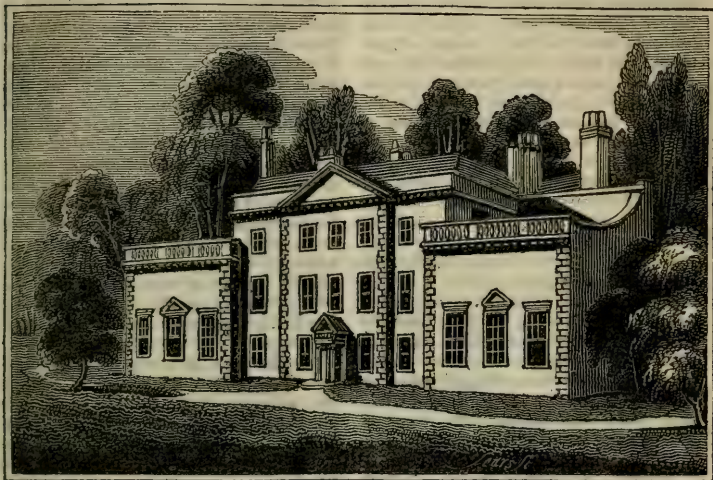
ERRATUM.—Page 313 of our last Number, line 22 from top, for "Funds," read "Trends."

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[6 of Vol. 55.]



MR. THRALE'S HOUSE AT STREATHAM.

THESE premises, which have acquired so much celebrity through the notices of them in the Letters and Memoirs of Dr. Johnson, constitute one of ten thousand similar merchantile retreats within a few miles of the metropolis. In the room on the right-hand hung, till lately, the portraits by Sir Joshua (now dispersed,) of the literary men who formed Mr. Thrale's coterie. In the gardens behind, Johnson used to indulge in morbid melancholy, and in fits of devotion in its recesses; while, in the hospitable mansion, he was enabled to gratify his love of table luxuries, to an excess which little accorded with the self-denial of religion and the temperance of rigid morality.

For the Monthly Magazine. TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

Erin and her Wrongs.

AMONG all the enigmas and puzzles in the present state of the United Kingdom, the case of Ireland is, without doubt, the most incomprehensible. Scotland was long the enemy of England, and the Union was received with scowling and dislike by a very large portion of the Scottish people; yet that Union, ere the lapse of half-a-century, blended the Scots with the English as one people, whose interests, whose pursuits, and whose feelings, are the same, and who are rapidly becoming one, in manners and in language. The Welch are a con-

quered people: they were first driven from the luxuriant plains of England to the mountain fastnesses of the Principality, their princes were made captives, and their lords were slain; and yet the Welch have not the smallest disposition to visit, upon the present race of Saxons, the sins of their forefathers. The whole island of Britain is in short one, one in heart, in conduct, and in manners; and an Englishman's throat is to the full as safe, unarmed and unguarded, on the wilds of Lochaber, or the precipices of Snowdon and Plinlimmon, as it is in the metropolis, notwithstanding all the safeguards of the police. In those parts of the country, too, information has

not lagged behind. The peasantry of Scotland are far better educated than the peasantry of England, and they of Wales are to the full as much; and, in both places, they exceed the English in the neatness of their dress, and the substantial furnishing of their cottages. They may not, indeed, have quite so much of mere animal enjoyment; but their garbs and their deportments bespeak a good deal more of the higher feelings of man. The English peasant loiters away the morning of his Sunday in attending to the battles of dogs and badgers, or smoking his pipe and drinking his ale, with the same smock-frock upon his back, and the same slouched pelt-covering to his head, that are worn through the week; and thinks that all is made up, that his comfort is complete, if his "misses has got a bit of summat nice for dinner." Not so with the Scots and the Welch; they must have their Sunday's coat, and appear fine at church. With them there are no brawls, no rows, no buffettings, and no bloodshed. They are sober and industrious races of people, and have both desire and capacity for rising in the world.

Among the higher ranks in Scotland and in Wales, there are parties; but then they are the parties of England, and they never proceed to any hostile length. The Scottish ins may be as servile as ins can well be, and the tongues of the outs may be a little violent; but matters never go farther. The friends of those who are in place never think of forming Tory Lodges, and taking unlawful oaths; and a Scots Whig would turn from you with disgust, if you should propose to him to enter into any bond like that of the United Irishmen.

Here then are two instances,—one of a hostile country, and another of a country which has been conquered, both merging in that country to which they are united; and, not only following that country, but all but leading her in improvement and civilization. Is it not singular, then, that we should have another country, which, after having been partially conquered, and then united to England, should, in the great mass of its people, still remain in absolute and avowed hostility; that we should have the lower classes as poor, as ignorant, as abject, and as indifferent about their own comforts, or the lives of their neighbours, as though they had never been visited by a civi-

lized man; and that we should have parties in that country, actuated by the most deadly hatred, and apparently unconnected with every thing which agitates the political world on this side the channel.

This fact is singular in itself, and it must be left to the historians of future times to explain its causes, as well as to account for that singular disposition upon the part of the people of this country, which induces them to lavish their money and their praises upon remote pilgrimages, and doubtful conversions, while Ireland presents at the door a more melancholy spectacle of moral ruin and physical wretchedness than is to be found among avowed and acknowledged barbarians. We send bibles by the ship-load, and missionaries by the gross, to the Calmuck, the Mongul, and the Hindoo; and, if we can but coax a wanderer of the steppe of Issem, or a dweller upon the banks of the Jumnah, to accept of a bible, or call himself by the name of Christian, we offer up thanksgiving in all the churches, and try to redeem the man from the clutches of Bramah or Vishnoo, at the rate of many thousand pounds a-head. If, too, it should happen that one or two are immolated to the great idol of Jaggernaut, or two or three widows throw themselves upon the funeral pile, by the side of the Ganges, or Norbuddu, we are all in tears and in horror. But, somehow or other, our zeal slackens, and all feelings are blunted, when our eye lights upon the "green isle of Accun." We labour to convert infidels in all the four winds of the heaven; but we think we have done enough for the Christianizing of Ireland, if we make them pay for the repairs of churches which are never used, and pay tithes to persons who never officiate. We know not how our saints would look if the mufti, and pundits, and bonzes, were to turn round upon them and say, "If you will infuse into men that mild spirit which you say belongs to your religion, then why do you not begin with it nearer home? Why come you to us, who seek you not, while part of your own country is the prey of so much wretchedness? If, then, you be satisfied with the reward without the labour, what security have we, that, when once you have got a footing in our country, you will not display the same heartless avarice?" "Pull," in the language of that book by which you

you profess to be guided, "the beam" of injured Ireland "out of your own eye," and then we shall have at least some ground for hoping, that you mean well to other nations. Such might be the language of the wise men of infidel nations; and we know nothow it could be got the better of by the good Christians among us; unless they were to say, that they are so fully charged with this zeal, that the bolt of it bounds away to a distance in spite of them: that their illumination, like Herschel's great telescope, enables them to see mighty things in moons and distant worlds, but it is wholly useless as to helping them either to keep their steps clear, or read the plainest book at home.

There is another thing very singular in the case of Ireland: the soil is more rich, and her climate more genial, than the soil and climate of England, and yet a great part of her population have at this moment to be fed out of English charity. Not only this, but from the very counties where the greater part of this charity has been given, there has, along with hunger and misery on the part of the people, been a constant exporting of provisions. Where this is the case, something must be wrong. If the soil be barren, it may be improved; and, if the climate be ungenial, it may, to a certain extent, at least, be ameliorated; but, where the earth teems with fruitfulness, and the air is balmy and healthful, and yet man is in misery, there must be something wrong. There is no avoiding one or other of these conclusions: first, that the Irishman has neither the desire nor the capacity of taking advantage of the bounty of nature; or, secondly, that there is some power by which he is prevented.

Now that Pat, with all his faults, (and faults he has without doubt,) is a lazy animal, none who know him will venture to say. Indolence forms no part of his character. He will brawl, or bluster, or fight; and, at particular times of the moon, he will assassinate; but, in every form and phasis, he is active and restless. When he comes over to this country, we find that he undertakes the very hardest of labour, and undertakes it cheerfully. He is not, therefore, in want because he will not work; and, though he feel the whole effect of the misery which is inflicted upon his country, he is not answerable for a single iota of the cause. Thus presses a weight upon

him which his own hand never imposed; and, if that weight were removed, he would soon be as comfortable as the peasant of the other isle.

The grand question is, by whom, and in what manner, is this weight applied? Preliminary to this, however, there is another question: What is the weight itself? And here the answer may be stated in a very few words. The Irish peasant, by some means or other, is not permitted to enjoy the fruits of industry: he finds that, labour how he will, the profits of that labour are not to himself or to his family; and, under such circumstances, it is not in the nature of things that he can be industrious. That "delay of hope which maketh the heart sick," is never so severely felt as when the father of a family sees that, toil as he may, and pinch as he may, that family cannot be comfortably fed or lodged, and that no provision can be laid up for them: It is to this, unquestionably, that all the misery and degradation of the poorer Irish is to be traced. This is the perennial spring whence the party-men draw the abettors and the victims of rebellion; and, if this could be dried up, we should soon have them reduced to the same harmless state with the dissatisfied and disappointed great in Britain.

They who would attribute the miseries of the lower classes in Ireland either to religious, or to political causes, betray like ignorance of the first principles of human nature, and of the parts of the particular cure. They have neither the data upon which a judgment is to be formed, nor the capacity of using those data if they were given them. The peasantry of a country, or especially an illiterate peasantry, never maim or murder each other upon religious or political grounds. There required a power of combination, and an impulse of ambition, which do not belong to such a peasantry. The more nearly that man is assimilated to the lower animals in cultivation, the more nearly does he approach them in his motives of action. The lion does not rend the kid because man is her sovereign, or because she belongs to another church, but because her flesh satisfies his hunger; and, if that hunger did not goad him on, she might browse the very thicket that shelters him, without his giving himself the smallest trouble about the matter. As little do the lions of the desert invade the ter-
ritory

ritory of the hyænas of the villages, or the wolves of Caucasus make an inroad upon the bears of Ural. Each hunts in his own place, and neither knows nor cares about the others. It is very much the same with such a peasantry as those of Ireland. Emancipate the Catholics, repeal the union, nay, even set up the red branch again to-morrow; and, if all the local burdens and relations continued as they are at present, the gazettes of Captain Rock would not contain one transaction the less.

The fact is, that these political panaceas have been the curse of Ireland. The men who should have looked into the cure, have contented themselves with hobbling about them; till, while no good has been done, a spirit of animosity has been engendered among the other classes. One faction has become intolerably insolent, on the pretence that by it the island has been continued a part of the British empire; and the other has possessed itself of much popularity, because it has chimed over matters which in themselves really are nothing. Hence has been produced a two-fold darkness,—a darkness on the part of the Irish, as to what is really the matter with them; and on the part of this country, as to how the mischief may be done away: and, while this remains, the state of matters cannot improve. The Catholic restrictions may have been foolish, and the government of Ireland may have been bad; but what have these to do directly with the state of the peasantry, who care little for religion, and know nothing about government? If there be any fault in the government of Ireland, it is in this,—that it has allowed one part of the people to oppress the other: it has allowed the land-owner to grind the land-occupier to the very bones; and, while the poor have not the security of a parish rate, it has enabled the employer to reduce their wages to one moiety of what it is in this country.

Once give the Irish peasantry as much stakes in the world as they of England, Scotland, or Wales, and they would very soon evince the same habits. Make those of the one island as completely dependent as they of the other, and, ere long, the same scenes would be enacted.

If government is to do any good for Ireland, let it pitch orange and purple, and green and white, and all colours

of party, to the devil; and re-model the law of the parishes, and especially that between landlord and tenant. Let the laws protect the people, so that every man may get the honest reward of his own labour; and no fear but the people will respect the laws; but, if you continue to allow one man to command the labour of another, without adequate reward, it is not more than a fair retribution that that reward should be taken. To steal the labour of a poor man is a fouler theft than to steal the property of a rich; because the rich man has still his labour as a fund in reserve, while the poor man has nothing. †

For the Monthly Magazine.

BRIEF NOTICES relative to the NEW YORK CANALS, from PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; TOPOGRAPHICAL and STATISTICAL MANUALS, &c. recently PUBLISHED in the UNITED STATES.

THE object is to form a junction of the great lakes with the Atlantic; the commencement of some of the canals in the western parts of the state of New York, may be traced to the year 1788. Some sketches of their present state, will be found in the following extracts.

In 1817 a fund was appropriated, by the legislature, for commencing a canal to unite the lakes Champlain and Erie. In July, the commissaries began their excavations at Rome, a town in the state of New York; on the 21st of October, 1819, water was introduced; on the 22d, the first boat was navigated between Rome and Utica; and, on the 23d, the navigation was entirely open. In November of the same year, a communication was opened with lake Champlain; and, on the day following, the first boat commenced a navigation from Fort Edward to Whitehall. In 1820, the navigation of the middle part reached from Utica to Montezuma on the river Seneca, over an extent of ninety-six miles. In that year, the tolls produced 5244 dollars in five months. In 1821, the labours of the canal, which was to unite lake Champlain with lake Erie, and with Hudson's river, near the village of Waterford, were rapidly proceeding. An estimate has been formed, judging from the progress of the labours, and the experience acquired, that the two canals will be completed, at the latest, about midsummer of 1824. They will expand through a space of 425 miles.

miles, taking up seven years in their construction.

In these canals, the water at its surface makes forty feet; at the bottom, or lowest part, twenty-eight feet; and the depth is four feet. They carry boats of from forty to 100 tons, conveying timber, &c.; they go at the rate of five miles an hour. A hundred neat bridges rise across the canal, between Utica and Montezuma; fifty great roads lead to it; aqueducts, suspended twenty-five or thirty feet over little streams, pass across their valleys, bearing the water of the canal in a shorter and more convenient direction. In some parts, these aqueducts and their sluices will be more numerous than in those already finished. In navigating them, we survey cultivated grounds, works and establishments of art and industry, combined with thick forests and marshes in alternate succession. In the vicinity of the great lakes, the landscapes are truly magnificent. The packet-boats are large, and well appointed; they may contain about ninety passengers, and are not less commodious and agreeable than the steam-packets that ply on the rivers Hudson and Delaware. These packet-boats are drawn by horses; and go, night and day, at the rate of 100 miles in twenty-four hours. The prices are very moderate.

The canals are the property of the state, but they constitute a public way, on which stated tolls are fixed, according to legislative enactments. Though but small, they produced, in 1821, 26,611 dollars on the part now navigable. Through the whole length of the canal Erie, more than 100 leagues, the toll-fares will not exceed five dollars a-ton. With respect to the charges of construction, they have been beneath the estimate, a circumstance extremely rare in works of this kind. We may impute it to new discoveries and improvements, the result of experience in the art of making canals. According to calculation, the cost of transporting goods between Hudson's river and Buffalo, on lake Erie, will be reduced eight parts out of nine. It will also be the means of promoting a reciprocal traffic on and between the banks of four great lakes, the circumferential extent of which would not be exceeded by that of all the coasts of the seas that border the United States. Timber for building masts, the valuable iron of Clin-

ton, the fine marbles of Vermont, &c. will find a ready market in the interior countries. When the navigation shall be fully established on both the canals, the charges of construction and maintenance will be speedily reimbursed.

Notwithstanding the natural barrier raised by the Allegany, and the Appalachian mountains, the canal Erie is intended to open a communication between the Atlantic and the states of the Union situated beyond those mountains, as far as to the Mississippi.

The whole of this undertaking is executed by the state of New York, the population of which, in 1820, comprehended 1,568,775 individuals. The expence of the two canals is rated at 5,371,814 dollars; mean expence of the canal Erie, 13,800 dollars per mile.

Much of the plan and success of this vast undertaking is due to the provident care and instruction of Mr. Clinton, Governor of the State, and President of the Philosophical Society of New York. Such are the benefits of an enlightened and paternal government. It is likely that the two canals of Erie and Champlain will be completely navigable throughout their immense extent, ere the labours of the little canal of Ourques, in France, that have been so long in progress, will be terminated.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to submit to you, as the patron of letters, the complaint of my friend and client the letter N.

The complainant came to me with the air of one who was suffering under oppression, and said that he was exceedingly ill-used, and by men whose education should have taught them better; that he had long borne such treatment with patience, hoping the manifest injustice of the case could not long escape the discernment of the learned; and that he should get redress in course: but that he had the mortification to see his enemies rather encrease than diminish; and was now come to seek my advice and assistance.

I requested him to state his case. It is this:—That having been, from time immemorial, placed by the learned in the word *contemporary*, he was intitled, of course, to hold his seat in that corporation for life; that while there he was no *mute*, but an useful and

and efficient member: yet of late years he had been thrust from among them; or otherwise totally neglected; though no fault has ever been laid to his charge.

This story appeared to me so improbable, that I at first doubted the fact; but he referred me to so many instances where he was omitted, evidently by design, that my scepticism gave way, and I promised to consult the authorities which he said had placed him there; and, if his statement was correct, that I would advocate his cause with you; to prevent, by means of your literary publication, a repetition of such crying injustice.

Upon turning to the best authors, I found my friend N perfectly right; he certainly has been placed in the word *cotemporary* by Cowley, Dryden, Addison, and other learned men. Continuing my researches, I met with further, and in my mind conclusive, evidence in his favour: it is that of the learned Dr. Bentley, who, in his literary controversy with the Hon. Mr. Boyle, upon the Epistles of Phalaris, charges Mr. B. as a matter of reproach, with using the word *cotemporary*, which the doctor calls a downright barbarism. "For the Latins (says the doctor,) never use *co* for *con* except before a vowel, as *co-equal*, *co-eternal*; but before a consonant they either retain the *n*, as *contemporary*, *constitution*, or melt it into another letter, as *collection*, *comprehension*." So that Mr. B.'s *cotemporary* is a word of his own *coposition*; for which the learned world will *cognatulate* him."

In the face of such authorities, with what propriety can this letter *n* be left out of the word in question.

I do trust, sir, you will give publicity to this case; when I have no doubt of my friend's being again placed in that situation from which he has been so capriciously expelled.

Φιλοδικαιοσύνης.

Worcestershire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be obliged to any of your readers, if they can inform me if they know any instance of a ship, either British or foreign, having been built with a solid bottom and sides, and diagonal riders, instead of the ceiling or lining, previous to 1805 or 1808.

The Navy Board have favoured me with an account of the following de-

viations from the common mode of constructing ships; but none of them appear to be similar to the one proposed by me, Lord Stanhope's vessel, the Kent Ambinavigator, built in the year 1792, without lining, but with the outside plank increased in thickness. And in his lordship's patent mode, dated April 9, 1807, he proposes building vessels, which he denominates "Stanhope Weatherers," in the same manner. These were flat-bottomed vessels, and, as I understand, were open between the timbers, and had no diagonal riders.

Mr. Duhamel proposed, about the middle of the last century, to use oblique riders. Sir Robert Seppings introduced diagonal riders into his Majesty's ship Glenmore, in 1800; and diagonal trusses* into the Kent in April 1805. The San Juan Nepomeceno, built at Ferrol in 1781, and taken by Lord Nelson, had also diagonal riders in the hold.

In the last instances, where the diagonal riders were proposed and used, the ships, I believe, were built as usual, with the lining, and with the open spaces between the timbers.

Admiral Schank conceived that my system of constructing ships was similar to his; and, the Navy Board being of the same opinion, I laid the case before counsel, and the answer was to the following effect:—"As B.'s plan differs from A.'s, in retaining the lining of the ship, and as in A.'s plan diagonal riders are used for strengthening the ship, instead of the linings, and the two modes being geometrically different, it is evident that the plan of B. does not encroach on the right of A."

As the solid system of building ships met with a "determined and systematic opposition," when first introduced, I should be obliged to any of your readers that would inform me what were the professional or mechanical objections to it when formerly proposed by me.

Some idea may be formed of the immense unnecessary loss of ships, lives, and property,† since the rejection of Mr. Kirby's proposal in 1763, for

* Short pieces of timber, placed diagonally.

† The greater part of the disasters and losses at sea may be traced to the barbarous state of naval architecture, and the defective equipment of ships and vessels.

for giving ships solid bottoms as high as the water's edge, from the consideration that, in the Royal Navy alone, upwards of 300 ships of war were lost between the years 1793 and 1814, by foundering and shipwreck.

MALCOLM COWAN

Kirkwall; May 12, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to make a few observations on Mr. Bartlett's remarks on the nutritious effects of the farina of potatoes, which he observes can be obtained in the proportion of twenty-eight parts to a hundred; and that the farina of potato is equal to arum, &c. and he recommends it to be planted on the Peninsula.

In Spain they have been tried, and do not succeed: they are called by the natives a name which in English is denominated *toad-gut*, on account of their indigestible quality; and they never arrive to any size bigger than a walnut, in consequence of the dryness of their summer. Concerning the farina, it varies in the different sorts of potatoes, and the time of year when made; as the spring advances, and the germination increases, the less farina is produced: a potato that would produce a fourth part of farina in or about October, would hardly produce any at this time. The farina or starch has a peculiar property, I believe, not hitherto noticed: let any person take a tea-spoonful of farina or potato starch, and the like quantity of wheaten starch; put them in different tea-cups, and fill them up with boiling water, and stirring them during the time: they will soon perceive that made of wheat starch become opaque, and the potato-starch transparent, like clear jelly from isinglass; which, I think, proceeds from an acid, intimately combined with potato-starch, and which no cold water will disengage. Whether this acid has any deleterious property, I know not; but it is probable that it is the cause of the potato not drying in any process to keep them. If the jelly is kept about a week exposed to the air, a decomposition takes place, and it becomes opaque, and subsides, leaving the water clear above.

If, through your valuable pages, any correspondent will inform me what acid it is that causes the difference, I shall feel much obliged.

J. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A VERY ingenious mechanic says, he has discovered new powers in water, by which he can work a steam-engine at one-tenth of its present expenditure; though every feature of his supposed invention has been tried over and over again, above twenty years ago, and failed, from being upon mistaken principles.

He says, he discovered in a steam-boat on the Mississippi, that steam at a high pressure is comparatively cold; and that experiments have been now made, which tend to explain the cause of this phenomenon. I desire to tell him, that this fact was universally known among the scientific in London twenty-five years ago, and probably long before that time.*

He tells us too, that, by throwing high-pressure steam into another boiler, we can save nine-tenths of the coal which this boiler would otherwise consume; in reply to this, I say, that fifteen years since, myself and my family, put up a boiler on purpose to try this experiment on a large scale; and it totally failed, by consuming one-third more coal, than if it had been burnt under the working boiler in the usual way; and I have since seen it tried by several others, with equal success. He next talks of condensing under the pressure of 70lbs. to the inch, when the most that can by any possibility be gained, by condensation, is 14lbs. He therefore confesses a loss of 56lbs. besides the mistake from the fact, that ten times his pressure would not condense three atoms of steam; he also supposes that he crams the interstices between the particles of water, in his full boiler, with caloric, so full, he says, that steam cannot have room to generate, and therefore there is no steam until the water is in its passage to the cylinder; now, I never knew water escape from a boiler but it retained its character of water; or steam, but it inclined to become water.

I will endeavour to state my sentiments upon the nature of steam, and the more, as it will assist to explain my argument: water, separated into parts, becomes steam; separated still further, it becomes gas; and the operation still pursued, the gas becomes divided into

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* The true cause was explained in our last.

its primeval atoms; the motions or decomposing principle, occasioning steam to the pressure of 2lb. to the inch, appears to me to be the period at which water gives out the greatest sensation of heat; and, as the operation goes on, heat is less and less perceptible, until the steam or gas (perfectly decomposed) becomes (like consumed coal or ashes) comparatively cold. If the boiler were, what Mr. Perkins thinks it to be, a magazine of coloric, which coloric comes in freely through its bottom, the water offering less impediment to its passage; how comes it to stay there in terrific pressure, obedient to his will, without passing as quickly through its top or sides? Denying heat to be an element, and declaring steam to be decomposed water, I consider it impossible for Mr. Perkins to get 500lbs. pressure in his boiler, or regenerator, except by the decomposition of the water in it. If the water, then, is decomposable in any degree by the operation of fire, the boiler must burst before the pressure is at one quarter what he proposes to work his engine at, because he has no room for its expansion. Again, water when just broken into steam is easily condensed, or united to water again; but, when broken to its elementary atoms, it is not in human power to bring it again to water in any reasonable or useful time.

The result of similar experiments, tried nearly thirty years ago, is, that a high-pressure engine can only be worked, with economy, at 40lbs. to the inch; and a condensing one, at 2lbs.: ten times his imagined power has been long since discovered, and obtainable with double his assumed economy. To regulate this enormous power is the only desideratum in mechanics to which ingenious men are looking forward.

Battersea.

S. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A COMMITTEE of the Royal Society, appointed for the purpose of examining into the danger of explosion of the reservoir of gas, belonging to the Gas-light Company, have come to important conclusions, which ought to be publicly known.

Mr. Lukin sent a model of the seasoning-house which blew up in Jan. 1812, at Woolwich; and the committee considered, *first*, the degree of proba-

bility that an explosion should by any means be produced; and, *second*, the probable effect of an explosion, if it should take place.

They found, that the gasometer in Providence-court, Westminster, has a capacity of 14,000 cubic feet; from which, under mismanagement, it has been apprehended that, if the gas came to be mixed with common air, the most dangerous explosions might take place. This, in the opinion of the committee, might arise from an accidental fire, communicated to the building which contains the gasometer. The committee, therefore, recommend, that the reservoir should be provided with a pipe, leading to some place at a proper distance, and having its external orifice closed by a valve, to let out the gas on the first alarm of fire, and that this and all such buildings should be made fire-proof.

They also ascertained, that the explosion of a reservoir containing 14,000 cubic feet, would be equal to ten barrels of gunpowder. In the explosion at Woolwich, it appears that seventy-three feet of a thick wall, twelve feet high, and which stood twelve feet distant, were knocked down, and some of the bricks thrown 250 feet, and others forced in a diagonal direction a considerable depth into the ground; that an iron door weighing 280lbs. was projected to the distance of 230, and another 190 feet, and that several persons were killed or wounded.

The committee, therefore, recommend, that works supplying gas should be placed at a certain distance from all other buildings; or, if they are erected near houses, that the reservoirs should be on a small scale, and that the reservoirs should be separated by mounds, as is done in the government powder-mills; or by strong party walls, sufficient to prevent the explosion of one from bringing on that of any other.

The committee also stated another source of danger, viz. that if the pipes coming into a room happen to leak, or if the manager of the lamps should neglect to turn the stop-cock after the lamp is extinguished, the gas would ooze into the room, and might occasion a strong explosion, particularly where the lamps are not lighted every night, for a servant might come into the room or church, hastily to light the lamps, and the mischief be done on opening the door, before the smell is perceived.

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For the Monthly Magazine.
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXIV.

Poems Dramatic and Miscellaneous, by HENRY NEELE; and MOORE'S Fables for the Holy Alliance.

SO great is the dearth of good, or even tolerable, poetry, in the present day, and so numerous the herd of poetasters and versifiers, "sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep," with whose productions the press is continually teeming, that we feel a shyness at the idea of opening a volume of poems, the author of which is unknown to us by previous reputation, very similar to the reluctance which an experience of the world is apt to inspire towards forming acquaintance with strangers. As the latter, however, cannot be always avoided in passing through life, so the former is frequently rendered imperative upon us in our critical department; and, labouring in our vocation, we are often compelled to toil through pages, which, when we arrive at the welcome conclusion, impress us only with the conviction, that eulogium would be ridiculous, and censure thrown away; pages of which we may justly ask with the ancient satirist—

—Quis leget hæc? Nemo, hercule, nemo;
Vel duo vel nemo.

The appearance, therefore, of a youthful candidate for fame, whose productions afford us an opportunity of exercising the most pleasing part of our duties, in bestowing upon his labours the tribute of well-merited praise; is a source of peculiar gratification; and such a candidate we have no hesitation in pronouncing the gentleman to be to whom we are indebted for the poems now before us. Mr. Neele, if we are correctly informed, has already been before the public; but the present are the first of his productions we have met with, and, as the same may possibly be the case with many others, we are anxious, by giving to his merits all the publicity in our power, to enable our readers to partake in the enjoyment which we have derived from our introduction to him.

Mr. Neele's volume, in addition to some miscellaneous poems on different subjects, comprises three dramatic pieces. The subject of the first of these, entitled "the Secret Bridal," is the marriage of Julio count of Savona

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with Elvira, the daughter of a peasant, one of his father's vassals. The count deems it necessary to keep his union a secret, from his dread of the resentment of Matilda his mother, who, aware of his passion for Elvira, but ignorant of his marriage, imposes upon him a feigned tale of the object of his attachment being the offspring of an illicit amour of Julio's father with the wife of Gaspard, her reputed parent. The countess relies upon the idea of an incestuous connexion with his supposed sister deterring her son from any thoughts of marriage; but the event is very different from what she had anticipated,—for Julio, goaded to a degree of insanity by the horror of his imaginary crime, kills Elvira, and, on his mother confessing the deceit she had practised, dies, reproaching the unnatural parent with her cruel artifice. The materials of the story, it will be perceived, are meagre, and are not, perhaps, the best that could have been chosen; but the poetry is in many parts exquisitely beautiful, as one or two extracts will be sufficient to prove. Elvira, when Julio attempts to dispel her fears, replies—

—I'll trust
To hope for once: I know her light-built nest
Weathers a thousand storms, which fear or foresight
Had vainly battled with. When the great ship
Sinks in the ocean depths, the gentle huleyon
In safety builds upon the reeling wave,
And slumbers through the tempest.

The following is Julio's description of age:—

Old age is honourable. The spirit seems
Already on its flight to brighter worlds;
And that strange change which men miscall decay
Is renovated life. The feeble voice
With which the soul attempts to speak its meanings,
Is, like the skylark's note, heard faintest when
Its wing soars highest; and those hoary signs,
Those white and reverend locks, which move the
sorrow
Of thoughtless ribalds, seem to me like snow
Upon an Alpine summit,—only proving
How near it is to heaven.

Elvira, reflecting on Julio's altered manner to her, observes—

'Tis ever so; for on the sands of life
Sorrow treads heavily, and leaves a print
Time cannot wash away; while Joy trips by,
With step so light and soft, that the next wave
Wears his faint footfalls out.

But we must not extend our quotations from this piece any farther. The other two dramas are founded on the well-known stories of the murder of David Rizzio, and the passion of Antiochus for Stratonice. Both of them are replete with poetical feeling and language; and we regret that our own limits, as well as a sense of justice to the author, do not admit of our

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giving numerous specimens of their merits. A few passages, however, taken from among many equally entitled to praise, will, we conceive, fully justify the opinion we have expressed.

I tell thee, Rizzio,
The frigid and unfeeling thrive the best;
And a warm heart, in this cold world, is like
A beacon-light, wasting its feeble flame
Upon the wintry deep that feels it not,
And trembling with each pitiless gust that blows,
Till its faint fire is spent.

I spake no word—
Inferior joys live but by utterance,
But rapture is born dumb.

They little know
Man's heart, and the intenseness of its passions,
Who judge from outward symbols: Lightest griefs
Are easiest discern'd, as shallow brooks
Show every pebble in their troubled currents,
While deeper streams flow smooth as glass above
Mightiest impediments, and yield no trace
Of that which is beneath them.

The picture of Gaspard's wife given by the countess, and that of Mary by Rizzio, evince an intensity of feeling in the author for beauty, and a power of describing it which we never remember to have seen exceeded. Perhaps, indeed, their poetry is superior even to that of the passages we have quoted; but we regret that their length precludes our transcribing them here. The same observation will apply to the delightful soliloquy of Antiochus. The miscellaneous poems, though not equal to the dramas, are well worthy of the author. The song written at Dijon, and the "Lines on seeing Mr. Bayley's statue of Eve at the Fountain," are particularly beautiful.

From what we have said respecting Mr. Neele, and far more from the specimens that we have inserted of his powers, our readers will, we are persuaded, think us authorized to claim for him a high rank among the poets of the day. He is, indeed, a writer of very superior talents, one "*cui non sit publica vena.*" His effusions abound in the "warm, energetic, chaste." Rich in mental resources, he is equally happy in the judicious manner in which he avails himself of them; a rich and vivid imagination, just and vigorous conceptions, strong and deep feeling, and a style equally correct and forcible, characterise his poetry throughout. With striking originality of ideas, he has united a merit too rarely to be found in conjunction with it: we are not startled with any affected singularities of language or expression; no quaint or obsolete terms are obtruded upon us: but the style is indicative of one that has formed him-

self successfully upon the careful study of those writers who adorned the brightest periods of English literature. Even his faults have their origin in genius. His similes, although all of them are beautiful, appear to us at times redundant, and productive of an excess of ornament; but this evidently arises from a powerful and glowing imagination, revelling, if we may be allowed the expression, in the exuberance of its own treasures,—as the land will in some places be encumbered with produce from the too great fertility of the soil. Such excesses, however, easily admit of retrenchment; the pruning-hook can readily be applied to the too luxuriant branches; but how shall we obtain fruit from the barren fig-tree, or how supply the "craving void" occasioned by important dullness or tedious insipidity?

We may likewise be allowed to observe, that we should rather have given the appellation of "Dramatic Sketches," to the three pieces at the opening of the volume, than dramas; the latter term being calculated, in our opinion, to raise an expectation in regard to them which, with all their beauties, they will hardly be found to realize. We fully coincide in the remarks made by the author, in his preface, on a poetical drama, not designed for the stage, being exempted from the necessity of many appendages which are indispensable in a piece intended for representation; and he is perfectly correct in asserting, that there is a wide difference between the dramatic and the theatrical. But, while we admit that he has done something more than write mere dialogues, we still think that in a drama, whether intended to be performed, or only read, there ought to be more plot and incident, and less abruptness in the progress, than we find in the sketches before us. Considering, too, the ability Mr. Neele has evinced in these dramatic attempts, of delineating and conceiving character, we think that he might reasonably attempt a higher walk of the drama with every prospect of success; and we should view it as a matter of regret that he should restrict the exercise of his powers within a sphere more limited than that which they seem capable of filling.

The volume is dedicated, with permission, to Mrs. Joanna Baillie, the well-known writer of "Plays on the Passions;"

Passions;" and we think very properly; for we conceive we are not paying a bad compliment to that elegant authoress when we say, that there appears in many parts of Mr. Neele's poems evidence of a kindred genius with that displayed in some of the much-admired productions that have proceeded from her pen.

We here take leave of this gentleman's volume in our critical capacity; as readers, we are convinced that we shall often return to his pages with pleasure, and we beg him to accept our thanks, on behalf of all those who can feel and admire true poetry, for the treat his publication will afford them, more particularly at a period—"Rife with unmeaning rhyme, and maudlin song."

Fables for the Holy Alliance.

Another volume of poetry has made its appearance from the pen of Mr. THOMAS MOORE. A writer of such eminence could hardly fail to produce something respectable on any subject that he might select; and we do not think his present publication can be considered as any thing more. On a topic which, from the many recent attempts of sovereigns to oppose the progress of human intellect, has become so trite, as the ridicule of legitimacy and divine right, we must perceive something much beyond the decent mediocrity of talent that the "Fables for the Holy Alliance" exhibit, before we can feel justified in awarding any meed of praise. They are, generally speaking, very deficient in point, and are principally distinguished by an inveteracy of punning, which the author appears to have mistaken for wit. The best are—"the Little Lama of Thibet," and "Louis the Fourteenth's Wig." To the Fables are attached "Rhymes on the Road," and some miscellaneous poems, which, though they do not in general add to Mr. Moore's reputation, in some measure redeem it from the injury it is likely to sustain from the preceding parts of the volume. We ought, however, in justice to observe, that the stanzas from Florence, and the "Lines to his Mother," appear to us not to be exceeded by any thing we have seen from this writer.

Perhaps we cannot present our readers with a more interesting extract from Mr. Moore's volume, than the following passage in the lines writ-

ten when about to peruse Lord Byron's autograph Memoirs:—

Eventful volume! whatso'er the change
Of scene and clime,—th' adventures bold and strange,—
The griefs,—the frailties, but too frankly told,—
The loves, the feuds, thy pages may unfold,
If Truth with half so prompt a hand unlocks
His virtues as his failings, we shall find
The record there of friendships, held like rocks,
And enmities, like sun-touch'd snows, resign'd,—
Of fealty cherish'd without change or chill,
In those who serv'd him young, and serve him still,
Of gen'rous aid, giv'n with that noiseless art
Which wakes not pride to many a wounded heart.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FACILITY of ARTICULATING what are deemed HARSH SOUNDS in the WELSH ALPHABET.

(Translated from the Welsh.)

I BELIEVE that there are but two sounds pertaining to the Welsh language that are not to be found in the English, namely, *ch* and *ll*. The *ch* is to be found in the Greek, Hebrew, and all the ancient languages; but as for our pronunciation of the *ll*, I am not aware that it is used in any language except the Welsh. Many of the English, and some of the tribe of *Dic Shôn Davys*,* assert that the above sounds are unnatural and difficult, enough to rend one's jaws asunder in articulating them.

I allow, sir, that every unusual sound is difficult and troublesome to adults. It is too much for a Frenchman, after he has advanced to manhood, to learn the sound of *th*, according to the English manner, in *this* and *that*; and no Englishman can ever learn to pronounce the French as the natives of France do. Although the language of Scotland is English, with some difference, yet a good education can never teach a Scotchman to pronounce as an Englishman does; before even the renowned, erudite, and eloquent Dr. Chalmers can speak for two minutes, his English auditors will have sufficient grounds to say, "He is a Scotchman." And in the same manner, sir, as to every sound, not acquired by us in our youth, the only time of acquiring true articulation. Nevertheless, this does not prove the natural difficulty of one or the other of those sounds. If it be difficult to a Frenchman to pronounce *that*, it is as easy as breathing to an Englishman; and, although the latter cannot pro-

* Persons who, being born in Wales, oppose the cultivation of the Welsh language.—Translator.

nounce *chwi* (you), and *llaw* (hand), this does not argue any real harshness in the sounds. Those sounds are no less natural to a Welshman than that is to his English neighbour. *Shibboleth* was as easy to the Gileadites as *Sibboleth* was to the Ephraimites.

Further, sir, I can prove, to the satisfaction of every thinking person, that there are two sounds in the English language harsher in themselves, and much more difficult to be pronounced, than *ch* or *ll*. The *ch* was expelled from the alphabet by the English (for it was in the Saxon), on account of its harshness; yet they have retained others that are harder to be pronounced, namely, *r* and *s*. I have seen many children, from four to nine years of age, that could not possibly pronounce those letters, although accustomed to them since their birth. One can pronounce *r*, but instead of *s* he says *eth*; another sounds *s* properly, but it will be vain to expect anything but *al* from him in lieu of *r*. I have seen some that could sound neither *r* nor *s*; and some persons have spent their whole lives without being able to pronounce either of those, notwithstanding they had heard them a hundred times every day of their lives. But I never have seen or heard of a child, nor an adult, brought up amongst the Welsh, whether the parents were English or Welsh, who could not pronounce *ch* and *ll*. An indubitable proof this, sir, that those sounds are much easier than the two above-mentioned ones in the English language; yes, as easy as any sound ever heard, as *all* that hear them in their youth are able to pronounce them correctly.

* * * * *

IEUAN DDU O LAN TAWY.*

Swansea; Nov. 25, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STONYHURST COLLEGE.

STONYHURST lies midway in Lancashire, and within three miles of Whalley, a village, with markets, on the River Ribble, above Preston. The towers and half-court, yet standing strong and nobly, by which the visitor enters, were built in the sixth century, after a design of Inigo Jones, in what may be called Elizabeth's style, by a baronet, then eagerly determined to leave his heir a mansion

worthy of the property that widely spreads around. But too soon and painfully was he diverted from earthly hope and ambitious views by the sudden death of his only child, a fine boy, in his twelfth year, who was poisoned by yew-berries, eaten as he played in the dark groves of the garden. With the event ceased all prosecution of a work which promised, in every detail of style, to be a very high honour to the country in which it was to be elevated, and the age in which it was modelled. The mansion, gardens, and park, were on a large scale, finely designed, and ornamentally executed. The property next, I believe, devolved to a Duchess of Dorset; and from her to the late Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Weymouth.

Driven by the ravages of a fire, which reduced a large establishment to ashes, from St. Omer's, and afterwards, by the urgent dangers of war and the proscriptions of the French revolution, from Liege,—an association of English Catholic clergymen, mis-called Jesuits, sought safety, and a peaceful prosecution of their charitable life, in this country: I say mis-called Jesuits, because the men themselves do not profess the character; for, although the Pope restored the order, the bull issued for the purpose contains a provision, that the re-organization shall only take place with the particular assent of the government of the country in which the settlement is intended. In Britain, it is superfluous to observe, no ministerial patronage is to be expected for such an object. Indeed it may be doubted whether any thing less than a parliamentary act, or, at least, a special proclamation, could revive the order amongst us, according to the sense of the bull; and the hope of such a measure is absurd. However, therefore, the priests of Stonyhurst may in their private association emulate the religious exercises of the order, still they cannot publicly discharge any active devotion peculiar to its prescriptions; and it is well known, that personally the members have been idly subjected to much restraint in this respect.

It was under that parliamentary act of the late king, which gave a Catholic father legal permission to educate his Catholic child, that this body of priests became domesticated in Britain; and there yet live some aged fugitives from Continental terrors, who daily recur to the

* Vide *Seren Gomer*, for Oct. 1822.

the time with a prayer of acknowledgment for the tardy justice of their native country. The little band being poor, and utterly destitute of all means, Mr. Weld presented them with Stonyhurst, and 1500 adjoining acres, at a yearly rent of 30*l.* the acre, for an establishment of Catholic education. His own sons he confided to their care: many others followed so great an example; and the management of the farm allows the association to receive and clothe boarders for 50*l.* annually. The musical, dancing, and painting, masters' charges are moderate. The additions made to the house are large and convenient, and, all together, the visitor inspects an establishment in every respect good, in many perfect.

At Stonyhurst the number of boys has varied from 200 to 250; and the ecclesiastics, whether actually ordained or intended, number about fifty. The former are divided, according to their proficiency, into six schools, from which there is yearly a gradual ascent: abecedarians begin the course, and learn French grammar and fables, begin Latin grammar, read a little Florus, and essay composition in French and English. At the close of the year these boys ascend to the next room, still under the tuition of the same master, and become figurations. Their studies include Cornelius, the first part of Murray's French Reader, Greek grammar, and a few of Esop's Fables, and begin to write Latin. The third year's school is called Grammar; Caesar, Sallust, the remaining Greek fables, Telemachus, are the classics read, when Greek composition commences. The next step is termed Syntax, because in the former style grammar and prosody were largely and in a philosophical view studied during it; but the grammar, an abstruse and tedious compilation, became disused: the prosody is indispensable. Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia, Livy, Xenophon's Cyrus, and another division of the French Reader, constitute the year's task. Next are the poets: Homer, Virgil, and Ovid's Epistles from Pontus, introduce them to the beauties of the art; they versify in the elegiac and heroic measures of the three languages, English, Latin, and Greek. In the last year our students' name is Rhetoricians: Demosthenes', Cicero's, and Bossuet's, Orations, Sophocles and

Horace, engage their labours; their themes are odes and orations; and the course of humanities is concluded under one and the same master,—a material advantage: the obstacles to a pupil's proficiency, until a reciprocal tact is familiar between him and his teacher, are ever great, and often incalculable.

The system of education observed by the order of Jesus is in itself a plan of excellence, perhaps the best that has been sketched, certainly the best that has been practised; but it is the method and perseverance, the constant eye and preventive hand, that strengthens so efficaciously their instruction, and preserves so much morality in the boy. Indeed indifferent ability, with so guardian an intendance, would suffice to produce a scholar and a man of steady actions. In education it is not so much the means and the end as the way and the end, that one should contemplate. The administration of the establishment is peculiar. The masters only see their boys in school; beyond the communication of knowledge their province does not extend. At play and during study, to the dormitory and to the chapel, the attendance of one of three prefects is unremitting. The master and the prefect notice and award penance for any disorder and deficiency during their respective superintendence; but it is the part of the prefect only to administer it, and it is not even usual for the same prefect to award punishment and administer it: the culprit is generally sent to solicit his penal due from another's hand. Idleness or noise are occasionally punished by an hour's study during a time of recreation. Chat during study, and ignorance in school, are feruled: this ferule is rather a severe instrument, made of soleing-leather by the cobbler, to slap the palm of the hand; the number of slaps never exceeds nine on each hand. For insolence to a superior, or indecency during prayers, they are publicly set on their knees during dinner in the refectory. For any greater offence or high excess of those mentioned, there lies in the first prefect's room an instrument vulgarly called *cat-o'-nine-tails*. The culprit, as in other cases, is sent to-rap at the door: "Come in," sounds a deep voice; a trembling hand withdraws the bolt, and, in a feeble voice, the poor fellow says, "I'm sent for a discipline, sir."

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'I'm sorry for it, Harry, very sorry, indeed; did not expect to see you on such an errand. Take off your coat and waistcoat, Harry, and let down your braces: there, kneel down on my oratory;' and smack sound the cords twenty-five times on Harry's shoulders. Such resignation is decisively an inference of a general sense of fairness and justice; and I was very glad to learn, from a scholar of five years' standing, that he only remembered one instance of resistance during his time.

At half past five the rattle springs rounds the dormitory; and at six each one has washed, and all are moving to the chapel. Morning prayers and a lesson are there read: mass is heard; and from a quarter before seven to a quarter before eight is an hour of morning study. Then there is as much bread-and-milk for breakfast as each one may desire; after which they all divide to their schools. The day's task and theme are heard, and the morrow's propounded by the master, until half past ten, when all congregate again in the study under the writing-master. A quarter of an hour is allowed to wash; and at half past eleven dinner is ready. On Sunday it is of roast beef; Monday, veal; Tuesday, boiled mutton; Wednesday, boiled beef; Thursday, roast mutton; Friday, rice-milk, fish, and some sweet pie; Saturday, pease-soup, eggs, and some sweet pudding: bread, cheese, and butter, are daily allowed. An hour and a half's play follows; and it is joyous to note the rush and hear the wild cry with which the throng sweeps down the stairs, and leaps to the ground. The previous morn had passed in gloom severe and silence, one whispering word of the present sport was punishable, and now they bound in freedom. The simple pleasures of that time are indescribable. From half past one to half past two is the hour of noon study, next to schools again, and mathematics, until half past four, when comes recreation, during which a kind of lunch or draught of beer is at every one's command. A quarter of an hour's visit to the chapel leads to an hour's evening study, and half past six is the time for supper, of bread, milk, potatoes, butter, and cheese. An hour's play is enjoyed after it: night prayers and lesson engage half an hour; and every boy is quiet a-bed by half past eight.

An examination of each class, rather

publicly conducted, is made quarterly by the prefect of studies; to whom the post gives the first literary authority in the household; and three distinctions during a school, conferred by his report, entitles the emulous student to an honorary reward at the close of the year. Concurrent with the examinations, there is also a rivalry of composition,—the comparative excellence of which, in the aggregate themes of the four languages, gives precedence of seats in school, study, &c., order of procession, first service at table, besides a claim to a day's extraordinary recreation and entertainment at the year's end. A particular day is quarterly set aside for an account of these trials: the report is preceded by recitations, classical explanations of favorite authors, by one of the three highest classes, which support the honours of such days in turn; and all is enlivened by music. But in August comes the grand academical exhibition, for the adjustment of the year's successes, and the distribution of its rewards. Every school contributes to the classical display, and puts in its claim to consideration for Grecian, Latin, or English, poetry, oration or disquisition; then the first of each class receives a large, and the thrice distinguished a smaller, silver medal. This looks, indeed, a day of innocent pride and enviable joy. The long vacation commences on the morrow; the year's labours are well closed; the parents of the students, and friends of the establishment, are assembled, with many a reverend gentleman of the established church, "so hard in examination," sometimes a baronet, and at times a lord, beside the president. Thus is the amphitheatre filled, and the scene is a good one. Hope, doubt, and anxiety, flush many a face; for, until the name is pronounced from the prefect's long book, no one knows for whose neck the red ribbon dances from the morocco case that clasps each silver honour. Oh, this happiness! all pardonable, all ingenuous pride. And after that hour some will depart, never again to behold the walls that so long confined them, unrepentingly, for instruction; and, ah! haply never again to hear the voices that for years sounded but for pleasure; told only truth, and promised,—unconsciously deceitful,—what only then they knew, bliss. Oh, youth! fresh green youth, how lovely art thou to see and to contemplate!

plate! Green youth, not that strong growth which grapples with manhood, and presumes on strength and prime; but early, careless, confiding, youth, how does every day that distances us from thee fix deeper and dearer on the memory traces of thy happiness! Then we neither looked forward or backward, wished or wanted change; fear was a moment's phantom, a nightmare in a dream; and doubt a fairy, curious in its starts. When the present is happiest, not because it is better than the past, or so good as to give no reason the future may not be more joyous; but the present is best, because it is the present.

To conclude this paper without an acknowledgment for the open civility and hospitable kindness with which the visitor is received and entertained at Stonyhurst, were indeed an ungenerous omission. These priests are very little known, and greatly misrepresented: reserve and equivocation, —to the shame of the country and the age,—have by some been identified with the order to which they are supposed to be attached; yet no one can see them, and retain so scandalous an impression. Their frank politeness sets aside a wing of the house exclusively for the entertainment of strangers; and it is common enough for a curious gentleman, travelling the road, to ring the bell, beg to see the establishment, and meet with their best treatment and the amplest satisfaction. It is their pleasure to show and explain every thing: they seem conscious that they deceive, and they are justly proud of it. The boys in school, and the boys at play,—the boys at dinner, and the boys in chapel,—he is invited to judge every part and occupation. To me the visit was an agreeable one. The refectory is a noble hall; the study, and the room for philosophical experiments, are large, and the latter very well furnished. The library is rather small and new, and the cabinet of natural curiosities is not rich; but the extensive dormitory, with its distinctly partitioned bed for each boy, and its whole arrangement, is a pattern of cleanliness and convenience.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is sufficiently known by the well-informed, that the Danish finances are always under the special protec-

tion of the children of Israel. Thus have these *disinterested* descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, taken care that the inhabitants of Denmark, for the next forty years, shall follow the injunction of Holy Writ, "In the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat thy bread." For if those states, whose only resource is agriculture, with corn-prices yearly falling, have an increased yearly expenditure of two millions *mark banco* for interest, and 800,000 *m. b.* annual reduction of the debt, during twenty-five years, it is more than the famous Danish financier, Schmidt Phiseldeck, would be able to conceive possible; and, at all events, will cost the sweat of the cultivator of the soil.

The facility with which the financiers of the present day negotiate national loans is a serious misfortune for the present generation, but a still greater for the succeeding: for on the latter the greater burden is accumulated, however great the former feel the pressure. From the complete revolution in the disposition and state of the commerce of the world, Europe will year after year draw a smaller quantity of the precious metals from South America; because increasing industry, the result of independence, will require them for internal circulation; and those countries will strive at buying our manufactures with their own productions improved by art. The natural consequence will be, that the value of the metals will rise yearly, and at length obtain the proportion to things which they had before the discovery of America. Consequently an European nation, without other resources than its agricultural produce, and no other riches than the value of this produce in the precious metals, pledging itself for the payment of a fixed quantity of these metals, will each year find it more burdensome; and many nations will, at length, be entirely unable to discharge such obligations.

It would, therefore, never be possible, with such inevitable results, to obtain a loan, were it not that the immediate profits attending it mislead the wisest, or tempt them to try the desperate risk. The first adventurers draw themselves regularly out of the scrape, and then repose on their laurels; having disposed of the shares to the public, who seldom examine, but let themselves be deceived by the high-sounding names of the contractors.

This

This hypothesis will be proved by the following statement of the gain on the above loan. Messrs. B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. and F. A. Haldimand and Sons, in London, have contracted with the Danish government to furnish 70% ready money for each 100% stock or bond, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. so that Denmark pays 7½ per cent. for the cash really received. Now the above-mentioned unthinking public, carried away by the increasing rage for investments in public funds, and considering an interest of 6½ per cent. as something very advantageous, entrained by the great monied names of the contractors, bought these securities at 78% to 80% per cent.; and the said contractors for the loan,—viz. Hambro and Son in Copenhagen, B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. and F. A. Haldimand and Sons, in London,—gain immediately more than three millions *marks banco*.

Now, whether the purchasers of these funds at 80% will finally be the gainers, is another question. At all events, I doubt whether they know that the Danish national debt during the late war increased from 34 millions of dollars (in 1806) to 126 millions (in 1817); that the security for this loan on the revenues of the West India Islands, and of the Sound Dues, does not even furnish the interest, much less a security for the capital. The clear yearly revenues of the West India Islands are 750,000 *marks banco*, and of the *Sound Dues circa 1,000,000 *marks banco*; and, as to the further security of mortgages on the West India plantations, these are long since considered as a lost debt by the Danish government.

Notwithstanding all this, the shortsightedness of capitalists, and, what is worse, that of the merchants, in speculating in government securities, is so prevalent, that the most intangible, worthless pledges,—if offered under the protection of a rich name,—form a sufficient excuse for withdrawing capital from trade, and sacrificing it at the faro bank of government funds. Thus, according to the temper of the times, the possibility, however improbable, of becoming suddenly rich, by an easy conveyance of capital, is the temptation held out to the adventurous speculator.

* Have already fallen short in 1829 near half a million.

Here is the real cause for complaint of stagnation in trade. It would carry me too far to go into the details, in proof of my assertion. It is clear that capital is the sinew of commerce; and the latter cannot thrive when the former is withdrawn. In lieu of purchasing merchandize at favourable opportunities, millions are locked up in government securities, and, sad to say, employed in privileged usury.

X. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELUCIDATIONS OF PORTIONS OF ENGLISH HISTORY, improperly REPRESENTED in our GENERAL HISTORIES.

History of the Invasion of England by the Normans in the Eleventh Century, and the Consequences of that Invasion down to the Thirteenth.

(Continued from page 395.)

1071.—THE Pope sent his own *pallium* to Lanfranc; in token of investiture; and loaded him with flattering messages. "I long for you, (said he,) and console myself for your absence only by reflecting on the happy fruits which England is about to reap at your hands."* Thus were the odious operations of the Conquest clothed in the distance in an agreeable dress. Lanfranc's mission to England,—his special and avowed mission,—was, to employ religion in enslaving the English; and, as an old historian expresses it, to stifle the conquered people in the embraces of royalty and the priesthood.† Lanfranc, no less able than William, followed, in his political sphere of action, a line of conduct exactly resembling that pursued by the Conqueror: like him, he was in the first place careful to attribute to himself, under a plausible title, a universal, and seemingly lawful, authority. The church of Canterbury or of Kent, at the head of which he had been placed by the choice of the Normans and the Pope,‡ was, as has been seen in the former part of this article, the first church founded by the missionaries from Rome amongst the Saxon Pagans. From this priority had arisen the idea of a

* Consolationem sumimus. (Opera Lanfranci, 337.)

† Diem regnum et sacerdotium in nostrum detrimentum mutuos commutarent amplexus. (Gerv. Canthar. 1333.)

‡ O Normanni prælorus. (Ord. Vit. 509.)

sort of hierarchical primacy; but this notion had not been the foundation of any real supremacy in the church of Kent, or its dignitaries. The metropolitan* see of York had remained equal in power to the other, and the two had conjointly exercised the high superintendence over the bishoprics of England. But the chosen of the Normans called up ancient recollections, and brought forward some ambiguous acts of Pope Gregory (surnamed *the Great*), in order to reduce this double authority to unity, and constitute himself primate or sovereign archbishop of all England,† which, say the historians of the age, was a thing quite novel,—a thing unheard of before the rule of the Normans.‡

1072.—A great council of the Norman chiefs was held, in which Lanfranc laid it down, as the basis of his pretensions to the primacy, that “the law ought to flow from that source whence the faith had flowed; and that, as the province of Kent was subject to Rome because it had received Christianity from her, the province of York ought for the same reason to be subject to that of Kent.”§ This metaphysical argument was calculated to deceive the world; it was, indeed, the simple argument of respect for previous authority. The real motives, of which no one was ignorant, were, however, avowed only in confidence, and in private interviews. In these Lanfranc told King William that one sole primate was necessary for the preservation of the loyalty of the ||conquered; and that it was above all things requisite that the church of the north,—of the county of rebellion,—should be subject to that of the south,—the land of loyalty; and that there ought not to be in York a bishop enjoying the right of anointing a king of the English, lest, either willingly or by force, he might lend his ministry to the consecration of some

Saxon chief, or some Dane elected by the Saxons in revolt.*

Thomas, the Norman archbishop of York, whose personal independence this measure went to destroy, testified so little devotion to the cause of the Conquest, as to undertake to oppose this new institution.† He called upon his colleague Lanfranc to bring forward authentic acts in support of his pretensions. “It is well known (replied Lanfranc,) that all the privileges of my church were destroyed by fire and pillage.”‡ Such was his ostensible answer; but Thomas was warned in private, that if, for the peace and union of the kingdom,§ he did not consent to acknowledge himself subject to his brother of Canterbury, he and all his relatives would be banished from England.|| Thomas desisted; and did his duty as a faithful son of the Conquest.¶ He resigned into the hands of Lanfranc all the power exercised by his predecessors south of the Humber, and retained nothing of their ancient possessions but the vain title of archbishop; for Lanfranc, under the name of *primate*, united all powers in his own person. In the language of the conquerors, he became *the father of all churches*;** in that of the conquered, *all churches fell under his yoke, and became tributary to him*.†† He drove away whomsoever he pleased; and in their places put Normans, Frenchmen, Lorraine, men of all countries, of whatever origin,‡‡ provided it was not English; for it must be remarked, that the measure which dispossessed the body of the prelates of England, was aimed only at those who were Englishmen

* Unus ab Eboracensi archiepiscopo et ab indigenis illius provinciæ rex crearetur. (Tho. Stubbs, 1706.)

† Palam murmuravit. (Wilkins, 326.)

‡ Jura combustione atque abolitione quam ecclesia vestra perpessa est, sunt absumpta. (Lanfranci Opera, 301.)

§ Propter unitatem et pacem regni. (Th. Stubbs, 1706.)

|| Sui suorumque expulsionem de Angliâ. (Ib.)

¶ Succubuit rationibus Thomas. (Anglia Sacra, 253.)

** Ecclesiarum pater. (Lanfranci Opera, 306.)

†† Omnes Angliæ subjugavit ecclesias, nostram tributariam sibi fecit. (Gerv. Cant. 1333.)

‡‡ De quâcunque aliâ natione quæ sub cælo est. (Ingulf. 71.)

* Duo metropolitani, potestate, dignitate, et officio, pares. (Th. Stubbs, 1706.)

† Iste est Lanfrancus, qui primus omnium, &c. (Ib.)

‡ Nova res, et à tempore quo in Angliâ Normanni regnare caperunt, inaudita. (Eadmer, 3.)

§ Sicut Cantia subijcitur Romæ, ita Eboracum subijcitur Cantix. (Will. Malm. 378.)

|| Ad regni integritatem et firmitatem. (Tho. Stubbs, 1706.)

men by birth, and that the naturalized foreigners preserved their functions. Among these were Hermann and Guis,* both natives of Lorraine, bishops of Wells and Sherborne.

From that time the bishoprics and abbeys of England were employed as the wealth of the rich, the liberties of the poor, and the beauty of the women, had been,—to pay off the debts of the Conquest. One Remi, of Fescamp,† for sixty boats which he had furnished to the Conqueror, received the bishopric of Dorchester, and afterwards that of Lincoln. This man and the other pontiffs, who had crossed the seas as a sort of corps of reserve, to put the finishing stroke to the invasion, and accomplish what the soldiers had not been able, or had not dared, to perform, drove away the whole body of the monks who, according to a custom peculiar to England, lived on the lands of the episcopal churches:‡ for this they were thanked by King William, who thought that the monks of English origin could not but bear him ill-will.§ A crowd of adventurers from Gaul came to pounce upon the prelaties, the abbeys, the archdeaconries, and deaneries, of England, like birds of prey attracted to a field of battle by the smell of blood. Most of these men exhibited in their new vocation the most shameless immorality. William bishop of Hereford was killed by the hand of a woman to whom he offered violence.|| Others made themselves famous by their extraordinary gluttony.¶ Robert of Limoges,** bishop of Lichfield, plundered the monastery of Coventry; he took the horses and furniture belonging to the monks who inhabited it, entered the dormitory by force, and broke open their coffers;†† pulled down their buildings, and used the materials in erecting a house for himself, the furniture of which was paid for by melting

down the silver ornaments that had decorated the church.* This same Robert of Limoges published a decree,‡ by which the monks were forbidden the use of nourishing food and instructive books; for fear, says the historian, that abundant rations and liberal reading would make their bodies too strong, and their minds too daring,‡ against their new bishop.†

Nearly all the Norman bishops, disdaining to live in the ancient capitals of the dioceses,—which were mostly small towns,‡—removed to places where there were either good lands to be taken, or a large population to be plundered. Thus it was that Coventry, Lincoln, Chichester, Sherborne, and Thetford, became episcopal towns.§ In general, the thirst of gain was seen to rage yet more fiercely in the priests than in the soldiers of the invasion. The English benefices became the pay of flatterers and cowards,|| who, intruded¶ into them in contempt of religion and even of the laws of the Roman church, (careless about self-contradiction,) exercised a base and ignoble tyranny, more disgusting than the brutality of the armed force. The Norman abbots wielded also the weapons of violence; but it was against unarmed monks. More than one convent was the scene of military executions. In that governed by one Turauld or Torauld, of Fescamp, it was the abbot's custom to cry out, "*A moi, mes hommes d'armes,* (Come hither, my men at arms,)" whenever the monks resisted him in any point of ecclesiastical discipline.** His warlike exploits made him so famous, that the Conqueror himself felt obliged to punish him; and, as a sort of whimsical chastisement, sent him to govern the convent of Peterborough, in the county of Northampton, a post rendered dangerous by its vicinity to the

* Giso.

† Remigius Fiscannensis est. (Eadmer, 7.)

‡ Monachos eliminare moliti sunt. (Eadmer, 10.)

§ Sibi semper mala imprecantium. (Ingulf, 913.)

¶ Henricus Knighton, 2348.)

|| Lantitarum appetentissimus, nonnulla infamia respersus. (Will. Malm. 377.)

** Robertus de Limozi.

†† Dormitorium per vim intravisti, arcam eorum fregisti, equos cepisti, domos destruxisti. (Lanfranci Opera, 31.)

* De unò trabe crevit 500 marcos argenti. (Anglia Sacra, 455.)

† Non nisi triviali litteratw á permisit informari, ne deliciæ aut litteræ redderent monachos contrâ episcopum elatos. (H. Knighton, 2352.)

‡ Ne in modica civitate nomen Episcopi viles ceret. (Notes to Eadmer, 25.)

§ Wilkins' Concilia, i. 73.

|| Curiales nimis et aulici. (Matt. Paris, 47.)

¶ Intrudebantur.

** Turaldus quidem Fiscanniensis monachus. (Will. Malm. 372.)

the great Saxon camp; but well suited, said William, to an abbot who was so good a soldier.* The Saxon monks, though delivered out of the hands of this redoubtable chief, suffered no less from his successor, one Guérin de Lire,† who, according to the ancient account, took the last crown from their purses that he might get himself a name amongst those who had lately seen him poor.‡ This Guérin ordered the bodies of his predecessors of the English race of abbots to be disinterred, and, gathering their bones together, had them buried in one heap without the gates.§

While things such as these were doing in England, rumour was publishing abroad, by the pens of clerks, hired, or wishing to be so, that William the mighty, the victorious, the pious, was civilising that hitherto barbarous country, and reviving Christianity, which had until then been much neglected.|| The voice of truth, however, was not entirely stifled: the cries of the oppressed were heard even at Rome; and in that Roman court, which the historians of those times charge with being so venal, there were still to be found a few conscientious men who denounced the revolution effected in England as odious, infamous, and contrary to the laws of the church.¶

The degradation of the Saxon, and the intrusion of the Norman, bishops were strongly blamed; but the death of Alexander, and the accession (under the name of Gregory VII.) of that Hildebrand who, according to his own words, had once deserved to be branded with infamy,** for advocating the cause of the English against the invader, reduced the accusers of the new church of England almost to silence. Its canonical legitimacy was no longer called in question; and two individuals only, Thomas archbishop of York, and Henry bishop of Lincoln, were cited before the court of Rome; the former

because he was the son of a priest, the latter because he had paid a sum of money for his episcopal dignity.* Lanfranc set out with them; all three being provided, say the chronicles, with presents for the Pope and the greedy Romans.† Their first care was to make a liberal distribution of the riches of England, and gain themselves a great reputation for munificence and talent among the good people of Latium.‡ When they came to business, every thing having been settled beforehand, all that remained was a vain pompous scene, in which the Normans returned to the Pope the ring and pastoral crosier; and Lanfranc pleaded for them, and proved that they were very useful to the new king in the new arrangement of his kingdom.§ “Well, (said the Pope to Lanfranc,) decide as thou shalt think best, for thou art the father of that country: I place both the crosiers at thy disposal.” Lanfranc took them, and gave them back to Henry and Thomas; then, having received Gregory’s confirmation of his own title as sovereign pontiff of England, he and his companions took their departure.

Thus the churches of England continued, without any obstacle, and with the sanction of the Roman church, to be recruited from all nations. The priest of foreign birth recited French homilies in the Saxon temples; and, when, either through surprise or through terror, they were listened to with patience, grew proud of the efficacy of his words, which, he would say, insinuated themselves as by miracle into the ears of the barbarians.¶ A sort of shame at having nothing but these ridiculous farces to offer to the view of the Christian world, impelled William to seek out some one of those men whom the austerity of their lives had elevated in the opinion of the age. Such was Guinand,** a monk of the

convent

* *Primus presbyteri filius erat, secundus episcopatum pactus est.* (H. Knighton, 2348.)

† *Cupidis Romanis.* (Ord. Vit. 548.)

‡ *Mirabiles Latiis visi sunt.* (Ib.)

§ *Novo regi in novis regni dispositionibus pernecessarios.* (Eadmer, 7.)

|| “*Tu es pater istius patriæ.*” (Ib.)

¶ *Licet illum latine vel gallice loquentem, minime intelligerent, tamen, virtute Verbi Dei, et gratia vultus sui, ad lacrymas sæpe compuncti sunt.* (Ingulf. Continuatio, 115.)

** *Guitemandus.*

* *Ibi virtutem et militionem suam experiat.* (Will. Malms. 372.)

† *Warinus de Lyrâ.*

‡ *Apud eos qui eum olim pauperem vident.* (Anglia Sacra, ii. 41.)

§ *Conglobata ut acervum rudum.* (Ib.)

|| *Barbaros mitigavit mores, cultumque Christianæ religionis, qui modicus erat, ampliavit.* (Scriptores Franciæ, xi. 162.)

¶ *Wilkins’ Concilia, 326.*

** *Pænè infamiam perpeusus.* (Epist. Hildebrandi.)

convent of the Cross of St. Lenfroi, in Normandy. The king sent him an invitation to cross the sea, and Guimand obeyed the orders of his temporal superior. When he arrived in England, the king told him that he had resolved to keep him there, and to raise him to a great ecclesiastical dignity. The following was the monk's reply, as related by an historian who lived soon after :*—"Various motives induce me to decline the exercise of ecclesiastical power. I will not declare them all. I will only say, that I cannot conceive how it is possible for me worthily to become the religious superior of men whose language and whose manners are alike unknown to me,—whose fathers, brothers, and dearest friends, if not slain by your sword, are stripped of their inheritances, banished, imprisoned, or reduced to hard slavery, by you. Turn to the Scriptures, and see if they contain any law which tolerates the imposition of a pastor on God's flock by the choice of an enemy. Can you innocently share that which you have gained by war and the blood of thousands with me, and such as I, who have vowed to despise the world, and have left our own possessions for the love of Christ? It is the law of all religious orders to abstain from rapine, and to accept no part of what has been obtained by plunder, not even as an offering at the altar; for, as the Scriptures say, he who offers as a sacrifice what belongs to the poor, is like one who would immolate the son in the presence of the father. When I call to mind these precepts of God, I feel troubled with fear. Your England seems one vast prey, and I dread to touch it or its treasures, as I should dread to put my hand into a fire." Guimand repassed the sea, and returned to his cloister; but, adds the ancient historian, it was soon rumoured that he had exalted the poverty of the monks above the wealth of the bishops; that, in the face of the king and his chiefs, he had applied the name of rapine to their acquisition of England;† and had even spoken of the bishops and abbots, who had been installed against the will of the English, as plunderers.‡ His words were di-

vulged abroad, and gave umbrage to many,—who, not caring to imitate him, calumniated him through hatred and envy.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is gratifying to trace in any instance the effects of a legislative enactment for the prevention of crime in the cessation of an offence, rather than in the punishment of it; and such is the case with regard to the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for preventing cruelty to cattle. It has been found necessary, indeed, in some instances, to enforce the Act against offenders; but it is in the general diminution of the offence that its operation is principally felt. The punishment of crime (however the lawless passions of man may require it,) can afford no pleasure to a well-regulated mind; and it is with a view to prevent the necessity of it, by warning the thoughtless as well as the vicious of their danger, that we desire to make known more extensively the humane provisions of the Act to which we have just adverted. It very wisely omits all specification of the various ways in which animals may be treated with cruelty; so that no man can find, in the omission of any one of the almost numberless modes in which cruelty may be inflicted, any encouragement or excuse for it.

All cruelty is now unlawful. But this, perhaps, is not generally understood; and, as circumstances have brought one particular case under my consideration, I wish to make known that the Act referred to does unquestionably bear upon some points which may not, perhaps, be thought, on a hasty perusal, to come within its reach. What I principally allude to now is *bull-baiting*; for there are those, I have reason to believe, who, because this horrible and brutal sport is not in terms forbidden, may indulge a hope of being still permitted to find enjoyment in such an exhibition. Now, though I should feel as little pity for them as for any description of offender, it is but kind and just to give them warning of their danger. They will do well to consider what is the plain and

* Ord. Vit. p. 529, of the Collection of Writers of Normandy.

† Obtentum Angliæ rapinam appellaverit. (Ord. Vit. 526.)

‡ Rapacitatis redarguerit. (Ibid.)

* *Sequentes ejus essa spernantes, contra eum ingenti livore exarserunt.* (Ord. Vit. 526.)

and obvious meaning of the words of the Act, which authorizes any justice of the peace or other magistrate to convict and punish with fine of from 10s. to 5*l*. any person or persons who shall wantonly and cruelly beat, abuse, or ill-treat, any kind of cattle. It is indisputably clear that the bull is protected by this Act: it is equally clear that no bull ever yet was baited, or ever can be baited, without being wantonly and cruelly ill-treated. Indeed I can call to mind no sort of treatment to which any animal is subjected, more manifestly and more wantonly cruel than this. The practice had been very generally discontinued before the passing of the Act in question: humanity has done this,—what remains, the law will accomplish; and it will speedily be known only as an historical record, exciting shame and regret that it was ever permitted.

However the practice originated, its continuance was promoted in a great measure by persons having, from time to time, bequeathed certain sums, to be applied in the purchase of a bull, to be baited at a particular season of the year. An instance of this is to be found in the town of Wokingham.

George Staverton, by his will, dated 15th May, 1661, gives out of his Staines House 6*l*. per annum to buy a bull, which bull he gives to the poor of Wokingham town and parish, being baited: the gift-money, hide and offal to be sold, and to be bestowed on the poor children in stockings and shoes, the meat being divided among the poor: the alderman being to see the work done honestly.

The house at Staines, on which this rent-charge is made, has been for many years in the possession of the corporation of Wokingham as trustees, and is now in the occupation of their tenant at 12*l*. 12s. per annum. Part of this money has been annually appropriated to the purchase of a bull, and a subscription entered into for the purpose of adding sufficient to the overplus to buy another unfortunate animal. With admirable consistency, these bulls have been annually baited on St. Thomas's Day, immediately after the service of the church for that day.

As the time is approaching when this annual exhibition is to be repeated or abolished, I am anxious to direct the attention of those whom it may more immediately concern to the

subject, hoping that thereby the necessity may be avoided of legal prevention in future by the unwelcome means of punishing the offenders.

The corporation of Wokingham will pardon me if, in my zeal for the cause of humanity, I suggest the course they ought to pursue, and which I should hope they may have already determined to adopt, of withholding from the lower orders of the people the means of offending. The corporation *cannot be compelled* to encourage a practice which is an outrage to humanity, and moreover forbidden by law.* I need not remind them, that needlessly to present the temptation is, in fact, to encourage the crime. How far giving the animal under the accustomed circumstances, exceeding the bequest in the will, might expose the giver to punishment, may be worthy of consideration; but I rather appeal to the higher feelings they must all entertain, of a desire to protect the morals and ameliorate the habits of those who are in some measure under their care.

If, however, contrary to all my expectations, the temptation should not be withheld, and the bull be as heretofore presented alive to be baited, I entreat those to whom it be given to sustain the cause of humanity; and, if there be found any who can still take delight in such a practice, and are determined to learn what the law is by suffering the punishment, I have only to leave them in the hands of those to whom the execution of the law is entrusted, and who, I doubt not, will discharge their duty. F. B.

Royal Exchange, London.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXI.

New Edinburgh Review. No. 8.

HONEST country readers, who are little acquainted with the world of literature, are accustomed to take the character of a book, which they have not seen, from the opinion of the review which they chance to read.

* Not only is the construction of the Act, as being applicable to, and prohibitory of, the practice of bull-baiting, sanctioned by a legal opinion, but the Act has been enforced; some persons have been already convicted under it, and punished for the offence.

read. We, however, of the metropolis, are much better informed with regard to the manufacture of criticism. The several benches of our literary tribunals have each its set of judges, that are nominated by a party; and, should an author happen to write any thing that is reckoned heterodox by one or other of these parties,—that is, should he write any thing at all worthy of the attention of mankind,—he is sure to be condemned by one set, at least, of these impartial judges. The “Monthly Review,” for example, is unitarian; the “British Critic” is rigidly orthodox; and the “Eclectic” is evangelical. The “Quarterly” is the uniform supporter of ministers, and the “Edinburgh” issues from a conclave of Whigs. The “New Edinburgh Review” must, of course, be the *opposite* of the Old. With a still more violent attachment to the established churches, on whatever side of the Twiced they happen to have been built, and perhaps with a little less virulence in political controversy, it follows in the train of the Quarterly. Having thus described the general tendency of the work, we now proceed to analyse the Number before us.

The first article treats of the foreign slave-trade, taking for its text the *Abstract of the Information laid on the Table of the House of Commons, in May 1821, on the subject of the Slave-trade*, and the *Sixteenth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read in May 1822*. From these and other documents it is demonstrated, that “Britain and America are the only two powers who are really hearty and sincere in giving effect to the great principle of the abolition; but that their exertions have been paralyzed, and this horrid anomaly in the history of civilized and Christian nations has been secretly fostered, protected, and encouraged, till it reached its present frightful magnitude, by those very powers who, in 1815, subscribed the solemn declaration of Vienna, in which it is emphatically and justly denounced as the *scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity*.” In evidence of this melancholy truth, the reviewer gives us a history of the slave-trade from 1807, the epoch of its abolition as far as respected this country, to 1822, the date of the last Report of the African Society. Any thing new in the shape of reasoning was not to be

expected, for the subject has been canvassed to satiety in all its variations of form; and the reviewer has, therefore, been forced to fill up his requisite number of pages with details of cruelties that have been often before the public, which are horrible in the recital, and disgraceful to human nature.

We have next two sheets of abusive remarks on *Belsham's Translation of the Epistles of Paul the Apostle*. The article sets out with an eulogium on “the multifarious learning and talents” which was employed on the present authorized version of the Scriptures; and gives thanks to “the overruling providence of God, that has given such general currency to that translation.” If there be an “overruling providence” watching over the present translation, the writer may moderate his wrath against Mr. Belsham; for whatever he has done must come to nought. “Often have we wished (adds this reviewer,) that some society of Deists, possessing the requisite talents and learning, the requisite *kind* as well as *degree* of learning, could be induced to bestow the necessary time and labour on giving a critical edition and version of the Bible, as they would of any ancient work in classical literature. But it is certainly a vain wish.” Could this wish be gratified, we believe that both Unitarians and Trinitarians would be disappointed. The texts about which they quarrel would remain in their original obscurity; for the Deist would feel no interest in torturing a proposition so as to accommodate the text to the creed of either party. It is more probable that, following the example of Hume, he would, by “opposing one species of superstition to another, set them a quarrelling, while he made his own escape into the calm, though obscure, regions of philosophy.”

The third article is *Blaquiere's Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution*, which, contrary to our expectation, is spoken of with favour: his relation of facts is said to be unquestionable, and his testimony valuable. Before entering into the merits of Mr. B.'s book, the reviewer gives us a neat and rapid sketch of the political state of Spain, from the earliest records of her history to the present time; and then proceeds to animadvert on their author's peculiar bias in favour of democracy in a tone of liberality unlike the

the greater portion of the "New Edinburgh Review." The interference of the French and the other Continental powers in the affairs of Spain is properly stigmatized, and the conduct of England, in "the maintenance of a strict and dignified neutrality," is lauded to the skies.

The *Essay on the Theory of the Earth*, by M. Cuvier, with *Mineralogical Notes*, &c. by Professor Jameson, is next brought under review. The writer of this article, with few qualifications for the task, has set out with the determination to object to every thing that is said either by M. Cuvier or his translator. He mistakes impertinence for criticism; and, a divine rather than a philosopher, he would, like the necromancers of the middle ages, confine the discoveries of science within the spell of a text from Scripture. Whatever Cuvier may say of fossil bones and petrifications, there must have been an universal deluge at the very day and hour fixed by the canons of the church. "Among all the wildest theories of geologists, (says this divine,) there is not one who has ever thought of giving to the human race a higher antiquity than that which is assigned by Scripture, and which is amply confirmed by every thing that we know of the progress of human society, arts, and languages." We do not ourselves believe that any man can discover much either of the structure or antiquity of the earth by "peeping into a well;" but surely there have been geologists who have assigned to it a duration of more than six thousand years.

We have next the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, under the head of a *Memoir of the Operations of the Allied Armies under Prince Schwarzenberg and Marshal Blucher*, during those years. For what purpose this article was inserted, it is impossible to divine, unless we conceive it to be meant to flatter the Duke of Wellington. Several pages are appropriated to the praise of his grace, and to an invidious comparison between his transcendent merits and the prominent imperfections of the leaders of the allied armies; though it is well known this favourite had no share in that eventful campaign: but of the campaign itself we find nothing that has not long ago appeared in every provincial newspaper throughout the kingdom.

The sixth article is a well-written

essay on *Vicious Novels*. It is headed by the novels of *Isabella*, by the author of "Rhoda," and *Osmond*, by the author of "the Favourite of Nature." The deprecatory tone is perhaps too general and comprehensive. We cannot preserve novels, any more than we can preserve our families, from every possible allusion which monastic virtue would condemn; but the moralist has a right to censure what cannot be wholly prevented, lest the flood-gates of debauchery should burst and overspread the land. It is said that there are certain refinements of manners in which vice loses half its grossness; and it is to be lamented that there are too many noxious reptiles encrusted and embalmed in the amber of genius, which had better been suffered to evaporate their filthy forms in the stench of putridity. Power, however, would be ineffectual to remedy the evil. It is only from an improvement in the manners of mankind that we can expect an amelioration of public taste; and the prospect of this improvement seems to be distant.

On the account of Lockhart's translation of *Ancient Spanish Ballads*, we can say little. It is a tribute of praise to the talents of the translator, and, not having seen the originals of the pieces which he has chosen, we have no right to suspect that the praise is undeserved.

The eighth article (headed by the *Speech of Michael Nolan, esq. delivered in the House of Commons, July 10, 1822, &c.*) is a dissertation on the management of the poor, in which the Scotch and English practice (for the laws differ little,) are brought in continual comparison. It is true, as the writer says, that neither the act of Elizabeth, nor the Scotch statute passed about the same period, contemplated any provision except for the aged and infirm. To be poor, able, and idle, was to be a *rogue* and a *vagabond*. But times are changed. To be able to work and to have nothing to do is no longer a crime; and no laws could be executed that would doom such people to starve. That poor-rates are not general in Scotland is, because the wages in that part of the island are more nearly equivalent to the means of subsistence. But Scotland is fast approaching to the state of England. Whatever may be boasted of their patience and their pride, our northern brethren will call for poor-rates sooner than die of hunger.

hunger. Without some fundamental change in the application of machinery, and the employment of human labour, nothing can prevent our becoming a nation of paupers; and we shall owe it to the coldness of our climate if the idle poor do not swarm in the streets and fields like the *lazzaroni* of Italy. There is a canker at the root of the system of which our political economists have no conception.

The *Sketches of the Character, Manners, and present State, of the Highlanders of Scotland*, by Col. David Stewart, comes next under review. We have a long analysis of the book, with objections to certain descriptions of the general character, the virtues and the vices, of the Highlanders, for which we have nothing but assertion on either side. The different points in dispute seem, as here managed, to be more fitted for a club of Highland lairds sitting over a bowl of whisky-toddy, than for discussion in a review. The public neither have, nor ever can have, any certain information on such subjects. One man, in the course of his life, meets with twenty or thirty Highlanders who are honest and honourable; and therefore, in his estimation, they are a moral people. Another finds a like number who happen to be generally thievish and deceitful; and, in his opinion, the hills are inhabited by a tribe of robbers and savages.

The tenth is comparatively a short article, and is almost filled up with extracts from Mr. Bowring's second volume of *Specimens of the Russian Poets*. In translating poetry, it is well known that the thoughts and images can alone be preserved. The dignity of style, and the easy flow of language and versification, evaporates, and has to be replaced by the powers of the translator. In these latter particulars the original poem may be much deteriorated, or much improved; but the reader must be well acquainted with the tongue in which it was first written, before he can fairly judge of the abilities of the translator. On this account we think the first extract was ill chosen as a specimen of the poetry of Lomonassov. As it here stands, it exhibits the abilities of Mr. Bowring as a versifier; but all the sublimity of thought, which constitutes the bones and sinews of the

ode, belongs to the unknown writer of the Book of Job.

Next in order is the *Elements of the Theory of Mechanics*, by Giuseppe Venturoli, of Bologna, translated from the Italian by D. Cresswell, M.A. &c. The review of this book is a history of the discoveries in theoretical mechanics, from the days of Archimedes to the present time. This historical memoir is well drawn up; but it is all that is given us. "A complete treatise on mechanics (we are told,) is still a desideratum." "While the writers of this country have cramped their energies by a pertinacious adherence to geometry, it is equally certain that those on the Continent have plunged into the opposite extreme; that they often embarrass a simple subject by their ponderous masses of calculation; that, in their exclusive employment of analysis, they are perpetually deviating from the direct and natural course of investigation; and that, even in the application of their own analysis, they are far from having attained the simplest and most direct methods."

Dr. Barclay's *Inquiry into the Opinions, Ancient and Modern, concerning Life and Organization*, has given an opportunity to a fanatic Presbyterian divine to pour forth a flood of vulgar abuse upon a class of physiological anatomists, who, as he judges, advocate the doctrines of materialism. Dr. Barclay, whom he has pressed into his service, is a very different person. The doctor merely gives us a history of the opinions that have, at various periods, been entertained on the subject, and states his own without attempting to insult the understandings or impugn the motives of others. The reviewer, on the contrary, raves about infidel physicians, the effrontery of scepticism, and the appalling spectacle of atheism. Even Dr. Barclay, on account of the calmness of his statements, incurs a share of the obloquy of this furious fanatic. We will quote his censure, considering it as the highest praise. Speaking of Dr. B. he says, "Though far from compromising his own views, or aiming at general conciliation, he is cautious in deducing what may be reckoned *obnoxious* conclusions from those doctrines which he has conceived it his duty to oppose. This predominant fairness, we admit, does not prevent some occasional sarcasm and irony, which

which we confess we cannot approve in a philosophical enquiry,—not to speak of the author's constitutional slowness and lengthiness of manner, which appears to us rather unfavourable to the exercise of this species of humour. We may probably be both fastidious and singular in our taste on the subject, but we do not scruple to say, that much as we like a good joke, —especially if we ourselves do not furnish the ground-work of it, we prefer our author in his sedate moments, when the necessity for coolness of judgment and *explicitness of feeling* suspend a propensity to the comic and the ridiculous, *which we suspect not a little to endanger his character for sincerity.*" The truth is, that the *humour* of the physician differs materially from that of the *divine*. The former is characteristic of a philosopher; the latter of a persecuting bigot.

The thirteenth (a review of Hodgson's *Account of the Mosquito Territory*, and Strangeway's *Sketch of the Mosquito Shore, including the Territory of Poyais, &c.*) is a short but well-written article. The flattering descriptions of soil and climate, that are so frequently exhibited by interested speculators, for the purpose of alluring emigrants to unsettled countries, and the miserable disappointments of the victims of these dangerous delusions, are feelingly and rationally depicted. The country known under the designation of the Mosquito Shore, (on the coast of the Bay of Honduras,) to which Sir Gregor McGregor proposes to carry his settlers, lies between $15^{\circ} 10'$ and $10^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude, and is therefore wholly unsuited to Europeans. "From all the information (says the reviewer,) we have received of this desert country, we cannot conceive what inducement it can possibly hold out, liable as it must be to all the plagues of a tropical climate, to disease and death, and to the continual torment of countless varieties of loathsome insects, which, in a woody country more especially, must prey upon the settlers. The productions and modes of history are also all foreign to European habits; and what is to become, in this case, of the new settlers when they first arrive? How can they cultivate tropical productions? Where is their capital? Where is their skill or experience? These are questions which must naturally be asked

by every one; but to which we in vain look, in any of the works which have been put forth by the chieftain or any of his agents, for any satisfactory answer."

We have next a splendidly written eulogium on the principles and conduct of the Holy Alliance, an anathema against popular rights in general, and those of Spain in particular. Of the pamphlet (*Remarks on the Declaration of the Allied Powers from Verona*;) which gives occasion to this Burkean harangue nothing is said; but we presume that it, too, advocates the expiring cause of despotism. This ultra-royalist reviewer contends for the divine rights of kings, and denies the legality of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, even *although sanctioned by the other powers of Europe*. "The old government of Spain (says he,) may be the most frightful despotism upon earth, and Ferdinand the Seventh may be an idiot, or worse; but we are speaking at present not of power, but of rights; and the public troubles which gave the Cortes the power, could never also give them the right, to do what they chose with their country." Did this reviewer ever read the "Diversions of Purley"? We will answer for him—never; otherwise he would not have blundered so egregiously in the use of the word *right*.

The fifteenth and last article, falsely termed a review of Elmes's *Lectures on Architecture*, gives us another fifty pages on the never-ending subject of the Scottish national monument. We dwelt sufficiently on that topic in our notice of the last Edinburgh Review, (Monthly Mag. for May, page 314,) and we will not again tire our readers with the controversy. The Scotch Committee have, it seems, got a large sum to expend upon a useless building; and we care not whether they render it a fac-simile of the Parthenon of Athens, or of the largest of the Pyramids of Egypt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Common Sense, in referring to the effects of the belief of witchcraft, so brutally manifested by some of the female inhabitants of Wivilscombe, in Somersetshire, has justly described others who are as much under the influence

of the principle of witchcraft as these poor deluded women. In his judicious remarks, however, he does not appear to me to have adverted to the cause of *witch* and some other crafts, moral as well as physical,—that phantom of a being called a Devil. The agency of this omnipresent author and promoter of all craft is maintained in this country both by church and state; and, while in our courts of law crimes are publicly denounced as being committed at the instigation of the devil, can it be expected that either his influence or that of his imps will entirely lose their hold on the minds of the uneducated? If King James had not been so fond of contending against witchcraft, we should not have read, most likely, of the witch, but of the ventriloquist, of Endor; nor would the term *witch* have been in the translation of the Scripture, since it is *not* the proper rendering of any words used in the Hebrew writings. It was this king's fondness for demonology, as originating in the devil, which occasioned this term to be so frequently and so improperly introduced by his subservient translators. The religion of Jesus is *wholly free* from any such absurdity, as that of inculcating a belief in any such beings as *witches, devil, or devils*. This, so far as I am capable of judging, has been most satisfactorily ascertained and proved in some discourses which I have lately read, delivered at Portsmouth, and published under the title of "an Analytical Investigation of the Scriptural Claims of the Devil," by a preacher of that town of the name of Scott. I think, if I were accused of committing any crime at the instigation of the devil, I should demur against the count which contained the charge, on the ground of its impossibility.

AN ADMIRER OF COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AN inordinate rate of usury I take to have been the main spring of the distress of nations; inevitably inducing the distress of individuals; both borrower and lender; and, yet more, the distress of the active or labouring classes of the people,—the genuine strength and support of all. By inordinate, I mean to express any thing beyond three per cent.; in the which sentiment I am warranted by Sir

William Petit, and by many other subsequent writers on trade and commerce, as connected with political economy. In the *Universal Magazine*, 1749, I see the price of three per cent. stock quoted nearly at par, and of wheat under 3s. 6d. per bushel: this, I think, looks a little like peace and plenty.

The remedy seems to be, a legislative Act to limit the rate to two and a half, or at the most to three, per cent. in all cases; and this, as it appears to me, would be the most unexceptionable mode in which an equitable adjustment, now so generally required on all sides, might be accomplished.

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

Cathay, Bristol; June 10, 1823.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

A DESCRIPTION of the *MUSICUS VENTUSORUM*, an INSTRUMENT on the PRINCIPLE of the *ÆOLIAN LYRE*.

ACCUSTOMED to experience the charming influence inspired by most species of music, there is none so capable of throwing over me that solacing mantle of exquisite pleasure which invariably succeeds to the soothing, consolatory, and ethereal-born, strains of the *Æolian lyre*. I have often associated with minds of a similar character and feeling; the sympathies of our nature have, as it were, experienced a re-action, and expressions of regret have as constantly succeeded that an instrument fraught with such sweet influence should be so peculiarly limited in the diffusion of its melodious powers. The ancient *Æolian lyre* in common use is for the most part confined to the window of a house, or particular chamber; and thus its possessor is often shackled in his desires for this delightful species of melody to the blowing of a particular wind.

I flatter myself, that by the contrivance of a portable machine, which combines the principle of the *Æolian lyre*, (to which I have ventured to apply the name of *Musicus Ventusorum*, and am now about to describe,) I have succeeded in obviating these difficulties and privations, by producing an instrument of universal capacity in its kind, and shall thus gain an addition to my happiness, if I succeed in conveying one more pleasure to the scale of human enjoyment.

The exterior parts of this machine, viz.

viz. the box or receptacle of what is more properly to be considered as the musical instrument, is best constructed of well-seasoned fir, of about a quarter of an inch in thickness, which, as it is to be exposed occasionally to the external atmosphere, it would be advisable to paint agreeably to fancy, and to lay over the painting a good coating of durable varnish. The following recipe answers exceedingly well for all works of this description, required for out-doors purposes:—Take of rectified spirits of wine twelve ounces, gum-sandarach four ounces, seed-lac one ounce, pure resin two ounces: dissolve in a warm situation in a wide-mouth bottle, and subsequently add three ounces of good Venice-turpentine.

The pillar or column by which the whole apparatus is supported should be neatly turned of some hard species of wood, the claws or feet made to extend sufficiently wide, in order that the machine may stand firm, and not be rendered liable to overturn by gusts of wind. The pillar may also receive a coating of varnish, as above directed. The instrument, when neatly made, makes a pleasing and elegant appearance.

Fig. 1.

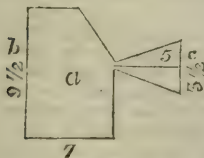


Fig. 1. (a) representing a direct profile or end-view of the external box or case of the instrument, will convey an accurate idea of the necessarily irregular shape, open and covered parts of the whole machine, if the observer bears in mind, that every part of the outline of this end-view is to be covered by a thin board of fir, stretching longitudinally, except the lines *b* and *c*, which are left open for the purpose of directing a current of air, as will subsequently be explained, through the machine.

Fig. 2.—A, B, C, D, exhibits an oblique front view of the machine for containing the musical cylinder, hereafter to be described. Directly in the middle of the front of this portion of

the machine is seen projecting to the distance of several inches, and extending longitudinally throughout its whole length, a triangular prism-shaped part *d e*, connected with the box, and formed by covering the angular projecting head-boards, (one of which is represented by *c*, in Fig. 1.) with thin deal, similar to the rest of the external parts of the machine. The longitudinal covers or sides of this projecting portion, which is denominated the *compresser*, from the office to which it is destined, rest on the two angular head-boards *f* and *g*, but do not approximate as they approach the sides of the box A, B, C, D, being purposely so contrived as to leave a narrow slit or aperture extending from *f* to *g*, of about half an inch in width, through which a current of air may find free access to the cylinder, having a rotary motion upon an axis within the machine.

Fig. 2.

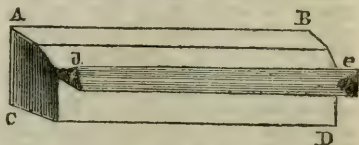


Fig 3.

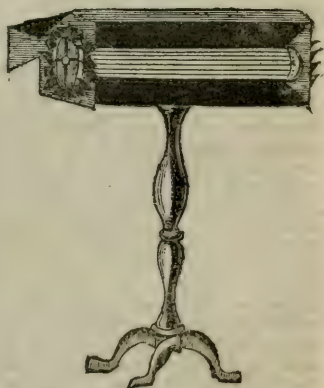


Fig. 3. represents a rather oblique view of the back part of the instrument in a complete state, and adapted to use. Within the box of the machine here delineated, the back part of which is best left open when in use, but may be made to shut up by a drop folding door, with hinges, at pleasure,

is seen the musical cylinder which has been previously mentioned. This cylinder is best constructed by gluing together several slips of well-seasoned sonorous fir over a solid mould of the same shape, and of proper dimensions, paying due attention to the accuracy and soundness of the joints, that they may be at all points in contact. When the glue or cement is dry, the work may be planed down very smooth to the requisite thickness, (about one-eighth of an inch,) when the mould may be cautiously driven out, and a hollow cylinder, such as required, will be presented. The cylinder should be perforated with a number of small holes, disposed in regular figures, which can be first traced, according to fancy, with a pencil on the surface of the cylinder. Two circular head-boards, of one inch in thickness, whose circumference should be made to project half an inch all round the surface of the cylinder, are now to be accurately glued to its respective ends; an axle of brass inserted into each at the centre, long enough to pass through the heads of the box, and receive the float-wheels, one of which is fully shown on the left-hand end of the instrument, and the floats of the other mostly hid from view at the opposite extremity. The centres of these float-wheels are made to sit tight upon their respective axles; and, aided by the wind, thus occasion a revolution of the musical cylinder within the box. The brass axles of the cylinder may be made to pass through a leather collar, and should be frequently supplied with oil, to prevent too great a degree of friction, and any consequent grating or discordant sound. Longitudinally over the cylinder are stretched, at about an inch apart, five cat-gut strings, all of them (except two) such as are used for the first or treble strings of a violin. The two strings excepted should consist of what violin-players denominate *silver strings*, and employed by them to furnish the *fourth* or bass string of their instrument. Let these two last-mentioned strings be fixed on opposite sides of the cylinder; and, when all the strings are tuned to the same note, as should be done, they will add considerably to the sweetness of the tones of this instrument. I have found that more than two strings of this description have an effect rather detrimental

than otherwise to the melodiousness of the whole. These strings, at one end of the cylinder, are made fast to small brass pins, projecting from the circumference or edge of the circular head-board; at the other extremity they are attached to screw-pins, with a notch in their respective heads, by means of which they can be easily tuned by a proper key or instrument for the purpose; and thus the strings always kept tuned to the same note, (suppose the concert pitch of A,) and at any time easily rectified.

The cylinder ought especially to be placed in such a position within the machine, that its strings may fall in exactly with the current of air entering by the narrow longitudinal aperture, before described, in front of the box. (See Fig. 2.)

The spokes or cross-pieces, and circumference or rim, of the wheels, may be made of light wood; but the horizontal floats will be best constructed of sheet-tin, cut of a convenient shape and dimensions. They are painted black, to preserve them from rust, and varnished in the same manner as the wood-work. The pillar which is intended to support the instrument may rise about three feet and a half or four feet from the ground, on which it will stand firmly, by means of its branching tripod.

There is no necessity for strictly observing any particular dimensions in regard to the general construction of this instrument; but the following will, I believe, be found preferable for a convenient and portable machine:—Length of the external box, three feet eight inches; depth of ditto, seven inches and a half; width of ditto, seven inches; projection of the head-boards of the angular prism or compressor, five inches; width of open part of ditto in front, three inches and a half; diameter of the cylinder, four inches. These dimensions are numerically expressed in Fig. 1. The diameter of the float-wheels may be about eight inches.

To prepare the *Musicus Ventusorum* for use is almost obvious on inspection. Being taken into a garden, the passage or gallery of a house, or placed near to or upon the top of an arbour or summer-house, or other convenient situation, the air-compressor or front of the machine is turned so as to face the prevailing current; and, for this purpose,

purpose, the machine may be made to swing round on a swivel of brass, passing through the bottom of the box, and into the top of its supporting pillar.

The elastic current of air, by this contrivance having entered the compressor, increases in force as it advances, and rushes through the narrow aperture in the interior of the prism-shaped compressor at its junction with the box, and plays with freedom over the strings of the cylinder. The cylinder is kept in constant motion by the float-wheels thereto attached, and the horizontal floats of which, being also presented to the breeze, are thereby made to revolve at the same time. Thus the cat-gut strings of the cylinder, in their swift revolutions, pass repeatedly under the action of the current from without; from whence they derive a vibratory motion, that is promulgated in their course, and a succession of the sweetest sounds is the result.

W. H. WEEKES.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

TIMES there have been when citizens relaxed themselves from the toil of life, and formed their families into social tribes, to cast their successful tributes at the shrine of mirth. I have read of the pleasures which lulled their busy and carking spirits into generous fellowship; when enterprise, either in the seasons of love or the contrivance of skill, have drawn thousands forth into the sun of Nature's beneficence; when the fields were considered as exhilarating visiting-places, and their flowers and grasses, with their trees and blue heavens, the identified dwellings of the eternally happy. During this recreation into rurality and humble enjoyment, the votaries of fashion, pinked in the mode of the newest cut, made their appearance under the spire of St. Paul's Cathedral, and occasionally exchanged their vows, their visits, and their manners. Every topic, either reported or authenticated, was seriously or wittily canvassed; and slander and virtue held proportionate sway in the passions of those persons who were concerned, and those persons who had nothing to do but to draw an estimate of other men and women, totally regardless of personal esteem and the true interest of self-examination.

But how changed are the times, and

how different the pursuits of all classes of society; although human nature keeps an equilibrium in the heart! A Sunday set-out from the livery-stables, Cheapside, or Crooked-lane, is very different from the memorable jaunt which Master Gilpin took, and which Cowper has immortalised. The specimens of Corinthianism that display the effeminate forms of the modern young citizens are *literary* curiosities, and make a wide contrast to the bucks and bloods of the last century. Whatever be the inconvenience of their connexions, at any expense, some of this school will have their whim, and are ridiculed by the man who is given to reflection. A survey in the park, a glance in the public road, and a visit towards the west end of the Regent's Park, will strike conviction.

The lusty cit, who equipped himself and his family in gay clothes, and furnished a week's provision for a single meal; he who toiled up Hampstead-hill with the perspiration powdered upon his face, a telescope jutting out of his pocket on one side, and a bundle of napkins, as food enclosures, on the other; in the present day must have a chaise, a footman, and pay dearly for his refreshments in his excursion. This is all very well in its way, provided judgment is used to the regulation of circumstances; for trade, like the tide, requires an impetus. Health, too, must be preserved in times of taxation.

Criminal delinquents have their hey-day of pleasure at the public expense: virtuous industry is entitled to its honey, since necessity compels a draught of gall and a sprig of wormwood. Meanwhile, the visitors to the great sanctuary in St. Paul's Churchyard of a Sunday morning assume an appearance as justly opposite; and the subject of true devotion is also under an exclusive influence. Whoever intends going to divine worship in the choir must be present the instant the service commences, otherwise he cannot obtain admission; and, if he should be in time, and enters the choir, he is locked in till the service is concluded. This lock-up arrangement is by the dean and chapter's order, the legality and propriety of which, I leave it to others to decide. I must remark, that I do not like St. Peter's keys jingling in any place instituted for the purposes of serious meditation. Saints or sinners, looked

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at in such edifices, may not remind me of the jewels in the Tower, or the quadrupeds in the Exchange; but I cannot divest my thoughts of the operations of Papal relics, not to say the beauties of the Inquisition. However, the verger, after an half-hour's peeping through iron-hearted gates, kindly condescends to inform me, if I wish to be seated, that I may be accommodated in the gallery; which pious information very significantly tells me, that he wishes and expects to be accommodated with a *shilling*! After a walk in the sun, and in a state of perspiration, a sudden chillness seizes the whole animal frame on entering this noble structure; but, if persons, who are not *minute* attendants, fail to be in time, and pay for *admission into the one-shilling gallery*, should ascend and take their respective seats,—the wind is intolerably keen, and corroborates with the worthy alderman's expression, who once, very feelingly, no doubt, called it “a curs'd cold church!” enunciated with the three K's, of course. Be this as it may, a cold is taken to a *dead* certainty. The next inconvenience arises from not being able to appreciate the want of Christian charity, and not to hear the sermon, which is *talked* over by an old man with almost every degree but a voice. Amid the number of stout young cantabs and stalled divines emulous of fame, it is strange a decent preacher cannot be allowed to deliver a sermon in an audible and animated manner. I presume, the “calling and election” of these church-and-state dignitaries being made sure, exclusion is studied. Another inconsistency arises from the parade under the dome during the whole of the worship: a perpetual scraping of the feet of promenading ladies and gents, about the monuments, is extremely disagreeable, and, in view of the worshippers, irreverent.

Further observations, which I intend making upon this subject, I shall reserve for a future opportunity.

Islington.

J. R. PRIOR.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IF contemporary attention were always commensurate with contemporary merit, how different, in many instances, would be the proportion of the reams of paper assigned to the respective publications of the day, from

that which they now consume. How many a splendid quarto would shrink into a duodecimo. How many a volume, that has run into a sixth or tenth edition, with all the pomp of picturesque emblazonment, would have quietly expired with the first five hundred copies, or have left one-half, perhaps, even of that modest number, to dose into dusty oblivion on the shelves of the publisher. While, on the other hand, how many a work, now destined, “with difficulty and labour hard,” to “win its slow way” to distant reputation, or perhaps to perish “quenched in boggy Syrtis” of contemporary neglect and hypercriticism, would start at once into merited reputation.

But temporary popularity depends, and must inevitably depend, upon a number of adventitious circumstances, which have little reference to degrees of inherent excellence; for temporary *eclat* is but *fashion*; and what than fashion more reasonless, or more fantastic?

But for some of those adventitious circumstances, it is surely not very cynical to suppose that the recent *amoroso* effusion of Mr. Moore, “the Loves of the Angels,” with all its half-sanctified voluptuousness and flimsy prettinesses “thick around it” might, even before this time, have been consigned to the tomb of all the inanities; for what, in reality, has it to boast which a poem of such pretensions ought to exhibit? What but a few pretty sing-song turns upon amorous conceits? a few pretty toyings with words and common-places, rather than ideas? and a certain soothing smoothness and easiness of versification, sustained (where it is sustained,—for it sinks occasionally in prosaic flatness,) rather by the amplification of verbiage, than by any subserviency to the nervous conciseness and pregnant significance which constitute the excellence of the higher species of rhythmical composition?

The glow-worm scintillations of *fancy*, indeed, it has; and even the pretty trillings of amorous sing-song cannot pass current without these; but what pretension has it to the coherent power, the solar warmth, of creative imagination?

The magic wand of Shakspeare could call an Ariel from the clouds, and a Caliban from the earth; could scare the blasted heath with witches, and people the moonlight grove with fairies;

fairies; and could invest his creations with shapes and attributes so consonant, and endue them with language, sentiments, and feelings, so accordant, that they appear to be scarcely less legitimate existences than the human characters with which, under such finely imaginative circumstances, they are so appropriately mingled. Milton, also, could "hurl his spells into the misty air," and spread around his ideal Comus an enchantment so credible to the imagination, that one could almost expect to meet the jolly reveler and his rout in some of our midnight rambles "in the green navel of this woody isle." "Soaring with no middle flight," he could identify a Michael or a Raphael; or, plunging to the bottomless abyss, could "body forth" his fallen angels with such fearful sublimity, and breathe through them such terrific consonancy of passion and emotion,—such veri-similitude of infernal sentiment, that his demonology has become, as it were, a part of the national faith; and to believe in devils is to believe them to be such as the poet in his Pandemonium has described.

Mr. Moore has chosen to try his pen in creations of the same imaginative order. But what of this creative, this organizing, this sustaining, power, this divine attribute of imagination, has he displayed? Is it imaginative creation, is it angel-making, to clap a pair of wings upon the shoulders of some amorous Strephon, or some mystified, half-sentimental, *petit maitre*, and, sticking a star in his forehead, make him "sigh away Sunday" in quaint conceits and sing-song octasyllables? Is it thus that we are to be "transported out of this ignorant present" into the region of idealities? Are these the high sublimities of which the subject chosen by Mr. Moore is either capable, or else it is a subject not fit to have been chosen at all? Not to soar, with such a theme, into the sublime, is to sink into bathos. It is perfectly unfit for sing-song mediocrity.

But Mr. Moore has a name that is *up*,—and deservedly up for his smaller and lighter pieces. Some of his songs may be justly ranked among the most beautiful in our language; and his Anacreon has a fascination that defies all criticism. Other circumstances have also conspired to give him an *éclat*, and to beget an expectation of

higher things; of which, nevertheless, he has not shown himself capable. The "Fire-worshippers" has indeed some heart-stirring beauties; but all the rest of his "Lalla Rook," was mere *la la*.

But his "Loves of the Angels" is to be sustained, if it can, for the fashion's sake, in all its glitter; and every mean is tried to levy upon the public a general tax of admiration. It is thrust upon us again and again, weekly, monthly, quarterly,—in extract and embellishment,—in Review, in Magazine, in Journal. Artists colleague with typographers to thrust it upon our eyes, if we will not take it in at our ears. The pencil and the graver are employed to give printshop-window immortality to literary evanescence, and to emblazon in picture what in words must die.

A periodical publication, in particular, whose literary merits might entitle it to a less *fiddle-faddle* title than it assumes, has undertaken to embellish several of its successive numbers with a series of illustrations from this poem. Three of the proposed prints have already appeared; all exquisitely engraved, and the first of them almost as beautiful in design as in execution: the second, and, still more, the third, mistaking, like the poem they are devoted to, meretricious prettiness for the *beau idéal* of imaginative beauty.

But it is the taste of the artist in the selection he has made of a passage for the subject of his third illustration, that has led to these animadversions. The quotation is as follows:—

'Twas first at twilight, on the shore

Of the smooth sea, he heard the lute
And voice of her he lov'd steal o'er

The silver waters, that lay mute,
As loth, by even a breath, to stay
The pilgrimage of that sweet lay,
Whose echoes still went on and on,
Till lost among the light that shone
Far off, beyond the ocean's brim.

Silver waters laying mute, that they may not stop the pilgrimage of a sweet lay! and echoes going on and on till they are lost among far-off light! That is to say, (if I may be permitted to compress to *meaning* what the poet has thought fit to dilate into *verbiage*,) sounds that waters will not prevent from travelling on and on, till they are out of sight. What a pity that the artist could not contrive to introduce some of these *pilgrim sounds* into his picture!

picture! But, to proceed with the quotation—

He saw upon the golden sand.

Of the sea shore, a maiden stand,

Before whose feet the expiring waves

Fling their last tribute with a sigh;

As, in the east, exhausted slaves

Lay down the far-brought gift, and die;

And, while the lute hung by her, hush'd,

As if unequal to the tide

Of song that from her lips still gush'd,

She rais'd, like one beatified,

Those eyes, whose light seem'd rather given

To be ador'd than to adore;—

Such eyes, as may have look'd from heaven,

But ne'er were rais'd to it before.

Expiring waves *flinging* their tribute, we may perhaps pardon; because, though we cannot very well embody the image, we *may* comprehend the idea. But what to make of the simile, of this flinging verb begotten, “exhausted slaves *laying* down the far-brought gift, and dying,” we probably should never have conceived, if we had not recollected, at last, an incident relative to the collection of the poison of the Upas-tree in Coleman's “Law of Java.” It is the exhausted slave laying down the far-brought poison of the Upas, then, and expiring under the effects of the infection contracted in the act of collecting it, that is compared with the expiring waves flinging their last tribute at the feet of warbling beauty. O! most wonderful and apposite similitude!

The ensuing image, however,—that of a tide gushing from the mouth of a lady,—the painter might have represented: the vicinity of the sea (from the qualms sometimes excited by such proximity,) might have given credibility, at least so far, to the representation; and perhaps, by a proper admixture of the customary notation of crotchets, quavers, semiquavers, &c. in the gushing stream, he might have given us some idea that it was a tide of song that was so gushing.

“But are not the last four lines vastly pretty?” the boarding-school misses will perhaps enquire: “Eyes rather given to be adored than to adore! Such eyes as may have looked from heaven, but never looked to it before!” Why, aye: in one of Mr. Moore's very pretty, half bantering, half flattering and cajoling, love-songs, they would have been pretty; for they would have been in place. The idea was fit enough for the toilet and the music-room; and for such they should

have been reserved: but for the exalted regions of imagination in which the “Loves of the Angels” should have breathed, they are as unfit as one of Mr. Moore's *double-entendre* love-songs would be for a hymn in church. But, if the thought was really *too pretty* to be laid aside, as Mr. Moore had reduced his amorous angels to the common-place level of mere maudlin, love-making mortals, he should have put it into one of their mouths, and have left the lover and the love responsible for the hyperbolical half-nonsense of the conceit; instead of taking the inanity of it unequivocally upon himself. But, if the thought required some redeeming grace, shall we find such redemption in the euphony of the concluding line,—with its necessary emphasis of antithesis on its twittering particles? “But ne'er were rais'd to it before.” Too-wit, too-wit, too-wit! This is harmonizing the voice of the Muse to the minstrelsy of the plover, or the lapwing.

May 15, 1823.

N. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM obliged to Mr. Green for his notice as to the law of the case with respect to brokers seizing more goods than are enough to cover the amount of rent due.* It appears that I used the wrong word; I should have said *custom*, and not *law*: for, according to Mr. Green's account of the trial he was present at, the broker appeared to think he had at all events a *customary*, if not a *legal* right, to seize more furniture than might be sufficient to cover the demand. But I am glad to be told that Chief Justice Abbott gave the public sort of lecture he did to the “man,” as he emphatically called him; and I quite agree with Mr. Green, that misinformation on this subject should not be suffered to exist in the public mind, and therefore again I thank him for his notice.

I shall embrace this opportunity of mentioning, that I committed another error in the same communication that Mr. G. has alluded to, in saying that government “might forego, without much loss of revenue, the auction-duty of five per cent. on all goods seized for rent.” I am given to understand that,

* We should be glad to see some observations on the iniquitous practice of seizing the goods of *lodgers* for the rent and taxes of the housekeeper.—EDITOR.

as in cases of bankruptcy, so in cases of seizure for rent, the auction-duty is never charged; and, if so, it strengthens the idea that I suggested, of all furniture whatever seized for rent being sold by public auction; for, since I sent the article in question to the *Monthly Magazine*, I have met with several instances of extreme hardship pressing upon the poor from the loose and unsatisfactory mode of seizure and selling that is adopted, and from the opinion too generally entertained by brokers of the greatness and almost supremacy of their power, in valuing, and, as it were, condemning, furniture, &c.

I beg to make two or three remarks, which have been suggested by the perusal of Mr. Gilbertson's letter in your last Number. I shall not say a word about the priority of invention of the thing in question; and, indeed, it is quite indifferent to the public, whether Mr. Loudon or he were the first inventors, provided the purpose was answered,—viz. to prevent the neighbourhood, where tallow-melting establishments are situated, from being annoyed by the horrible effluvia that emanates from them. I confess that, when I first read Mr. Hawes's letter, I was a good deal astonished at his stating that the offensiveness of the effluvia at his manufactory was nearly or altogether done away with, knowing, as I did, from my business frequently leading me to premises adjoining Mr. Hawes's, at the Old Barge-house, that the effluvia was still so intolerable, when the wind set in the direction of the wharf where I was engaged, as to be nearly unbearable: I was very much inclined to have noticed his letter then; but, as the subject is now started again by Mr. Gilbertson, I must, in justice to truth, say, that whatever process Mr. Hawes may have employed to destroy the effluvia produced by his business, it has quite failed; and can only add, that, if Mr. Gilbertson's improvement does not answer the purpose much better, he has put himself to an expense for nothing.

J. M. LACEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR;

I HAVE many years known, by report, your correspondent Mr. Bartley, as one of our oldest and most experienced cultivators of the potatoe;

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indeed, he and I have frequently discussed the nature and qualities of that valuable esculent, in certain pages which have been some years shut up. Doctors differ; and Mr. Bartley and I, on this topic, have been always on different sides, and so, it appears extremely probable, are likely to remain. The fate of this root has been singular, not to say laughable: for, whilst some, particularly scientific folk, have made it a sort of panacea, placing it at the head of all articles of nutrition, with imaginations so heated and enthusiastic in its favour, that, were we at this time, blessed with a good heathen system of religion, they would, beyond all question, have deified their favourite, as the Egyptians of old did leeks and onions; others have formerly decried the potatoe as nearly poisonous; and Mr. Cobbett, who, you know, says nothing in vain, has not long since stigmatized it as the agricultural curse of Ireland and Britain. I certainly cannot take a middle course between the two gentlemen above quoted, because I differ with Mr. Cobbett in the affair, *toto cælo*, and esteem the potatoe as the most useful and important root ever naturalized in this country. That sentiment, however, does not compel me to shut my eyes to those inexpugnable practical truths and facts, which have been periodically passing before them, during nearly, or upwards of, half a century.

The potatoe culture has increased in this country twenty fold, since my first knowledge of it; when, in fact, it had scarcely become a field culture. The improvement in quality, also, has kept pace with the extent of cultivation; the yellow colour, as in turnips, generally marking the superior quality. The largest and best I have ever cultivated, or indeed seen, were from seed procured at Hamburgh. One great cause of the cheapness of wheat, within these few years, has undoubtedly subsisted in the general use of potatoes, as, in part, a substitute for bread, for which they are certainly a good substitute, where flesh-meat composes the ground-work of the meal; and, in such case, the cheer of a country could not be deemed bad, even in the total absence of bread-corn.

To this extent, I am the advocate of potatoes; but I cannot consent to sacrifice truth and common-sense to any scientific fantasm, however splendid and *à-la-mode*, and although sanc-

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tioned and started even by Vauquelin himself. I honour science, and its laborious and indefatigable cultivators, with a reverence equal to that of any man; and am as truly impressed with a sense of the important benefits thence conferred on human society, in almost every possible view of profit or pleasure. Every temporal or mundane proposition or thing, however, has its boundaries and its defects. It shall enlighten and succeed to such a degree, and under given circumstances, but no farther. We are not to expect absolute perfection, like the young modish scientific farmer of twenty years since, who, brimful of technicalities, had been taught to prefer the creed of science, as other creeds, to the direct evidence of his own senses. There is a chemical analysis, and a practical analysis; and, although fortunately, on most occasions, the former is sufficiently accurate for use, yet, on some, it is not to be depended on, and may lead to very erroneous results: I must premise, indeed, the really scientific will have perceived this. I am a mere reader in chemistry, but I bestow a share of attention. A chemical analysis of two substances, shall render to each a certain portion of gluten, for instance. But is gluten simple and unchangeable, and of precisely similar strength and quality, in all substances wherein it may be contained?

Mr. Bartley says, that "In nutritious effect, the farina of potatoes greatly exceeds any given measure of the best wheaten flour." Now, this is in direct opposition to the whole tenor of my experience; and I have had the best opportunities for practical experiment, with both the human and brute animal. The fact has been long practically and actually established, that the farina of wheat is the most solid and powerfully nutritive of all others in common use. That of the other common grains follows in a certain order; the flour of potatoes, however slightly, light, and agreeable, being inferior to them all in solid nutritive effect. This is proved by the quality of the flesh of animals fattened, and by the proportionate powers of labouring men or animals fed. Feed a pig or any animal, for slaughter, with the roots or farina of potatoes, and you shall find the flesh loose, unsubstantial, flavourless, of dingy disagreeable colour, and generally shrinking from cookery. Feed a similar animal with solid corn, meal,

or milk, and your experience shall be the reverse. You will obtain firm and solid flesh, both fat and lean, of savoury flavour, and swelling in the pot: worth also more at market by two-pence or three-pence per lb. for the dealers well understand the *caveat emptor*. I am well aware, that very marketable and eatable pork may be fattened upon potatoes and corn together; still the meat will be deteriorated in proportion to the roots used. Put up to fatten two store-pigs of similar age and promise; feed the one with potatoes in any form you please, and the other with corn or meal; and, at the end of fourteen weeks, the latter shall bring to the scale more weight, by many stones, of eight pounds, than the former, supposing their store-weight to have been equal. I have made experiment of these things so often, that it has long been an old song with me; and, without presuming overmuch, I may say, *experto crede Roberto*. I have seen wretched labourers in Hants, threshing on bread and water, perhaps six successive days, without tasting flesh meat. They were still able to perform their labour, remarking, at the same time, that the entrails of their wives and children were nearly scoured out by living on potatoes. This did not happen when they got plenty of bread. However essentially and radically I may differ from Mr. Western in other respects, I cordially agree with him in deprecating the misery of a 'potatoe-fed population.' But in the process of starch-making, will be found the most decisive test of the superiority of the farina of wheat. The meal of a bushel of wheat, weighing sixty pounds, will manufacture into twenty-five pounds of starch; but the like weight of the farina of potatoes will not produce any thing like an equal weight of starch; which is also, though shining and beautiful, light, loose, unsubstantial, and comparatively worthless. Ground into hair-powder, it is still less successful. It is pretended, that the potatoe farina is equal in substance and effect to that of the arrow-root of the West-India islands; the English of which is the superior cheapness of the former, whence it is also so difficult to obtain the arrow-root genuine. It was once, moreover, the *crack* among writers *de re rustica*, to represent carrots as equal in substantial nutriment to oats, for labouring horses. As an experimenter,

I tried

I tried this to my cost and my improvement. In the interim, I am not decrying the use of carrots in the stables, for which, indeed, I have always been an advocate. It has been the custom hitherto, with those who have become desperately enamoured with the potatoe, to pay no kind of attention to arguments like the foregoing, but to proceed with their eulogiums on their favourite farina, even as the Moslem priests, mounting the minarets, call out daily, "There is only one God, and Mahomet is his prophet." But some more substantial proofs than those resulting from mere chemical analysis, are required to establish the superior substance and effects of the potatoe farina.

I heartily join with Mr. Bartley in wishing to the nations of the Peninsula all the benefits, and they may be great, of an extensive potatoe-cultivation. There is a wish, however, much nearer to my heart: it is, that they may not neglect to plant, universally and permanently, the sacred tree of liberty, which may bring forth for ages to come, the Rights of Man,—that they may not be deterred in their glorious career by insidious and treacherous mediation; and, above all things, having achieved their liberties, that they may not have those ravished from them by some perjured traitor, under the name of an emperor.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Somers Town, May 8.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF PERSIA.

IN the second volume of the "Transactions of the Literary Society at Bombay," Captain Kennedy has inserted some learned "Remarks on the Chronology of Persian History, previous to the Conquest by Alexander the Great." His pervasive knowledge of Persian literature deserves admiration; but, for want of a critical study of the sacred books, he seems to have missed the only clue which can guide safely through the labyrinth of primæval chronicle. As Sir John Malcolm, in a more responsible capacity, has, from the same cause, incurred similar errors; and as oriental history cannot be correctly written without first understanding its biblical basis; you will, perhaps, indulge an attempt to remove some of the more prevailing misstatements.

Captain Kennedy trusts Herodotus too little, and Ctesias too much. This

last author is no where quoted before the age of Alexander; and his book is probably a Greek forgery, under the name of the physician of Artaxerxes Mnemon, made about the time when Greece was intent on the expedition of Alexander. The author cannot have known the countries he describes, although he has been able to impose on Diodorus Siculus, who has adopted, and conferred authority on, his misrepresentations.

The commencement of the Jewish captivity has been erroneously narrated by the authors of the "Universal History," and by all their successors. They rely on the authority of Josephus, who groundlessly teaches that his Nebuchadnezzar flourished seventy years before Cyrus. The title Nebuchadnezzar consists of the Medic words, Nebu—cadne—tsar (Coelo—dignus—princeps,) which signify, the throne-worthy prince, the crown-prince, and was the official designation (see Forster's Letter to Michaelis, preserved in the *Spicilegium Geographiæ Hebræorum extera*;) of the heir-apparent to the Medic throne. Hence, under Cyrus, his son Cambyses was the Nebuchadnezzar; and, under Darius, his son Xerxes was the Nebuchadnezzar. Now the prince, who took Jerusalem, and led the Jews captive, was evidently Cambyses.

According to Josephus, indeed, (Ant. x. 6,) the Nebuchadnezzar took the government over the Babylonians in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoia-kim, king of the Jews; and immediately determined on an expedition against Necho, the Pharaoh, or king, of Egypt, under whose protection Syria then was. This attack was not wholly unprovoked; for, in the time of Manasseh, Palestine had become a satrapy dependent on Babylon, but had been conquered in the time of Josiah by the Egyptians, and rendered tributary to Memphis. The Egyptians were favoured by the idolaters of Jerusalem; the Chaldeans kept up a secret understanding with the monotheists, especially with the family of Hilkiah, which eventually superseded the established dynasty.

The sovereign of Babylon, continues Josephus, passed the Euphrates at Carchemish, took all Syria as far as Pelusium; and, a little time afterwards, made an expedition against Jehoia-kim, who received him into Jerusalem. This king was unexpectedly

edly deposed and butchered; his son entrusted with the sovereignty; and captives, or hostages, among whom was Ezekiel, were transported to Babylon. The successor of Jehoiakim was supposed to harbour vindictive feelings, was in his turn deposed, and supplanted by his kinsman Zedekiah, a son-in-law of Jeremiah. Finally Zedekiah was accused of revolting to the Egyptians; and a second investment, or siege, of Jerusalem took place, during which the people suffered every extremity for eighteen months, and at length surrendered. The assassination of Holofernes by Judith seems to have delayed the approach, and embittered the vengeance, of this army. The Babylonian monarch, adds Josephus, abode at Riblah, while his generals took the town; the temple was burnt by Nebuzaradan, and the city razed. Zedekiah was captured alive, blinded, and imprisoned until his decease at Babylon; whither the vessels of the temple, and the saleable inhabitants, were removed. The young kinsmen of Zedekiah were brought up in the schools of the Chaldeans; among whom, Daniel and Ezra acquired great distinction. Arioch of Elam was their protector. The high-priest Josadok was released from his bonds.

Thus far all is probable, and consistent with Scripture; but, we are next told by Josephus, that, after a reign of forty-three years, Nebuchadnezzar died; that he was succeeded by Evilmerodach, who reigned eighteen years; then by Niglissor, who reigned forty years; then by Labosordacus, who reigned nine months; and then by Baltasar. Against him, says Josephus, (Ant. x. 11,) Cyrus king of Persia, and Darius king of Media, made war; and he had reigned seventeen years when they took Babylon. This Darius, king of Media, is stated to have patronized Daniel, and to have made the bard one of his principal prefects. Cyrus is next described as restoring to the Jews the vessels plundered from their temple, and as publishing an edict to favour the recolonization of Jerusalem. This edict Cambyzes is made to interrupt (Ant. xi. 2,) during his campaigns against Egypt: at length Darius accedes, and Zorobabel is allowed to carry it into execution.

This second narrative of Josephus carries contradiction on its face. If

the Nebuchadnezzar who took Jerusalem began to reign in the fourth year of Jehoiakim; captured Ezekiel in the eighth of the same prince; and, in the ninth of Zedekiah, or nineteenth of his own reign, again besieged Jerusalem, and removed Ezra and Daniel to Babylon; these captives must have been, in his last, or forty-third, year, exactly twenty-four years older than at the time of their captivity; and, consequently, between thirty and forty. Now, if the eighteen years of Evilmerodach, the forty years of Niglissor, and the seventeen years of Baltasar, are to be inserted before the accession of Cyrus, these captives must have been above a hundred years old when Cyrus began to reign. Yet they are stated by Josephus to flourish and govern under his successor Darius, whose accession is placed by Herodotus twenty-nine years later than that of Cyrus. This is absolutely impossible. Here are at least seventy-five superfluous years.

Josephus places the rebuilding of the temple, by Joshua, the son of Josadok, in the ninth year of Darius, (Ant. xi. 4;) although the father was one of the captives, and released, no doubt, at the instigation of Jeremiah, from his bonds. Here again are seventy-five superfluous years, if any probability of age is to be observed.

The Egyptian chronology too is inconsistent with the reckoning of Josephus. Jeremiah (xliv. 30,) mentions the death of Hophra, or Apries, as subsequent to, but nearly contiguous with, the capture of Zedekiah. To Hophra succeeded Psammenitus, who reigned a few months by the aid of Hophra's party; but he also was seized and put to death by the friends of Amasis, whose usurpation was supported by the Persians, and long preceded the death of Hophra. During the siege of Pelusium by Cambyzes, Amasis died, having reigned, according to Herodotus, (iii. 10,) forty-four years, of which the greater half probably was cotemporary with the destitution, or nominal sovereignty at Sais, of Hophra. Shortly after the siege of Pelusium, Cambyzes, who survived Cyrus, died a violent death, (Thalia lxiv.) not unlike an assassination.

It follows, that within forty-four years, if Amasis reigned so long alone, and perhaps within twenty-four years of the captivity of Zedekiah, which was coeval with the death of Hophra, if

the reigns of Cyrus and Cambyses were both terminated. Cambyses, therefore, was the contemporary of Zedekiah.

Besides, if Palestine was overrun by the armies of one Babylonian emperor, and taken at the close of Hophra's reign from the Egyptians, there could be no need for the Babylonians to reconquer it from his successor. The siege against Zedekiah having decided the submission of Jerusalem to Babylon, there could be no subsequent revolt for Cambyses to quell. Two successive sovereigns of Babylon could not both have to undertake the conquest of Syria, and the invasion of Egypt, when no interruption of allegiance had intervened. I therefore infer a duplicity of narrative in Josephus; and maintain, that his Cambyses, and his Nebuchadnezzar, are one and the same person. He first relates the campaigns of the Nebuchadnezzar, a son and associate of Cyrus in the empire, according to those Syrian writers who abhorred him. He next relates the proper history of the reign of Cyrus, according to those Greek writers who admired him. He does not perceive that the Syrian campaigns ought to have formed a mere episode of the reign of Cyrus. And this confusion is not surprising, for all conquerors have two characters. Among the generals of the armies who share their booty, in the metropolis of the country which acquires dominion by their victories, they are naturally extolled for generosity and wisdom. Among the captives displaced by their violence, among the cities plundered by their rapacity, they are as naturally reviled for tyranny and cruelty. The Nebuchadnezzar who desolates Judea, and is there a scourge of God, may be the hero of Babylon, and there the right hand of the Almighty. The same prince may command the siege of a rebellious city, who would recolonize it with the loyal portion of its ancient inhabitants: he may be abhorred by the victims of his first severity, and applauded by the clients of his subsequent patronage. Greek writers may have copied the metropolitan flatterers, and Hebrew writers have preserved the lamentations of provincial suffering.

With such a preconception the narrative of Herodotus, and the paramount authority of the Jewish Scriptures, will be found every where to

correspond. Ezra, for instance, (i. 8,) represents Cyrus as ordering a restoration to the temple of those vessels which the Nebuchadnezzar had brought home, and of which Baruch (i. 2,) dates the restoration in the fifth year from the siege: so that Cyrus retained an overawing authority over the captor of Jerusalem, exactly compatible with his known relation to Cambyses. This restoration of the temple-plate was made through Sheshbazzar.

A second more important recolonization of Jerusalem took place, as we learn from Haggai (i. 5,) in the second year of Darius, which colony was superintended by Zerubbabel (Ezra c. iii. and iv.) and by the high priest Joshua, a nephew of Ezra.

A third re-colonization was patronized by the Persian court under Artaxerxes Longimanus, (Ezra vii. 8,) when an independent government was conferred on Jerusalem. This happened in the seventh year of that king; and, as it was the most eminent exertion of local attachment, and entirely restored to the Jews their ancient privileges, it was considered as terminating the captivity. And in fact, since the siege of Cambyses, a period of exactly seventy years had then elapsed: of which six years passed under the sway of Cyrus, thirty-six under that of Darius, twenty-one under that of Xerxes, and seven under that of Artaxerxes Longimanus: for Darius, be it observed, dated his accession from the death of Cyrus.

That the Jews reckoned the end of their bondage from the seventh year of Artaxerxes, is manifest from this circumstance, that, at the time of the crucifixion of Christ, they considered Daniel's seventy weeks of years on the brink of elapse, and therefore expected a new Messiah. Now the seventh of Artaxerxes precedes the Christian era by 457 years; and, consequently, precedes the crucifixion by exactly 490 years. Notwithstanding this, the authors of the blundering chronology too commonly appended to the received version of the Bible, make the captivity terminate at the proclamation of Cyrus, preserved in the first chapter of Ezra, which, according to Baruch, was issued only five years after the commencement of the captivity. Seventy years before this proclamation, Manasseh, indeed, was carried to Babylon.

I have dwelt the longer on these points, as Captain Kennedy, in his tenth note, seems half inclined to doubt whether the Cyrus of Isaiah, and the Cyrus of Ezra, be the Cyrus of Herodotus; whereas, every mention made in the Scriptures of Cyrus agrees exactly with the narration of Herodotus, which tends to prove that Cyrus and that Darius were of Jewish extraction, and of Jewish religion, and probably descended from those chieftains of the Jews who were transplanted by Shalmeneser (2 Kings xviii. 11,) into some cities of the Medes near the river Gozan, or Arrachai, which falls into the Caspian. The pedigree of Cyrus has not been pre-

served; but, as it was customary in the oriental empires to respect hereditary descent in the dependent satrapies; and, when a prince was deposed and blinded for rebellion, still to educate his minor son to allegiance, and only to place a vice-roy over him, (as Jeshua, son of Josedek, was a branch of the stem of Jesse, and superintended by Zerubbabel;) it may be conjectured, that Cyrus was the lineal descendant of Hoshea; for his father was thought worthy of becoming allied, by marriage, to the sovereign of Media; and Cyrus seems to have overrun Samaria without opposition, and by a kind of acknowledged right.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE *relative to* DON J. ANT. LLORENTE, *AUTHOR of the HISTORY of the INQUISITION, and one of the CONDUCTORS of the REVUE ENCYCLOPEDIQUE, during the last FOUR YEARS.*

THOUGH bred a Romish ecclesiastic, the selfish customs and prejudices of his cloth had no force on the dignified, the energetic, mind of this valuable character, and most truly excellent writer. Through life, he was a friend to toleration, and beyond all praise as to his well-directed labours and exertions in the cause of liberty. In every sense of the word, he was well qualified to exemplify the duties which this commendation calls for, when applied justly. The secret views and particular motives that led to so much harsh treatment, on the part of the French administration, are not difficult to be guessed at; and, while the circumstance became peculiarly offensive to the Spanish nation, it gave general disgust to, and raised considerable dissatisfaction among, the generous spirits of France.

Jean Antoine Llorente was born at Rincon del Soto, near Calahorra, in Arragon, March 30th, 1756. His parents were both of ancient and noble families, but their territorial possessions were not extensive. A maternal uncle of young Llorente, a beneficiary priest of the town of Calahorra, undertook the charge of his education. He first studied a Course of Philosophy at Taragona; and received the clerical tonsure, at the age of 14, from the hands of the

Bishop of Calahorra, Dec. 21, 1770.

The three following years were devoted to Courses of Logic, agreeably to the ancient ecclesiastical usage; after which M. L. maintained a public act of Physics and Metaphysics. These Courses were held in a convent of Religious de la Merci; and the fathers, conformably to an odd custom, celebrated the conclusion of them by the representation of a comedy, acted by their pupils and disciples in the interior of their house. The piece selected was entitled "The Prudent Abigail;" young Llorente, at the age of 16, gifted with agreeable features, was to assume the part of Abigail, first the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of King David. The canons of the cathedral, the magistrates, and principal inhabitants of the city, were invited to the spectacle; and the young actors were crowned with success, so that the representation was several times repeated.

In October, 1773, M. L. repaired to Saragossa, applying himself to the study of jurisprudence. Only the Roman law was taught, though the Courses took up four years. In the vacation of 1775, he took his first journey to Madrid, where he frequented the theatres of the Prince and the Cross, and took such delight in the drama, that, after attentively studying Aristotle's Poetics, translated into Spanish by Joseph Gonzalis, and Horace's Epistle to the Pisos, translated into Spanish verse by D. Vincent Espinol, he attempted to compose a comedy, which he himself, however, considered as but a very indifferent production. It was entitled, "Dislike to Matrimony." Both in Spain and Italy,

Italy, ecclesiastics may, without scandal, appear in the public theatres.

M. L. took the degree of Bachelor in Laws in 1776; and, the year following, he was elected Beneficiary of the Chapter of Calahorra, and received, successively, the four minor orders, and the sub-diaconat: this fixed him, irrevocably, in the church. He afterwards studied the Canon Law in the University of Sárágossa. The false decretals and ultramontane principles of certain canonists of those times, took no effect on M. L.; liberal sentiments had taken deep root in his mind, and the extensive knowledge which he had acquired made him a zealous defender of ecclesiastical liberty. At length he was ordained priest, by dispensation, in 1779, at the age of 23 years and two months, by the Bishop of Calahorra, his diocesan. In about a month after, he obtained authority to hear confessions of men; and, in four years after, those of women. Soon after his sacerdotal ordination, M. L. repaired to Valentia, to receive the bonnet of Dr. in Canon Law. So well founded were the notions which he had even then imbibed, that he took great pains to dissuade an old ecclesiastic from bequeathing his property to certain monks, to the prejudice of his relations, though his efforts proved ineffectual.

On his return to Madrid for the second time, in 1781, M. L. was admitted advocate in the Supreme Council of Castile, after a very critical examination in respect to the laws and national customs. In the course of that year, he became a member of the Royal Academy of Holy Canons, of the Liturgy and Ecclesiastical History of Spain, established at Madrid under the invocation of St. Isidore.

The office of Promoter Fiscal General (Ecclesiastical) of the Bishopric of Calahorra becoming vacant, in 1782, M. L. was nominated to it by his bishop, who conferred on him; at the same time, the title of vicar-general. In the midst of these multiplied occupations, M. L. found time to compose a sort of dramatic work, known in Spain by the name of Operetta, and partly resembling our melo-dramas. The piece, with its ariettas, modelled on the Italian airs then in vogue, had for its title "The Galician Recruiter," and was successfully acted in private theatricals. This taste for dramatic poetry M. L. long retained; for, later in life, he composed a tragedy, "Eurick, King of

the Goths," in which he retraced some of the intrigues and vicissitudes which disquieted his country; this piece never came into publication.

In 1783, M. L. addressed a representation to King Charles III. to obtain some mitigation of the taxes payable by his province; and not only was fortunate enough to succeed, but the king granted him a large pecuniary supply, to distribute himself among the poor inhabitants.

It was in the year 1784, says M. L. in his Biographical Notice written by himself, that I renounced the ultramontane principles in point of discipline, the scholastic doctrines in theology, and the peripatetic maxims in philosophy and physics, which I had previously imbibed. An enlightened and learned inhabitant of Calahorra proved the instrument of convincing me, that a great part of my scholastic acquisitions were founded on prejudices, and derived from books full of errors. He offered to direct my studies. I found his knowledge superior to that of the ecclesiastics and laics of Calahorra, and his ideas and reflections were such as I had never met with in books. He was wont to repeat, Every thing is reducible either to facts, or to reasonings grounded upon them; give no credit to the former, unless well supported by authentic testimonies, and yield not to the latter, whatever authority they may be traced to, if your mind do not feel their full weight and evidence; no authority out of ourselves can be competent to subjugate the reason implanted in us by nature. Under this impression, the ideas of M. L. took a new direction, in direct opposition to authority, as the only guide to truth.

It was about this time (in 1785,) that the Inquisition of Spain made an ill-advised choice of M. Llorente for its commissary. On his part, he had to prove that his ancestors, to the third generation, had incurred no punishment from the Holy Office; and that they were neither descendants of Jews, Moors, nor Heretics. M. L. applied himself, also, with some success, to preaching, when, in 1788, the Duchess of Sotomayor, first lady to Queen Louisa, wife of Charles IV. made him her chamber counsel, under the title of Consultor de Camera. Afterwards he became one of her testamentary executors, in concert with several *grandees* of Spain, bishops, and members of the Council of Castile; and, at length, tutor to the present Duke of Sotomayor, one of the richest lords in the kingdom.

In the beginning of 1789, the Grand Inquisitor General, D. Augustin Rubin de Cavallos, Bishop of Jaen, appointed M. L. Secretary-General to the Inquisition of the Court, a post which he occupied till 1791, and which placed at his disposition the archives of the Holy Office, the contents of which he was one day to publish. In that year, he was twice introduced to King Charles IV. and his queen, to place in their hands certain pious legacies of the Duchess de Sotomayor. He received a proof of benevolence, on the part of their majesties, by their giving him a canonry in the church of Calahorra. He preferred this benefice to a more eminent post that was offered him by D. A. Rubin, that of Inquisitor of Carthagena in the Indies. The Count de Florida Blanca was then at the head of the Spanish ministry; he was an able and enlightened statesman, and, speculating on the first movements that were agitating many countries, he was not for retarding the progress of knowledge and civilization, but for moderating the excesses of power. With that view he instituted, at Madrid, an Academy of History, of which M. L. became a member. He was also one of the academicians who maintained public theses on important points of National History. A Report has been preserved of one of those literary solemnities, celebrated in the royal monastery of St. Isidore, whereat the most distinguished persons of the capital were present, and where the Cardinal de Lorenzana, then Archbishop of Toledo, and Primate of the kingdom, condescended to become a disputant. M. L.'s thesis had to investigate the plans proposed, at different times, for the restoration of learning, in Christendom, by Cassiodorus; in Italy, in the 6th century, by St. Isidore, of Seville, in Spain; in the 7th century, by Charlemagne, in France, aided by Alenin, towards the end of the 8th; and to decide which of the said plans might be then adopted, and under what modifications. M. L. made it his business to show the superiority of St. Isidore's methods, and that the ecclesiastical sciences in Spain flourished with the greatest lustre under his direction. His Dissertation was analysed in the Madrid Gazette, but not printed. It procured for him the place of censor, the duties of which he discharged with discernment and a spirit of toleration.

M. L. found himself obliged, in the beginning of 1791, from the intrigues of certain courtiers, to quit Madrid and

retire to his canonry of Calahorra. It was then he undertook the hospitable functions of relieving a number of French priests, compelled to seek refuge in Spain. He was the only person in Calahorra that understood the French language; hence he became the intermediate agent between the exiles and the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of the country. It was M. Llorente who verified the papers of the French proscripts, who provided for their food and lodging, examined such as were proper to serve in the ministry, procured for them particular masses (*retribuées*,) and also general employment, in different parishes. Exclusive of these personal attentions, M. L. employed his interest in behalf of the French priests with several great personages, and obtained considerable sums from their generosity. Among these might be noticed the Cardinal de Lorenzana, Archbishop of Toledo, the Archbishop of Seville, the Bishop of Cordova, and other prelates. Not content with these generous succours, M. L. entertained in his own house, during five years, M. Etienne Faisneau, a tonsured clerk of the seminary of Poitiers, and provided him with the means of engaging in some traffic whereon he subsisted till his return into France. M. Faisneau was ordained priest; afterwards, and in that quality, he signed an attestation, wherein the honourable title was given him of Father of French Ecclesiastics; this he transmitted to M. Llorente.

In the year following, 1739, M. L. had drawn up an "History of the Emigration of the French Clergy into Spain," which was to form a volume in quarto; but the manuscript, submitted to different examiners, was not to be found; and a fiscal notary, consoling the author for this accident, declared that the circumstances of the times would not have permitted its publication. About this time, Don Manuel Abad La Sierra, Inquisitor-General in Spain, a person of an enlightened character, fixed on M. Llorente, well knowing his liberal and philosophical sentiments, to execute some reforms in the interior constitution and processes of the Inquisition. But, by a court intrigue, the honest inquisitor was displaced, ere he had time to realize his projects. Somewhat later, M. L. was invited by a person in authority to resume the execution of the above plans. He applied himself to this work, in concert with his Bishop of Calahorra, D.

Francisco

Francisco Aguiriano, to whose talents and information he does justice, though this prelate voted, afterwards, in the Cortes of Cadiz, for upholding the Inquisition. When these labours were terminated, M. L. repaired to Madrid to facilitate their success. The Prince of Peace was then in the plenitude of his power; and the question at issue was no less than to give publicity to the latent proceedings of the Holy Office. To this M. de Cabarrus, M. de Jovellanos, and M. Llorente, applied themselves with becoming zeal. M. de Jovellanos, having been placed in the Ministerial Board of Grace and Justice, M. L. gained additional credit from the circumstance, but the too sudden fall of that enlightened minister put a stop to the intended ameliorations. In 1796, and the following years, the Sovereign Council of the Royal Chamber of the Indies placed the name of M. Llorente on the lists of presentation submitted to the king, for the bishoprics of Mechoacan, of Buenos Ayres, and for the archbishopric of Manilla.

But the supporters of the Inquisition were already meditating the persecutions that awaited M. Llorente. He boldly testified his respect for M. de Jovellanos, when he passed through Calahorra to repair to the place of his exile. Among the papers of the minister was found a writing of M. L. on the Inquisition. It was of the date of 1801, and the odious tribunal prosecuted, under various pretences, among others that of Jansenism, characters the most respectable that had been on friendly terms with M. de Jovellanos. Don Antonio de la Cuesta, Archdeacon of the cathedral of Avila, was thrown into a dungeon, and remained five years in that confinement. Don Geronimo, his brother, a penitentiary canon of the same church, was forced to make his escape into France. Both were afterwards declared innocent, and so they were, in fact; but, without powerful protection, their innocence would not have secured them. Prosecutions were instituted, by the Inquisition, against the Countess de Montijo, although a grandee of Spain, against her cousin Don Antoine Palafox, Bishop of Salamanca, against Don Augustin Abad la Sierra, Bishop of Barcelona, and against several canons of St. Isidore, at Madrid. In this city, the letters of correspondence of M. Llorente with Madame de Montijo were opened at the Post-Office, and

copies taken of them; the letters were forwarded to their destination, that further discoveries might be made. The collection was remitted to the inquisitor-general, and M. L. received an order to be confined as a prisoner in a convent. In a few days, a member of the Supreme Council of the Inquisition notified his dismissal from the offices of secretary and commissary of the Holy Office. He was, moreover, amerced in a penalty of fifty ducats; and sentenced to make a month's retreat in a convent. He was left in ignorance as to the motives that could influence such a sentence. The papers that had been seized were restored to him, except such as related to the Inquisition, and some others in favour of the liberty of the church of Spain, against the pretensions of the court of Rome.

In this sort of degraded state, M. L. remained till 1805; the whole of this time he spent in his province, employed in literary labours, in works of piety and public utility. He was then recalled to Madrid, to illustrate certain points of history wherein the government was interested. Here he was nominated by the king, in 1806, canon of the primacy church of Toledo, then *ecolatre* or master of the schools of the same chapter. Next year he was admitted ecclesiastical chevalier of the order of Charles III. after exhibiting proofs of nobility, as required by the statutes of the order.

So far, the career of M. Llorente has been chiefly in the functions of religion; he will shortly appear in a political character. The French had invaded Spain in the month of June, 1808, when an order of Joachim Murat, then Grand Duke of Berg, and commander of the armies of Napoleon, summoned M. L. to Bayonne, to take a part in the proceedings of the Assembly of Spanish Notables convened to reform the abuses of the Spanish monarchy, and to prepare a political Constitution. He assisted in the deliberations of that Assembly, and his name appears at the foot of the Constitutional Act then drawn up. Becoming thus a partisan of Joseph Bonaparte, he was called into his Council of State. The newly-established king experienced reverses of fortune; and the victory of Baylen, re-exciting the national energies, gave rise to the insurrections of Madrid and Toledo. M. Llorente, in the train of Joseph Bonaparte, was with him at Vittoria, and

also accompanied him in a journey to Arragon, and obtained from him certain benefits and privileges for his native country.

In 1809 the Inquisition was abolished, in Spain, by a decree of the new king. M. L. was chosen to examine its vast archives, and to write the history of that ecclesiastical tribunal. For two years, a number of persons were at work under his directions, copying or extracting original pieces in reference to this design. These valuable materials, when reduced into order, and joined to those which M. L. had been collecting from 1789, enabled him to sketch a picture of the Holy Office, which procured him the surname of Suetonius of the Inquisition. In the same year, the monastic orders were suppressed, and M. L. was appointed to superintend their gradual abolition, and to take account of the moveable property and effects. This difficult and delicate mission he fulfilled so as to temper and mitigate its rigour. The important office of Director-General of the National Effects was next confided to him. Those who joined the government of Cadiz, with the juntas who obeyed it, were included in this proscription. Engaged in a cause like this, M. L. could do little good, though he might prevent some evil; and herein he secured to the wives, children, and relations, of the emigrants, their goods that were declared confiscated. This office he did not long retain; and Joseph, as if to indemnify him for it, made him Apostolical Commissary General of the Holy Crusade, that is, Distributor General of the Royal Alms. This formed a species of liberality seldom in strict accordance with a well-governed political economy; and, in Spain, mostly under the influence of a monastic spirit.

While in the discharge of these diversified employments, M. L. was publishing, in Spain, the first sketch of his "History of the Inquisition." Somewhat later, he remoulded this first part, and published it in French.

In the month of August, 1812, after losing the battle of Arapiles, the court of Joseph was obliged to evacuate Madrid. M. L. followed it to Valencia, and there published some political pamphlets in favour of his party. This part of the author's conduct we have to deplore; he inveighs against the Cortes of Cadiz, and the principles of their Constitution, though grounded on the

public opinion and real interests of the nation. The successive reverses of the French armies at length compelled M. L. to quit, with them, his native soil, and enter France. This he did by the way of Oleron, after visiting Bourdeaux, Toulouse, and some other towns in the south of France, and arrived at Paris in the month of March, 1814. The great events of that year were hastening to their accomplishment, and Ferdinand VII. re-ascended the throne of Spain.

The party of Joseph disappeared with him; none of his adherents made any difficulty of submitting to Ferdinand. This prince proceeded to acts of a most unjustifiable rigour, overturning the establishments set up by the defenders of his crown while he was a captive; and involving, in one common proscription, the generous citizens who had defended the country and its independence, and the Spaniards designated by the name of Josephinos, whose acts of submission he rejected. Among these M. Llorente was adjudged to perpetual banishment, and the confiscation of his goods. Among other effects, he lost a library of more than 8000 volumes, which he had left at Madrid, consisting of a great number of manuscripts and rare and valuable books. He was also deprived of his ecclesiastical dignities and revenues. As a canon and dignitary of the church of Toledo, he protested against the royal decree, and demanded a regular trial and full hearing; this protestation was made public. The Rules of Discipline in the Catholic church were undoubtedly in his favour; the French priests, when, at the beginning of the revolution, they became the victims of severe measures, appealed to the same principles as those M. Llorente advocated.

In the year 1814, M. L. made an excursion to London; but, the air and climate ill agreeing with his constitution, he determined on fixing his residence at Paris. Here he had easy access to the vast public libraries; here he entered into familiar intercourse with the literati, who were anxious to do justice to the learning and merits of the Spanish priest. His residence here became agreeable, so that he could apply himself, without reserve, to those studies for which he was so well qualified. In this retreat, he drew up several pieces, illustrative of Spanish history ancient and modern; he appeared, also, in some measure, on the stage

stage of politics, when, in consequence of some proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, the innocence of the Spanish exiles, who had suffered, drawn into the vortex of the French revolution, was calumniated. Such criminations were an affront to French generosity; they were nobly repelled by M. Lainé, and M. Llorente published a pamphlet, vindicating the character and intentions of his Spanish fellow-sufferers, pointing out and obviating a number of inconsistencies and errors injurious to the cause of faith, that M. Clausel de Coussergues had committed. To the gratuitous assertion of this latter, that there had been no *Auto-da-Fé* since 1680, M. L. replied, by making it appear, that, from the year 1700 to 1808, 1578 individuals had perished by the faggots and flames of the Inquisition.

Soon after appeared the publication of "The Complete Annals of the Holy Office." This admired performance has real merit of the most durable kind; and, from it, the able and intelligent writer obtained a character of celebrity throughout Europe and America, which was no more than due to so learned and good a man. His History of the Inquisition was translated into English, German, and Italian, and is now to be met with in most libraries. The author has not lavished upon it the ornaments of an admirable style and diction; but, with all possible care, has laid himself out to ensure the estimation of his work as authentic. It may well pass for an original, from the accuracy and novelty of the details which it reveals, stamping on it an internal evidence of its possessing superiority over every other publication of the kind.

How long are priestly fanaticism and intolerance to degrade the genius and useful talents of eminent literary men? No sooner had M. L. published his History of the Inquisition, than the tribunal of La Penitence at Paris, where he at times administered consolation to a few Spanish exiles, was interdicted to him. He commonly celebrated mass in the church of St. Eustache, and obtained some relief for his old age from the pious charities

attached to that service. The benefit was not considerable (*modique obole*); but the superior ecclesiastics of the diocese of Paris prohibited him from celebrating the holy mysteries. At length, he was fain to earn a moderate salary by instructing some young French gentlemen in a boarding-school at Paris, in the beautiful Castilian tongue, of which Raynal says, that it is sparkling like gold, and sonorous as silver. Then comes out, in the name of the university, a prohibition to M. Llorente, to give lessons, in Spanish, in any private seminary. M. L. found resources in his learned labours, in the public favour, and the testimonies of respect from private friends, adequate to his frugal habits, and to the situation which he then occupied in society.

His "Political Portraits of the Popes" became the *coup de grace* to the implacable resentments harboured against him by the disciples of a most gentle and merciful Gospel, and to which he fell a victim. In the beginning of December, 1822, he was ordered to quit Paris in three days, and France without delay. This violent expulsion from his adopted country was to him a second exile. His passage through France was rapid, snow every where covering the ground; and, though at the age of 70, he was not allowed a few days rest at Bayonne. No sooner had he entered on his natal soil, than he was hailed with tokens of public esteem, of which he would doubtless have received more effectual proofs, so as to turn aside his intention of accepting a chair offered in the university of St. Domingo; but, in a few days after his arrival at Madrid, on the 5th of February 1823, he breathed his last, overpowered by the extraordinary fatigues to which he had been condemned. Previous to his death he forgave his persecutors, and God will also pardon them on their repentance; but, on earth, much blame will attach to such a government and governors; and, while they live in this world, they must struggle with all the odium such crooked practices engender, among a generation of men that never will forgive them.

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE LOVE LETTERS of HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOYEYN, *correctly printed from the AUTOGRAPHS in the LIBRARY of the VATICAN PALACE, with some LETTERS of ANNE BOLEYNE.*

[We have at different times given particular Letters in this famous correspondence, with fac-similes; but, we are now enabled, by the editor of that excellent collection, "The Pamphleteer," to submit the whole to our readers, from copies which appeared in the two last parts of that work. We have printed them in their original languages, but should be glad to receive from some of our readers a version of the sentiments in modern English.]

LETTER I.

MA mestres et amy | moy et mon cœur s'en remestet en vos mains vous suppliant les avoyre pur recomander a vōre bōne grace et que par absens vōre affection ne leur soit diminué | car puraugmenter leur peine ce seroit grand Pitié car l'absence leur fait assés et plus que J'aimes je cusso pense | en nos faisant remētevoir ung point de astronomie qui est telle | tant plus loing que les Jours sont tant plus éloigné est le Soleil | et nonobstant plus farvent | aīsi fait il de nōre Amour. per absence nous sumus elōnies et neunmain elle garde sa farveure o moins de nōre Choste | Aiant en espoire la paraylle du vōre vous assurant que de ma part l'anuy de l'absence deia m'est trope grande | Et quant je pense a l'augmentation de il selluy que par force faite que je sūffre —il met presque intollerable si n'estoit le ferme espoire que Jay de v're indissoluble affection vers moi | et pur le vous rementevoir aucune fois cela et voiant que personnellement ni puis estre en v're presens | chose le plus appūtiante a cella qui m'est possible au present je vous envoie | c'est a dire ma picture myse enbrasselets a toute la Devise que deia savy me souhaitant en leur place quant Il vous pleroit | c'est de la main de

LETTER II.

A ma Mestres—Purce qu'il me semble le Temps estre bien longe depuis avoyre euy de v're bon Santé et de vous | Le grande affection que j'ay vers vous ma persuade de vous envoyer ce porceure pur estre meulx asserteine de vōre Santé et Voloire | et pur ce que depuis mon partement de avec vous on m'a averty que l'opinion en quoy Je vous laissez est de tout asture chayngé et que no

voulies venire en Court ni avec Madame vōre mere ni aultrement ausi | Laquel report estant vrayi je ne saroy asses emarvelliare veu que depuis je massuro de vous n'avoyre james faite faute | et il me semble bien petite retribution pur le grande Amour que je vous port de me eloiniere et la Parrole et la Personage de la Fam du monde que plus j'estime | et si vous me aimez de si bon affection comme j'espere je suis sure que la elouignement de nos deux parsons vous seroyt ung peu ennuiense toute fois qu'il n'appartient pas tant ala Mestres cōme au Surviteur panser bien ma Mestres que l'absens de vous fort me greso esperant qu'il ne pas vōre volonte que ainsi ce soit | mais si je entendoy pur Verité que volonterement vous la desiries je non puis mais fere si non plaindre ma mauvais Fortune en relattant peu a peu ma grande folie | et ainsi a faulte de Temps fay fin de ma rude Lettre suppliant de doner soy a ce porteur en ce quil vous dira de ma Part | Escryt de la main du tout vōre sourviteure |

LETTER III.

L'ennuy que j'avoye du dubte de vōre Santé me trobla et egarra peucup et neulz estre gers quiete sans avoyre sue la Certeynte mais puisque nancors navez rien sentu jespere et me tiens pur assure que ill se passera de vous come jespere quil est de nous car nous etant a Waltham deux Vushyres deux verles de Chambre, Vōre frere master Jersonero ont tombe malade et sont asture de tout sains et depuis nous nous sumes reboutes en nōre mesons de Hondson la ou nous nous sommes bien troves sans occune malade pour steure dieu soyt loué et je pense que si vous voles retirez du lieu du Surye cōe nous fimes vous le passeres sans dangrez et aussi ung aultre chose vous peut conforter car a la Verité come il desit peu ou nulles fame ont ste malady e que encore plus est nul de n're Cort et pen aillieurs en meurt parquoi je vous supply ma entiere aimee de non avoyre point de peure ni de nōre absens vous trope ennyere Car ou que je soy vōre suis et nonobstant il faut accume fois a telles fortunes obayer Car qui cōtre fortune veult luter en telle endroit en est bien sovent tant plus eloiné parquoy recōforte vous et soyes hardy, et vidiez le mall tant que vous pourres, Et jespere bientote de vous faire chanter le renvoye | n plus pour asteur de faute de Temps sinon que je vous souhait entre

mes bras pour vous oster ung peu de vous deresonable penses. Escripte de la main de celluy qui est | et toujours sera v^{re} | immuable * *

LETTER IV.

En debatant d'apper moy le Co^{te}nu de vous lettres me suis mis en grande agonye non shachant comment les entendre ou a mon Desavantage aucune lieu le montrez ou a mon avantage cōme en des aucune aultres je les entendre vous suppliant de bien bon Cœur me voloire certefyre expressément v^{re} intention entiere touchant l'amoure entre nous deux Car necessité me cōtraint de pourchasser cette reponce aiant etc plus que ung annee attaynte du dart damours non étant assure de saliere ou trouver plase en v^{re} Cœur affection. Cartyn le que deryere point men a garde depuis peu temps en ça de vous point nomere ma Mestres avec ce que si vous ne me aimes de aultre sort que d'amour commune cest Nome ne vous est point approprice car ill denote ung singularite le quel est bien loingne de la Coustume mes si vous plait de faire l'offyce dung vray loyal Mestres et Amye et de vous don^{er} Corps et Cœur a moy qui vous estere et a este v^{re} tres loyal surviveure (si p rigeure ne me defendes), je vous promes que non seulement le Nome vous sera due mais ausi vous prandray pour ma seule Mestres en reboutant tretantes aultres aupres de vous hors de pense et affection et de vous sellement servir. vo s suppliant me faire entiere responce de ceste ma rude Lettre a quoy et enquoy me puis fiere | et si ne vous plēt de me faire repo se par escripte assine moy quelque lieu la ou je la pourroy avoir de bouce et je me trouveray de bien bon Cœur | Non plus de vous enuyere | Escribe de la main de celluy qui volentiers demureroyte vostre * *

LETTER V.

De letrene si bel que rien plus (notant lo toute) je vous enmarey trescordialement | non seulement pour le beau Diemende et navire en quoy la seulet Damoysell est tormente mais principalement pour la bell interpretation et trope huble submission per v^{re} benignité en ceste Case use | bien pensant que a meriter cela per occasion mo seroit fort difficill si me n'estoyt en aide v^{re} grande humanite et faveure pur la^{que}lle jay cherso chers et chercheray par toutes bontez a moy possible de demourrere en quelle mon espoyre a mis son inuuable intention—qui dit aut illie apt nullabi Les Demonstrances de v^{re} affection sont telles les belles motz

de Lettre si cordialement cōches qui me oblige a toute james vrement de vous honourer aymer et servir vous suppliant les voloire cōtinner en ce meme ferme et cōstant proposte | vous assurant que de ma part je laugementteray plustote que de la faire restiproche si loyante du Cœur Desine de vous comlere. Vo sans aultre racime encence le pente avancer Vous priant ausi que si aucunement vous ay pareydevant offence que vous me don^{es} la meme absoltion que vous demandes vous assuran que dor^{es}navant a vous seule mon Cœur sera delio | desirant fort que le Corps ainsi ponoyte. Com^e dieu le peut faire si luy plet a qui je supplie une fois le Jour pur ce faire | Esperant que a la longe ma priyer sera oue desirant le Tems brise | pensant lo long jusques au reveue dentre nous deux | Escripte de la Main du Secretere qui en Cœur Corps et Volōte est * *

LETTER VI.

The reasonable request of your last lettre with the pleasur also that I take to know them trw. causyth me to send you now thes news | the Legate whyche we most desyre aryvyd att parys on sunday or munday last past so that I trust by the next Munday to here off hys aryvall att cales and then I trust wth in a wyle after to enioy that whyche I have so longyd for to gods pleasur and oure bothe cōforte | no more to you at thys present myne owne Darlyng for lake off tyme but that I wolde you were in myne armes or I in yours for I thynk it long syns I kyst you writtyn after the kylling off an Hart at a xi off the kloke myndyng wth gods grace to morrow mytely tymely to kyll another | by the hand of hym whyche I trust shortly shall be yours. * *

LETTER VII.

Darlyng thought I have skant laysor yet rem^{em}bryng my promes I thoughte it cōvenyent to certefy you brevely in what case oure affaires stande | as tochyng a loggyng for you we have gotten won by my lord cardinall menyng the lyke weroff colde nott have bene fond her abowght for all causys as thys berar I shall more shew you | as touchyng oure other affayres I ensuore you ther can be no more Done | nor more Diligence usyd | nor all maner of Dangers better bothe forsene and provided for | so thatt I trust it shall be hereafter to bothe our cōforts | the specialtes weroff wer bothe to long to be wrytten | and hardly by messenger to be declaryd wherefore tyll your repayre hyder I kepe that thyng in store trustyng it

it shall nott be long to. for I have causyd my lord your fader to make hys provisions w^t spede | and thus for sake off tyme Derhart I make anende off my Letter | written w^t the hand off hym whyche I wolde ever yours. * *

LETTER VIII.

Nenmains qu'il n'appertienete pas a ung gentille ho^me pur prendre sa Dame au lieu de Servante toutefoyse en suyvant vos Desires volontiers le vous outroroy si per cela vous pusse trovere mains ingrate en la plase par vous choysye que aves ete en la plase par moy donnee en vous merciant tres cordialement qu'il vous plete encore avoir quelque sovenance De moy * *

LETTER IX.

The cause off my wrytyng at thys tyme | good swett hart | is wonly to understand off your good helthe and prosperite | weroff to know I wold be as glade as in maner myne owne | prayng God (that and it be hys pleasure) to send us shortly togyder | for I promes you I longe for it | how be it trust it shall not be long to | and seying my Darlyng is absent I can no less do then to sende her sune flesche | representing my name | whyche is harts flesche for henry | pronosticatyng that herafter God wylling you must enjoye sūme of myne whyche he pleasyd I wold wernow | as tochyng your syster mater I have causyd water welze to writte to my lord myne myndo herein whereby I trust that we shall not have poure to dyslayve adam | for surly what soever is sayde it cannott so stand w^t hys honour but that he must nedes take her hys natural Dawgther now in her extreme necessite | no more to you att thys tyme myne awne darlyng but that a wyle I wold we were togyder an evenynge | with the bande off yours * *

LETTER X.

Toutefois ma Mestres qu'il ne vous pleu de souvenir de la Promesse que vous me fites quant je estoy Deronnerment vers vous cest a dire de savoir de vos bones nouvelles et de savoir responce De ma derniere Lettre nenmains il me semble quil appertient au vray Serviteur (voiant que autrement il ne peut rien savoir) denvoiere savoir la Salute de sa Mestres | et pur me aquitre de l'office du vray serviteur je vous envoie ceste Lettre vous suppliant de me avertire de votre prosperite lequelle je pryat a Dieu quil soite aussi long com'e Je voudroy la mien et pur vous faire encorps plus sovant sovenire de moy je vous envoie per ce porteur ung Bouke tue her soire bien terde de ma Main

esperant que quant vous en manjerez il vous sovendra du chasseur | et ainsi a faulte de espace je feray fin a ma Lettre | Escripte De la main de votre Serviteur qui bien sovent vous souhait au lieu de votre fr'e. * *

LETTER XI.

L'approchant du Tems qui ma si longement Dure me rejoyet tante qui me semblo pres que deja venu | neanmoins lentire accomplissement ne se perfra tant que les deux persons se assemblent | laquelle assemble est plus desire en mon endroyte que nulle chose mondayne | car quelle rejoyissement peut estre si grand en ce monde com'e davoyre la compagne De celle qui est le plus chere amie | sachant aussi quelle fait la perraylle de son choste | le pense duquel me fait grande plaisir jugged adonques quo fra le personage | labens duquell ma fait plus grande male au Ceur. que ni lange ni escripture peulet exprimer. | et que james altro chose excepte cela peut remedier vous suppliant ma Mestres De Dire a Monsr vo're pere de ma part que je luy prie de avancer de deux jours le temps assine | qui peut estre en court devant la viell terme | ou aumains sur le jour preise | car aultrement je penseray quil ne froyte point le toure des amoureux qui Disoit | ni accordant a mon expectation | non plus dasteure de faute de Temps esperant bientoite que de boche vous diray la reste de painnes per moy en votre absence sustenues | escripte de la main du secretere qui se souhait dasteure privement opres de vous et qui est et a james sera

vo're loyal et plus assure Serviteur * *

LETTER XII.

Nouvelles me sont en nuyt soudonement venues les plus Deplesantes qui me pourroint avenir | car pur troys causes tochant icelles faut il que je lamente | la premier pur entendre la maladie de ma mestres | la quelle jeestime plusque toute le monde la sante je desire autant com'e la mien | et voloye volontiers porter la moyte du vostre pour vousavoir geree | le seconde pour la crainte que jay Destre encore plus longement presse de mon enueueye absens qui jusques ycy ma fait toute lannuy a luy possyble et quant encore puis juger et delibere de pys faire | priant. Dieu quil men desafe de si importune rebell. | la troyssi^me pur ce quo le Medecin en qui plus me fye est absent assteure quant il me pourroyte faire plus grande plesire | car jespereroy par luy et ses moyens de obtenir une

de mes principales joyes en ce monde
 | cest a dire ma mestres gerye | nean-
 moins en faute De luy je vous envoie le
 seconde et le tout priant. Dieu que
 bientoute il vous peut rendre saine | et
 adonques je laymeray plus que james |
 vous priant estre gouverne par ses avices
 tochant votre maladie en quoy faisant
 jespere bientote vous nevoyre qui me
 sera plus grand cordiali que tous les
 piers preticieux du monde | escripte du
 Secretere qui est et a james sera
 votre loyal et plus assure Serviteure.

LETTER XIII.

Syns yors last Letters myne owne
 Derlyng Walter welsh master browne
 Thos care Prior off brearton Jhon coke
 the potecary be fallen off the swett in
 thys howse | and thankyd be god all
 well recoveryd | so that as yet the plage
 is nott fully ceasyd here but I trust
 shortly it shall by hys marcy off god the
 rest off us yet be well & I trust shall
 passe it. other not to have it or att the
 lest as easily as the rest have don | as
 tochyng the mater of wylton my lord
 cardinall hath had the nunys byforchym
 and examynd them master bell beyng
 present | whyche hath certiefed me that
 for a trawght that she hath confessyd
 herself | whyche we wolde have had
 abbesse | to have hadde to chyl dren by
 tow sonderly prests and further sins hath
 bene keppeyd by a S^rvant of the lord
 broke that was | and that nott long
 agoo. | wherefore I wold not for all the
 gold in the Worlde clooke your
 cōscience nor myne to make her ruler off
 a howse whyche is off so ungodly
 Demenour | nor I trust you wolde nott
 that nether for brother nor syster I
 shulde so dystayne myne honour or con-
 science | and as tochyng the prioresse or
 dame ellenors eldest | Sister thought
 ther is not any evident ease provyd
 against them. & the priores is so old
 that of many yeres she colde nott be as
 she was namyd yet nott withstanding to
 do you pleasur I have done that nother
 of them shall have it | but that su^me
 other good and well Disposyd woman
 shall have it | werby the howse shall be
 the better reformed | wheroff I ensure
 you it hath moche ned | and god muche
 the better servyd | as tochyng your
 abode att severd do therein as best shall
 lyk you | for you know best what ayre
 Dothe best with you but I wolde it wer
 come therto | yf it pleased god | that
 nother of us nede care for that for I
 ensure you I thynke it longe | suche is
 fallen syk of the swett and therfor I send

you thys berar by cause I thynke you
 longe to her tydynge from us as we do
 in lyke wyse frome you | written with
 the hand de v^raseulle * *

LETTER XIV.

[Darlyng thes shalbe wonly to ad-
 vertyceyou] that thys berar and hys
 fellow be deyspeyd with as meny thyng
 to cōpasse oure mater and to bryng it
 to pas | as oure wytte colde menggyn or
 Device | whyche brought to pas as I
 trust by theyre Dylygence it shall be
 schortly you and I shall have oure
 Desyryd ende whyche shulde bee more
 to my harts ease and more quietness to
 my mynde than any other thyng in thys
 worlde | as with god's grace shortly I
 wolde it wer | yet I wyll ensure you
 ther shal be no tyme lost that may be
 wōne | and forther connott be dōne |
 for ultra posse nō est e'e | kepe hym
 nott to lōng w^t you | but Desyre hym
 for your sake to make the more spede |
 for the sōner we shall have worde frome
 hym the sōner shall owre mater come to
 pase | and thus upon trust off youre short
 repayre to london I make anende off
 my letter myne owne swette liart |
 wrytyn w^t the hand off him whyche
 desyryth as muche to be yours | as you
 do to have hym. * *

LETTER XV.

Darlyng I hartely reco^mmande me to
 you | assertayneyng you that I am nott
 a lytyll perplexte with suche thynges as
 your brother shall on my part Declare
 unto you | to home I pray you gyffe full
 credence | for it wer to long to wryte |
 in my last letters I wrotte to you that I
 trustyd shortly to se you whyche is
 better knowne att london than with any
 that is abowght me weroff I nott a lytyll
 mervel | but lake of dyscrette hand-
 lyng must nedes be the cause theroff |
 no more to you att thys tyme but that I
 trust shortly ours metynge shall nott
 depende upon other menys lyght
 handyllenese but uppon your owne |
 wrytyn | w^t the hand off hys that
 longyth to be yours * *

LETTER XVI.

[Myne Awne swethhart] thes shall be
 to advertes you off the grette elengenes
 that I synde her syns your departyng for
 I ensure you me thynkyth the tyme
 lenger syns your departyng now last
 then I was wonte to do a hole fortynght
 I thynke your kyndnes and my fervenes
 of love causyth it for other wyse I wolde
 not have thought it possyble that for so
 lyttle a wyle it shulde have grevyd me
 but now that I am comyng toward you
 me thynkyth my painnys bene halfe
 relefyd

relefyd and also I am ryght well coꝛfortyd in so muche that my boke makyth substantially for my matter in tokyng wher | off I have spente above 4 ours thys Day, whyche causyd me now to wrytte the schortter letter to you at thys tyme by cause off some payne in my hed wischyngg my selfe | specially a nevenyng in my swelhart harmys whose prety Dubbys I trust shortly to cusse | wrytten w't the hand of hym that was, is, and shalbe yours by hys wyll. * *

LETTER XVII.

To informe you what Joy it is to me to understand off your conformabylenes to reson | and off the subpressyng off your inutile and vayne throwghys and fantasies w't the brydell of reson | I ensure you all the good in thys world colde nott coꝛterparse for my satysfaction the knowlege and certente heroff. wherfore good sweet hert coꝛtynu the same nott wonly in thys but in all your doyns hereafter | for therby shall come bothe to you and me the grettest quiettnes that may be in thys world | the Cause why thys berar taryth so long is the bysynes that I have hadde to Dres up yer for you, whyche I trust or long to se you occupy | and then I trust to occupy yours | whyche shall be recoꝛpce anowght to me for all my palas and labors | the unfaynd siknes off thys well wylling legat dothe sumwhat retard hys access to your presence but I trust verely when god shall send hym helthe he wyll w't Dyligence recoꝛpce hys Demowre | for I know well wereby he hath sayd (lamentyng the saying and brute that he should be imperyal) that it shulde be well knowne in thys mater that he is nott imperiall | and thus for lake of tyme sweet hart farwell | wrytten w't the hand whyche fayne wolde be yours and so is the hart | * *

LETTER XVIII.

To Cardinal Wolsey.

My Lord,

In my most humble wise that my heart can think, I desire you to pardon me that I am so bold, to trouble you with my simple and rude writing, esteeming it to proceed from her, that is much desirous to know that your grace does well, as I perceive by this bearer that you do. The which I pray God long to continue, as I am most bound to pray; for I do know the great pains and troubles that you have taken for me, both day and night, is never like to be recompensed on my part, but alonely in loving you, next unto the King's grace,

above all creatures living. And I do not doubt, but the daily proof of my deeds shall manifestly declare and affirm my writing to be true, and I do trust you do think the same. My Lord, I do assure you, I do long to hear from you news of the legate; for I do hope, and they come from you, they shall be very good; and I am sure you desire it as much as I, and more, and it were possible, as I know it is not; and thus remaining in a stedfast hope, I make an end of my letter, written with the hand of her that is most bound to be

Your humble servant,

ANNE BOLEYN.

Postscript by King Henry.

The writer of this letter would not cease till she had caused me likewise to set to my hand; desiring you, though it be short, to take it in good part. I ensure you, there is neither of us, but that greatly desireth to see you, and much more joyous to hear that you have escaped this plague so well, trusting the fury thereof to be passed, especially with them that keepeth good diet, as I trust you do. The not hearing of the legate's arrival in France, causeth us somewhat to muse; notwithstanding, we trust by your diligence and vigilancy (with the assistance of Almighty God) shortly to be eased out of that trouble. No more to you at this time; but that I pray God send you as good health and prosperity as the writer would.

By your loving sovereign and friend,

HENRY K.

Harleian Miscellany, p. 148.

LETTER XIX.

To Cardinal Wolsey.

My Lord,

In my most humble wise that my poor heart can think, I do thank your grace for your kind letter, and for your rich and goodly present, the which I shall never be able to deserve without your help, of the which I have hitherto had so great plenty, that all the Jays of my life I am most bound, of all creatures next the King's grace, to love and serve your grace; of the which I beseech you never to doubt, that ever I shall vary from this thought, as long as any breath is in my body. And, as touching your grace's trouble with the sweat, I thank our Lord, that them that I desired and prayed for are escaped, and that is the King and you; not doubting, but that God has preserved you both for great causes known alonely of his high wisdom. And as for the coming of the legate, I desire that much; and, if it be
God's

God's pleasure, I pray him to send this matter shortly to a good end, and then I trust, my lord, to recompense part of your great pains. In the which, I must require you, in the mean time, to accept my good will in the stead of the power, the which must proceed partly from you, as our Lord knoweth, to whom I beseech to send you long life, with continuance in honor. Written with the hand of her that is most bound to be your humble and obedient servant,

ANNE BOLEYN.

Harleian Miscellany, p. 148.

LETTER XX.

To Cardinal Wolsey.

My Lord,

After my most humble recommendations, this shall be to give unto your Grace, as I am most bound, my humble thanks for the gret payn and travell that your Grace doth take, in stewdyng by your wysdome and gret dylygens howe to bryng to pas honorably the gretyst welth that is possyble to com to any creator lyvyn, and in'especcyall remembryng howe wreccchyld and unworthy I am in comparyng to his Highnes. And for you I do knowe myself never to have deservyd by my desertys that you shuld take this gret payne for me, yet dayly of your goodness I do perceyve by all my ffrends. And though that I hade not knowledge by them, the dayly profle of your deds doth declare your words and wrytyng toward me to be trewe. Now good my Lord your dysceressyon may consider as yet howe lytle it is in my power to recompence you, but all onely with my good wyl, the whiche I assewer you that after this matter is brought to pas, you shall find me as I am bownd in the meane tym to owe you my servyse; and then looke what thyng in this world I can immagen to do you pleaser in, you shall fynd me the gladdyst woman in the worlde to do yt. And next unto the

King's grace, of one thyng I make you full promes to be assewryd to have yt, and that is my hartly love unffaynydly dewering my lyf. And being fully determynd with God's grace never to change thys porpes, I make an end of thys my reude and trewe meanyd letter, praying over Lord to send you moche increse of honer with long lyfe. Wrytten with the hand of her that besyeliys your Grace to except this letter as prosydyng from one that is most bownde to be

Your humble and obedient servant,

ANNE BOLEYN.

LETTER XXI.

My Lord,

In my most humble wise, I thank your Grace for the gyft of thys benefice for Master *Barlo*, how behit this standeth to non effecte, for it is made for Tonbridge, and I could have it (if your pleasure was so) for Sondridge; for Tonbrige is in my Lord my father's gyft, bi avowson that he hath, and it is not yet void. I do trost that your Grace will graunt him Sundrig, and considering the payne that he hath taken, I do thynke that it shall be verie well bestovyd, and in so doing I reckon myself moche bounde to your Grace. For all those that have taken pain in the King's matter, it will be my daily study to imagin all the waies that I can devyse to do them servis and pleasur. And thus I make an ende, sendyng you again the letter that you sent me, thankyng your Grace most humbly for the payne that you take for to wryte to me, assuringe you, that next the Kinge's letter there is nothing that can rejoice me so moche. With the hande of her that is moste bounde to be, your most humble and obedient servant,

ANNE BOLEYN.

My Lord, I besyche your Grace with all my hart, to remember the Parson of Honeylane for my sake shortly.

*Fac-Similes copied by favour of the Proprietor of the Pamphleteer.**Ma mestres. et unze/moy et moietens**Thyne hune sweth hoxa**Henry VIII. LBS AHS*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES ON DEATH;

BY THE LATE P. B. SHELLEY, ESQ.

HOW wonderful is Death,—
 Death and his brother Sleep;
 One, pale as yonder waning moon,
 With lips of lurid blue;
 The other, rosy as the morn,
 When thron'd on Ocean's wave
 It blushes o'er the world:
 Yet both so passing wonderful!
 Hath then the gloomy power,
 Whose reign is in the tainted sepulchres,
 Seiz'd on her sinless soul?
 Must then that peerless form,
 Which love and admiration cannot view
 Without a beating heart,—those azure
 veins,
 Which steal like streams along a field of
 snow,—

That lovely outline, which is fair
 As breathing marble,—perish?
 Must putrefaction's breath
 Leave nothing of this heavenly sight
 But loathsomeness and ruin?
 Spare nothing but a gloomy theme,
 On which the lightest heart might mora-
 lize?

Or is it only a sweet slumber
 Stealing o'er sensation,
 Which the breath of roseate morning
 Chaseth into darkness?
 Will Iantle wake again,
 And give that faithful bosom joy,
 Whose sleepless spirit waits to catch
 Light, life, and rapture, from her smile?
 Yes! she will wake again,
 Although her glowing limbs are motionless,
 And silent those sweet lips,
 Once breathing eloquence,
 That might have sooth'd a tiger's rage,
 Or thawed the cold heart of a conqueror.
 Her dewy eyes are clos'd,
 And on their lids, whose texture fine
 Scarce hides the dark blue orbs beneath,
 The baby sleep is pillow'd:
 Her golden tresses shade
 The bosom's stainless pride,—
 Curling like tendrils of the parasite
 Around a marble column.

Hark! whence that rushing sound?
 'Tis like the wond'rous strain
 That round a lonely ruin swells,
 Which, wandering on the echoing shore,
 The enthusiast hears at evening:
 'Tis softer than the west winds' sigh;
 'Tis wilder than the unmeasur'd notes
 Of that strange lyre whose strings
 The genii of the breezes sweep.
 Those lines of rainbow-light
 Are like the moon-beams when they fall
 Through some cathedral window, but the
 tints

Are such as may not find
 Comparison on earth.

SOUND AND ECHO;

BY J. R. PRIOR.

SOUND leapt from the tower, and quiver'd
 in air,
 For the sexton his dreaming had started;
 He tapt at a window like one for his fair,—
 For his chemical breath
 Was not melted in death,
 Or his fond reminiscences parted:
 Did'st thou call for thy bride?
 His sweet Echo replied;
 And she ask'd it so gently, and like him:
 The clapper upwent,
 Like a spirit intent,
 And Fancy said—Music shall strike him.
 Music struck him aloud, and he sought the
 sweet spot
 That had given him life and affection;
 And he call'd for his Echo, but answer'd
 she not:
 Like a mourner he mourn'd!
 But no Echo return'd!
 For the air had exchanged its direction.
 Art thou hid in the cave,
 Or delay'd on the wave,
 Soft mimic, and lady? he sounded.
 Ah! no comfortress hung
 On the questions he sung,
 And Silence his essence surrounded.
 So a youth will go forth on the wings of
 his hope,
 And wander abroad in his leisure;
 His heart is elated, and ventures its scope
 Till he catches the eyes
 He would claim as his prize,
 And promise abundance of pleasure:
 But Hope is like Sound,
 Which his Echo hath found,
 But loses when pleading to bless her;
 For he cannot renew
 Love's last gentle adieu,
 Of his vanishing lovely possessor.
Islington.

LINES

ON THE RESTORATION OF LIBERTY TO
SOUTH AMERICA.

LAND of the Sun! where Nature's bounties
 shine
 On fertile vales, and in the flaming mine,
 Long wast thou doom'd, a victim and a prey
 To groan beneath Iberia's sullen sway;
 Her ruthless bandits, fill'd with demon ire,
 Laid waste thy tranquil scenes with sword
 and ire.
 Fiends more accurs'd ne'er trod this mortal
 stage,
 Nor deeds more foul than their's stain
 hist'ry's page.*

Thy

* Pizarro, Cortes, and Co. (see Ro-
 bertson.)

Thy simple sons, mark'd down as lawful
 spoil,
 Like savage beasts they rooted from the soil;
 Incas, Caciques, were butcher'd,—to give
 place

To fierce marauders of a foreign race.
 Those cruel foes upon thy shores had sown
 A superstition darker than thine own;
 Slaves were thy rulers,—Freedom's bliss
 unknown.

Despotic tyrants, impotent and vain,
 Bound thee to Europe with coercion's chain;
 Lavish'd thy treasures, with unsparing hand,
 On bigot monks,—the locusts of *their* land.
 Tho' Retribution seems to travel slow,
 When Heaven commands it soon outstrips
 the foe;

And haughty Spain is fated now to feel
 The fierce re-action of the pointed steel,
 With which she pierc'd thy children to the
 heart;

Her patriot sons hurl back the fatal dart.
 Thou art aveng'd: rejoice, — thy soul
 shall be

Henceforth the seat of civil liberty.
 Ye patriot band! who zealously have stood
 'Gainst tyrant power, and purchas'd with
 your blood

The boon of Freedom,—justly may ye
 claim

A bright memorial on the roll of Fame.
 You to the captives op'd the prison door,
 And bade the Inquisition be no more.
 Britons beheld your struggle, and admir'd
 The sacred ardour which your souls
 inspir'd;

A noble chieftain to your succour sped,
 From England's shore,—for you he fought,
 and bled.

Success and conquest follow'd in his train;
 A braver heart ne'er battled on the main,—
 Not his excepted who at Trafalgar
 Laid down his life—a sacrifice to war.
 Tho' venal statesmen, and their hireling
 crew,

With foul opprobrium here his name pursue;
 Because,—like you, brave sons of Free-
 dom!—he

Stood foremost in the ranks of Liberty;
 Oppos'd Corruption with a dauntless face,
 Nor truckled down for pension or for
 place:

Cherish the hero which old England gave,—
 For Cochrane is the bravest of the brave.

Hendon; May 25.

J. P.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

CORNISH GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

IN page 66 we announced the publication of Vol. II. of "Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, instituted 11th February, 1814;" but circumstances having at the time prevented our giving some previous account thereof, in our *Literary and Critical Proëmium*, we shall now supply that deficiency. In the preface, the Council of the Society account for so long a period as four years having elapsed since the first volume of their Transactions appeared, not from any want of communications in the mean time, but from their desire to prefer papers relating to the geology and mineralogy of Cornwall, to others, however valuable, having relation to other districts, or especially to theoretical points of the science.

It rather unfortunately happened, that, at the period when this Society was instituted, two speculative and rival factions in geology, the Huttonians or Plutonists, and the Wernerians or Neptunists, had nearly divided between them every channel of literary communication with the public, and used unblushingly to assert, that every geological observer was now become either a Huttonian or a Wernerian; although at the time our ingenious

countryman, William Smith, and a numerous class, who like him were engaged in actual and wide-extended investigations of the subficial parts of our country, utterly rejected the dogmas of both these sects, as idle fictions. This state of things could not prove otherwise than hurtful to the progress of useful knowledge on this delightful and important subject.

The county of Cornwall and St. Michael's Mount, in particular, had, apparently by accident, been selected as the chief arena for the theoretic combats of these factions; and hence the source of that deluge of communications, from occasional visitants of Cornwall, as well as from several of its most influential residents, to which the council seems to us to allude; and of which evidence appears in the large space allotted in the present volume to the materials for theorizing, on an asserted increase of heat, experienced in the mines, accordingly as they are sunk deeper and deeper; and on which controversy we lament to observe the council saying (in page vii.), that the arguments and deductions on each side are "equally legitimate;" although Mr. Moyle (in page 415,) has shown it to be an unavoidable consequence of the doctrine of his opponents,

nents, that 7733 miles diameter of the central mass of the earth is melting hot matter, like that in the glass-blower's crucible.

We pass over several communications which, in our judgment, might as well have been omitted; and proceed to notice, with much satisfaction, the rapid progress which is making in collecting, in the Museum of the Society, numerous specimens, every one marked with its precise locality, of all the known species and varieties of minerals, those of Cornwall in particular. A report of the curator of the Museum is inserted, in page 451, wherein he enumerates forty-seven varieties of metallic ores, and forty varieties of other minerals, which yet are wanting "to complete the cabinet," as he expresses himself: we hope and trust, however, that the Society's Museum will not be considered complete whilst any distinguishable variety of stone or earth, however homely or plentiful, wants a place in it, especially all those of the county which serve or are converted to any useful purpose whatever.

As long as Cornwall continued to be considered and treated of as a primitive and unstratified district, those persons of other districts, who occasionally enquired of the natives or of travellers returned from thence, concerning its subficial structure or stratification, were answered, that the county admitted of no such ready elucidation by maps and sections, as could easily be made and exhibited relative to fletz or secondary districts: we are therefore much pleased at length to see, that Dr. Forbes has furnished a highly interesting and useful description of the stratification of the Land's-end district, as far eastward as a line drawn from the estuary of the Hayle at St. Erth, to the south coast, a little east of Cudham point, accompanied by a map, and a section of Gurnard's-head. Equal praise is due to Mr. Carne, for an excellent description and map of the strata and mineral veins, on a scale of near $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a mile, of the parish of St. Just, in the Land's-end district before mentioned. Besides which, in the way of maps, we are happy to see the liberal conduct of the council, in strenuously recommending to public encouragement the map of the principal mining district of Cornwall, published by Mr. Thomas, unconnected with the So-

ciety; and we cannot avoid contrasting this with the conduct of another society, in relation to Mr. Smith's geological maps, sections, and works.

On the phenomena presented by the metalliferous veins or lodes, and by the stony veins or dykes (Elvan channels), and the clayey dislocating fissures or faults (flukans and slides), and their various intersections, in Cornwall, there is an excellent and highly useful paper by Mr. Carne; the productions of whose pen we should have been glad to see in a greater number of instances, though it had been to the exclusion of several of the papers (seven in number,) which one individual has contributed to this volume. On the whole, this is a valuable and cheap work, and we cannot doubt but its circulation will be commensurate with these circumstances.

In conclusion we venture to remark, that it appears premature, and of little use, to attempt to draw inferences of a general nature, as to the modes in which different mineral veins were opened, dislocated, and filled, or whence their peculiar matters were derived, without carefully contrasting with the Cornish observations those which have been made in several other metalliferous districts, by Mr. John Williams, and published in his "Mineral Kingdom;" with others by Mr. W. Forster, on the mines of the east of Cumberland and west of Durham, in his "Treatise on a Section of Strata;" with others by Mr. J. Farey, on the Derbyshire and Staffordshire mines, in his "Report on Derbyshire;" together with the particulars, as to various mines besides those of Cornwall, published by several other British observers: all which should be taken into the account, as well as what foreigners may have written respecting their mines, who alone seem to be referred to.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AT HAYTI.

The late king, Christophe, was particularly attentive to the education of his subjects. He established a royal college in the capital, with liberal endowments, for public instruction in all the languages, arts, and sciences, which are usually taught in the European universities. A royal free-school was established at St. Mark's, and twelve public schools in the principal towns, in which several thousand children

children are now taught the English and French languages, and the elements of mathematics,—chiefly by means of teachers from Europe. Besides these, schools were established in every village of the kingdom.

The present republican government appears to be equally aware of the importance of education; in proof of which we give the following Report from the official gazette, published at Port-au-Prince on the 30th of March last.

Jeremie, the 7th of Jan. 1823.

The Commissioners of Public Instruction at Jeremie, to Gen. B. Inginac, Secretary-general to his Excellency the President of Hayti, and President of the Board of Public Instruction of the Capital.

Citizen General,—We have again to fulfil our accustomed task of rendering, to the Board of Public Instruction of the capital over which you preside, an account of the state of the schools that are entrusted to our superintendence.

We have great pleasure in being able to announce to you, that the teachers who have the direction of the seminaries of education in this place continue, in every respect, to show themselves worthy of the useful profession to which they have been appointed.

On the 20th of December last, in conformity with article 17 of the law of the 20th of May, 1820, we, in presence of the authorities of the place, made a public examination of the pupils of the national school. We were astonished at the progress made by these young men, who all conduct themselves with the utmost propriety; and among whom we particularly distinguished the following.

[Here follow from thirty to forty names, distinguished, according to their different classes, in the several departments of reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar.]

These children have been crowned with the most lively applause, and the commission, which has already testified to citizen Plet the son, their director, its entire satisfaction, has a pleasure in here repeating, that he deserves the highest praise.

On the 24th of the same month, we visited, along with the same authorities, the establishment of citizen Hi-

laire the son. It is rare to find in the same school all the advantages which are here united. Order, propriety, and regularity, are every where visible; and the confidence which the disciples have in their master, without abating the least from their respect, gives to their manners that free and graceful air which is but too generally stifled by severity; independent of the checks which harshness of conduct necessarily oppose to the improvement of the character, as well as to the development of the faculties, of childhood.

Reading, with citizen Hilare, is very carefully attended to: the proper pronunciation, the inflexions, and all the rules of spoken language, are admirably observed.

Writing is not less an object of his particular attention. All his scholars write a fine hand; and, however unimportant it may seem, this accomplishment ought by no means to be neglected; for, should the pupil turn out to be but scantily provided on the score of intellect, he may still be useful in the counting-house, and other places, for the keeping of books, &c.

Lastly, arithmetic, on the plan of Bezout, and the elementary grammar of L'Homond, are likewise taught with much success in this establishment; which recommends it still more to the public, and to the attention of the government. The young men who have gained the prizes in the different classes are—

[Here follows a list of about forty names.]

The school of Messieurs Aubert and Roustau is particularly distinguished for arithmetic and grammar. Many of the pupils have analyzed verbally, and with perfect precision, a discourse dictated to them at the moment. They are also good arithmeticians; and, what is particularly valuable, they join rapidity with correctness. We therefore render to this establishment that justice only which it deserves, when we recommend it to the consideration of all those who are interested in the education of youth. The young men most distinguished are—

[Here follow eight or ten names.]

We have procured a list of the names of the pupils in each of the schools, which we have enclosed.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JAMES FERGUSSON, of *Newman-street, Stereotyper and Printer; for Improvements in Printing from Stereotype Plates.*—Oct. 18, 1821.

IN the ordinary process of printing from stereotype plates, the plates are put upon, and fastened to, certain materials and apparatus, called by different names, such as blocks, matrix-plates, risers, &c: which are made either of iron, brass, type-metal, bell-metal, Roman cement, gypsum, wood of various kinds, or some other suitable substance; or, without using any such materials or apparatus, the plates are, or may be, put upon, or fastened to, the collins or tables of such printing-presses as are in general use, or upon cylindrical or any other sort of printing-machines. In all cases, however, of printing from stereotype plates, it is necessary to apply some remedy to the unequal thickness of the plates; and the operation usually adopted is that of putting layers or pieces of paper, or other material, under the thinner places of the plates, or over the same, on or between the tympan or tympan, which operation is technically termed *underlaying* and *overlaying*.

The object of Mr. Fergusson's invention is to save time and expense in the operation of underlaying and overlaying; and this object he accomplishes by putting elastic substances under the stereotype plates, whereby the printed impressions from them are immediately equalized, in whole or in part; for the elastic substances yield to the pressure upon the thicker parts of the plates, and at the same time afford the necessary resistance for obtaining sufficient strength of impressions from the thinner parts. These elastic substances are to be interposed between the stereotype plates and whatever solid or firm substance may be made use of,—whether blocks, matrix-plates, risers, cylinders, printing-presses, printing-machines, or any other apparatus whatsoever.

So far as he has made experiments and trials of different elastic substances, he has found cork to be the best calculated for the purpose; and he claims the exclusive right and privilege of applying cork, and any other elastic substance, to all kinds of printing apparatus and machines, with

the view of remedying the inequalities in the thickness of stereotype plates; and also the sole right and privilege of manufacturing the elastic articles requisite for the attainment of this object, of vending such articles, and of granting licences for the use of the same. The cork is prepared by cutting, sawing, rasping, and filing; and by these means it is wrought to such a uniform thickness as is required: a quarter of an inch is a proper thickness, but a less or greater may be adopted. If, when a determinate thickness has been fixed upon, the cork is to be applied to some apparatus now in use, that apparatus should of course be diminished as much as is the thickness of the cork, in order that the same height to paper may be preserved. The layers or beds of cork may be formed either of single pieces, cut to the respective sizes of pages, or made up by several slips, whereby they may be adjusted to various widths and lengths.

To JOHN OXFORD, of *Little Britain, London; for an improved Method of preventing premature Decay in Timber, Metallic Substances, and Canvas; by the application whereof to such several Bodies respectively, the same are respectively rendered impervious to the Dry-rot, Worms, Insects, or Rust, to which the same are respectively liable, and the same are thereby rendered more durable, and less liable to decay.*—Nov. 1, 1822.

From the known antiseptic properties of coal-tar, it has of late years been resorted to in various forms, and for various purposes; but it does not appear to the patentee that it has hitherto been applied in the most efficacious manner, and he founds his objections to these applications from the plain fact, that the essential oil of the tar, and which is the sole preservative contained therein, is by the present methods principally evaporated, and not absorbed, by the substances to which it has been applied. Particular care should be taken that the oil be divested of all impurities whatsoever, which, when done, it is in fact neither more nor less than pure naphtha. Mr. O. puts it into proper receivers, containing from two hundred and fifty to five hundred gallons each,

each, to which alembics are adapted: He then saturates the oil with chlorine gas, by passing a stream of the said gas from the alembics through the oil. This process must be very carefully watched, and must be stopped as soon as the saturation is complete, and the oil has imbibed or absorbed a sufficient quantity of the chlorine, which is ascertained as follows. The appearance of the oil will be changed from the opaque muddy-black colour to a claret-red; and, instead of the light watery substance of the volatile oils, it will assume a gelable appearance; and, if the weather be very warm during the operation, it may be known by plunging a phial filled with oil, for a minute or two, into a vessel of cold water; the disagreeable empyreumatic smell will be greatly diminished, although it cannot be completely overcome without at the same time destroying the oleaginous principle; it is, in fact, changed from a volatile to a fixed oil, without the least injury to its penetrative qualities. The oil thus prepared is ready for use; that is to say, for mixing and grinding with the materials or component parts of the coating which is proposed to be laid over, or spread upon, the substances intended to be preserved. These materials or component parts consist of the following articles, viz. of every one hundred parts thereof he takes fifty parts of white lead, or of the red oxyd (according to the colour required), twenty-five other parts of carbonate of lime, well washed, and the remaining twenty-five parts of carbon of purified coal-tar: these ingredients are to be mixed with the oil prepared as above stated, in large mash-tubs, and must be suffered to remain twenty-four hours before the process of grinding is commenced, in order to give time for the slight effervescence which takes place, occasioned by the escape of carbonic acid gas. The process of grinding and mixing the materials above mentioned with the oil is the same as that which is used by colour-men in preparing their oil-paints, namely, that it is ground as stiff as possible, that a due proportion of the oil for liquefying the compound for use should accompany it; and, in case of two or more coatings being intended to be laid on when the compound is to be applied, to timber, the first covering should be laid on very thin, in order that it should imbibe as

much of the oil as possible: the thick coating or coatings intended to follow will prevent any escape of the oil absorbed by the timber: The whole of the ingredients, particularly the carbon of the purified tar, has such an affinity for the oil, that it will require nearly weight for weight in the application.

If applied to timber that has been regularly painted for fifty years (which has been ascertained by actual trial), the oil will penetrate to the surface of the wood, while the solid parts unite with the oiled paint, which the oil had previously rendered soft; and in this stage the whole may be easily scraped off, or, if suffered to remain, will become an impenetrable covering; and in all cases, when it is dry, the smell arising therefrom will cease. The utility of this compound, as a preventative, is founded on the antiseptic qualities of the fluid, and the indestructibility of the solids. The carbon of refined coal-tar, as prepared by Mr. O. is the same coal-tar still, but changed in appearance, in the same manner that flowers-of-sulphur bear to roll-brimstone.

Timber thus prepared has been subjected to the most violent test, for the space of two years, without the slightest appearance of change, except that it had assumed a greater degree of hardness.

In all cases where timbers are scarfed or dove-tailed, or where they are wedged together, without any intervening substance, there is sure to be the commencement of decay, which a thick coating of the compound would effectually prevent, as it stands in all climes, being neither affected by heat or cold.

When applied to iron, or any other metal, the adhesive power of the compound effectually excludes the operation of oxygen, on the surface, and of course preserves it from decay.

With respect to its application to canvas, or any other linen substance, it is recommended to lay on the first coat very thick, whereby the interstices may be completely closed, and rendered impervious to rain, or any other moisture.—*Repertory, No. 253.*

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Thomas Leech, of Blue-Boar-court, Friday-street, London, merchant; for an improvement in steam-engines, by the application of steam immediately to a wheel,

wheel, instead of the usual process.—Oct. 25, 1822.

William Piper, of Cookley Iron-works, Wolverley, Worcestershire, civil-engineer; for several new anchors for the use of shipping and other vessels.—Nov. 1.

J. D. Moxon, of Liverpool, ship-owner and merchant; for improvements in the construction of bridges, and works of a similar nature.—Nov. 9.

Francis Deakin, of Birmingham, sword-manufacturer and wire-drawer; for an improvement in the manufacture of holster-cases, cartouch-boxes, and certain other description of cases.—Nov. 9.

John Jekyll, of Roundhill-house, Win-

canton, captain in the British navy; for certain improvements in steam or vapour baths, to render the same more portable and convenient than those in present use.—Nov. 9.

Richard Roberts, of Manchester, civil engineer; for certain machinery or imple-
ments applicable to the process of weaving plain or figured cloths or fabrics, which may be used on, and in conjunction with, looms now in common use; and also certain improvements in the construction of looms for weaving plain and figured cloths or fabrics, and in the method of working looms either by hand, by steam, or other power.—Nov. 14.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXII. *For regulating the Fees chargeable in his Majesty's General Register-house at Edinburgh, and for completing the Buildings necessary for keeping the Public Records of Scotland therein.*

Cap. LXIII. *To authorize the Sale of Quit Rents and other Rents, and the Sale and Demise of Lands, Tithes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, the Property of his Majesty in Right of the Crown, in Ireland.*

Cap. LXIV. *To amend the Laws relating to Prisons in Ireland.*

Cap. LXV. *To continue, until the 5th day of July, 1823, an Act of the 59th year of his late Majesty, for rendering the growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, arising in Great Britain, available for the Public Service.*

Cap. LXVI. *For authorizing the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to discharge the Exchequer Bills issued to pay the Proprietors of 5 per cent. annuities, who dissented from receiving 4 per cent. annuities in lieu thereof.*

Cap. LXVII. *To repeal so much of the Excise Licences Act of the present Session as regards the carrying on of Trade in more than one Place.*

Cap. LXVIII. *To provide for the Charge of the Addition to the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, for defraying the Expense of Military and Naval Pensions and Civil Superannuations.*

Cap. XLIX. *To enable the Judges of the several Courts of Record at Westminster, to make regulations respecting*

the Fees of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers, of the said Courts.

Cap. LXX. *To continue, until the 5th day of January, 1833, an Act of the 37th year of his late Majesty, for suspending the Operation of an Act of the 17th year of his late Majesty, for restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, under a limited Sum, in England.*

Cap. LXXI. *To prevent the cruel and improper Treatment of Cattle.*

Whereas it is expedient to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of horses, mares, geldings, mules, asses, cows, heifers, steers, oxen, sheep, and other cattle; if any person or persons shall wantonly and cruelly beat, abuse, or ill-treat, any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, ox, cow, heifer, steer, sheep, or other cattle, and complaint on oath thereof be made to any magistrate within whose jurisdiction such offence shall be committed, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to issue his summons, at his discretion, to bring the party before him; and if the party or parties accused shall be convicted of any such offence, he, she, or they, so convicted, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings, to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, or be committed to the House of Correction, or some other prison within the jurisdiction within which the offence shall have been committed, there to be kept without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding three months. But no person shall suffer any punishment for any offence committed against this Act, unless the prosecution for the same be commenced within ten days after the offence shall be committed; and that, when any person shall suffer imprisonment pursuant to this Act, for any offence contrary thereto, in default of payment

payment of any penalty hereby imposed, such person shall not be liable afterwards to any such penalty.

Cap. LXXII. *To amend and render more effectual two Acts, passed in the 58th and 59th years of his late Majesty, for building and promoting the building of additional Churches in populous Parishes.*

Cap. LXXIII. *For raising a Loan of 7,500,000*l.* from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.*

Cap. LXXIV. *To amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts under Joint Commissions.*

Cap. LXXV. *To amend certain Provisions of the Twenty-sixth of George the Second, for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages.*

Cap. LXXVI. *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for allowing to Distillers for Home Consumption in Scotland a Drawback of a Portion of the Duty on Malt used by them.*

Cap. LXXVII. *For amending the Laws for regulating the Manner of Licensing Alehouses in that Part of the United Kingdom called England, and for the more effectually preventing Disorders therein.*

Sec. 1. requires persons to whom any licence shall be granted to enter into recognizances.—In case persons applying for licences shall be prevented by sickness, &c. from attending the justices, then justices may grant same on taking security.—Certificate of good conduct, &c. to be produced by persons applying for licences, and persons forging or receiving money for certificates to be guilty of a misdemeanor.—Recognizances to be presented to justices at special meetings to be held for that purpose.—Names of sureties to be entered in a book, and registers of sureties open to public inspection.—Fees to be paid for licences, and penalty on taking more than regular fees, 5*l.*—Executors, &c. of licensed person may be continued in possession of such licence, upon entering into the like recognizances.—Allowance to be made for the time unexpired of licences on their renewal.—Offending against condition of recognizances.—Penalties imposed for first offence not exceeding 5*l.*—Second offence not exceeding 10*l.*—Third offence not exceeding 100*l.*—Recognizances not forfeited unless declared so by Quarter Sessions.—Production of recognizance by clerk of peace sufficient evidence of the person complained of, being a licensed victualler.—Clerks to justices to be deemed prosecutors.—Expences to be paid out of county rates.—Justices may proceed in a summary way.—Persons convicted to be committed for non-payment of penalties.

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—Securities may be given and taken for the payment of penalties.—Licences not to be granted to any person whose house shall not have been previously licensed at a preceding General Annual Meeting of the Justices; unless notices of application be given to the clerk of the peace, and affixed in the manner herein-directed.

Sec. 18.—And whereas it is expedient that persons empowered to grant licences by virtue of this Act should not be swayed by interest in the execution of such powers; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no justice of the peace or magistrate in any county, riding, city, liberty, town corporate, or place, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, who is a brewer, maltster, distiller, or dealer in or retailer of ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, or is concerned in partnership with any person as a brewer, maltster, distiller, or dealer in or retailer of ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, or shall be the manager or agent of or for any house licensed or about to be licensed for any of the purposes aforesaid, at any of the time or times when any of the powers of this Act are to be executed, shall act in any of the meetings for granting of any licence or licences, authority or authorities, or shall convict or join in any conviction, or in the determination of any application for a licence or authority to a person to keep any house not before licensed, or in the determination of any appeal directed by this Act; and every justice of the peace or magistrate who shall knowingly or wilfully offend in any of the premises, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered by any person who will sue for the same, within six calendar months after such offence committed, by action of debt or on the case, or by bill, suit, or information in any of his majesty's Courts of Record, wherein no essoign, protection, or wager at law, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed; which said penalty of one hundred pounds shall be paid, one moiety thereof to the person who sues for the same, and the other moiety to the king's majesty, his heirs and successors.

Constables, &c. disqualified from holding licensed houses, and no licensed person liable to serve as constable.—Penalty for serving as constable or deputy constable, 10*l.*—Alehouse keeper to use standard measures.—Penalty not exceeding 40*s.*—Brewer to use casks of full size.—Penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for each cask deficient in size.—Act not to extend to the city of London, and Universities not affected.—Duration of Act limited to three years.

Cap. LXXVIII. *To enable his Majesty to make Leases, Copies, and Grants, of Offices, Lands, and Hereditaments,*

ments, Parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same.

Cap. LXXIX. To amend an Act of the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for the Appointment of Commissioners for the Regulation of the several endowed Schools in Ireland.

Cap. LXXX. To continue, until the 1st Day of August, 1823, an Act made in this present Session of Parliament, for suppressing Insurrections and preventing Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Divine Amusement; being a select Collection of Psalms and Hymns, adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte, or Organ; by T. Curtis. 7s.

AMONG the numerous publications of this minor kind, in the province of sacred composition, with which the musical world of our own times has, from time to time, been accommodated by various compilers and original composers, the present work (of which the portion now before us forms the fourth volume) may be said to hold no mean rank. Its contents, which occupy forty-eight pages, include forty-four different melodies, the greater part of which are eligibly chosen, and are calculated to give a favourable impression of Mr. Curtis's taste. The movements are in general tolerably well suited to the words, and the basses are scientific and effective; but one defect pervades the whole collection, which, unless at the expense of re-engraving all the plates, cannot be remedied; we allude to the uniform omission of a piano-forte accompaniment. This is so considerable a drawback upon the value of the work, and so ill accords with the substance of the title-page, that we wonder Mr. C. felt himself justified in announcing it as adapted for the voice and piano-forte. The only further remark we have to make relates rather to persons than to things, rather to individual right than to the merit of the compositions. Why,—we cannot help asking,—of all the composers from whose productions this publication has been furnished, are no names given except those of Byrd, Jomelli, Dr. Miller, Paxton, and M. Cooke?

Orythia, an Air-Fantasia for the Piano-Forte; composed by E. Woodward. 2s.

The fantasia, a composition which, though less eccentric than the capriccio, still has for its chief and proper feature a certain degree of wildness, or unrestrained freedom, is so far supposed to be extemporaneous and evanescent, as almost to exclude the

idea of its existing on paper. According to the original conception of a fantasia, it was the fleeting result of transitory imagination, and so estranged from any permanence, that its assumption of any fixed form would be a mutation of its character. Yet, by degrees, it has deviated from this its real nature; and now, fantasias are as often seen flourishing among the studied flowers of a publication, as heard in the rapid current of unpremeditated performance. Sanctioned by usage, Mr. Woodward, overlooking the primitive distinction of the fantasia, has treated it agreeably to the present notion of its species; and has, we must say, produced under that designation an ingenious and attractive composition. We find, mixed up with the spirit and freedom of his passages, no small portion of novelty; and, the ease and gracefulness with which they run into each other, at once prove his sense of the necessity of connexion, and his power to commend it.

Dalkeith-house, or Quadrilles arranged from favourite Scottish Airs, performed at the Balls of the Nobility in London, Edinburgh, Bath, Cheltenham, &c. for the Piano-forte or Harp. 3s.

The six articles of which this little collection of quadrilles consists, are the airs of "We're a' noddin at our house," "the Highland Laddie," "Duncan Gray," "Kenmure's awa," "Boat me o'er to Charlie," and a grand waltz; and the task incumbent on the selector, of filling up the harmonies, arranging the basses, and embellishing the whole, has been performed with tolerable success. If, simply as melodies, the little compositions here assembled are deserving favourites with the public, they will not be found to lose any of their claims to partiality by the particular character they are now made to assume. Their animation is a quality that sanctions the use to which they are here applied; and the figures with which they

they are accompanied are so judiciously constructed as to furnish an additional recommendation to the work.

Three favourite Airs from Rossini's Opera; "Il Barbiere de Seviglia," performed at the King's Theatre; arranged for the Piano-forte. 3s.

To whom we should give credit for the able manner in which these melodies are prepared or arranged, we know not; but certainly the adaptation is managed with a degree of skill that entitles the modifier to praise which he ought not to lose. The airs his judgment has selected are "*Una voce poco fa*," "*Piano, pianissimo, senza parlar*," and the march in C major. The character and powers of the instrument, for the execution on which they are here intended, have been consulted with such success, that the effect produced is equal to all that could be expected from the piano-forte, and more than could have been realized by ordinary talents.

The favourite Scotch Air, "Kenmure's awa;" arranged as a rondo for the Piano-forte, with an Introduction, composed by G. Kiallmark. 3s.

"Kenmure's awa" carries with it strong symptoms of its being any thing but a genuine Scotch melody. The fourth and seventh of the key are too frequently and unluckily introduced not to betray an English origin; not to rank the movement among those which are imagined on this side of the Tweed, and which, because the sixth and fifth are pretty much dwelt upon, are allowed to pass for the productions of North Britain. We, however, are willing to admit that the air Mr. Kiallmark has selected is too pleasing to be unworthy of his choice; and to grant that the manner in which it has been treated by his taste and talents renders it an inviting and eligible exercise for the instrument for which it is here arranged.

Introduction and Rondo for the Piano-forte; composed by J. Moscheles. 3s. 6d.

Of the thirteen pages of which this publication consists, the first two are occupied by the introductory movement; the passages of which, for the most part, are agreeably, though not very originally, conceived. With respect to its appropriateness to the rondo, of which it is the precursor, we trace nothing beyond that of its being

in the same key (E flat major), nor do we discover in the subject of the latter the feature of novelty, or much distinction or force of character. Yet, in justice to Mr. Moscheles, we must admit that, in the conduct of the whole, he has displayed considerable address, and that the general effect is sufficiently good to prove, that though, perhaps, he does not, in any striking degree, possess the high faculty of invention, his judgment has been matured by study and observation, and his ideas reduced to order and regularity.

"Love and the Rose," a favourite Song; composed by O. H. Toulmin. 1s. 6d.

"Love and the Rose," which, as its title informs us, has been sung by Miss Tattet at private concerts, is not unpleasing in its melody; though, by the style of the bass, and the construction of the accompaniment, we are too well apprized of Mr. Toulmin's deficiency as a scientific musician. In performance, the passages succeed each other in an easy and natural manner; and we are justified in cheering Mr. T. with our expectation, that, notwithstanding the defects we have pointed out, his little ballad will become somewhat of a favourite among the lovers of "simple song."

"Go, boy, and weave the sweetest flow'rs," a Glee for three voices, as sung at the Nobility's Concerts: the Music by W. West. 2s.

The music of this glee (the words of which are by the ingenious Mr. George Soane,) indicates no inconsiderable degree of fancy. The leading passages are prettily conceived, and the combination, if not uniformly the best that might have been fabricated, is of so respectable a description, as to promise future mastery in the harmonic province of composition, and to ensure that eminence up to which talent and industry are ever entitled to look.

A Grand Rondo for the Piano-forte; composed by Charles Neate. 3s. 6d.

This composition, candour demands our saying, is more distinguished by the quaintness and affected eccentricity of its passages, than by any real and genuine beauty. It is not without science, but its science runs into the extraneous extravagance of constrained semitones: it is not without novelty, but its novelty has more of wildness than of grace or attraction. To us it appears rather the production

of a dextrous piano-forte performer, than of a composer of genius; of a professor who, having acquired considerable power of finger, thinks it incumbent on him to show that he can write as well as execute. To say that, among the numerous passages here brought into company with each other, there are not some that may be called natural and engaging, would be harsh and unjust; but they are too scarce to give a character to the composition, which, regarded aggregately, is deficient in that felicity and freshness, as well as that simplicity and mellifluousness of style, from which proceeds the principal gratification of the amateur.

Les Deux Amis, a selection of admired National Melodies; arranged as Duets for the use of Juvenile Performers on the Piano-forte, by J. Monro. 3s.

This selection of piano-forte exercises, which is intended as a companion to "Tete-à-Tete," another publication of the same description, and produced from the same quarter, (Mr. Monro, of Skinner-street,) presents us with thirteen pages of pleasant and attractive matter, and will neither fail to please the ear nor improve the finger of the juvenile practitioner. When we say the juvenile practitioner, we limit our meaning to the first class of pupils; for the several pieces are not only simple in themselves, but arranged in the easiest style. We wish, indeed, that all publications professedly prepared for the use of musical noviciates were equally well adapted to the accomplishment of their object; we then should not see, as too often is the case, the great distance between the initiatory and advanced stages of practice completely overlooked by the caterers for infantile performers.

La Guirlande, a Divertimento for the Piano-Forte, in which is introduced the admired Madrigal, "For me my Fair a wreath has wove;" composed by J. F. Rimbault. 3s.

The compositions of Mr. Rimbault have often attracted our commending notice; and "La Guirlande" possesses strong, if not equal claims, to the favourable report demanded by his best productions. The present piece, which consists of three movements, (an introduction, a principal movement, and a finale,) may boast a variety of attractive points. The original matter is novel and ingenious,

and the adopted melody is adorned and consolidated with a cultivation of taste, and a degree of address; which, while they point out the real master, manifest considerable strength of conception, and indicate a competency to undertakings of a higher order.

Mozart's celebrated Terzetto, "Gia Fan Ritorno," from the Opera of Il Flauto Magico; arranged as a Duett for Two Performers on the same Piano-Forte, by J. C. Nightingale. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Nightingale, who, we learn, is organist of the Foundling, has formed of *Gia fan ritorno* a duett, his modelling of which demonstrates no ordinary skill in this kind of musical manufacture. The parts are disposed as much with an attention to effect as to the claims of science; and, in our estimation, denote abilities superior to the operation of mere arrangement. The leading property of this duett is the equal distribution of the predominant ideas, by which the harmonic fabrication of the passages is enriched in its texture, as well as variegated in its effect, and all the interest imparted to the composition of which a piano-forte performance is susceptible.

Rousseau's Dream, an admired French Air; arranged with Familiar Variations for the Piano-Forte and Harp, by Samuel Poole. 2s.

Rousseau's Dream is no ineligible subject for a piano-forte exercise, and Mr. Poole has fully availed himself of the scope it offered for the display of his fancy. Without digressing into any eccentricities, or difficulties of execution, (for indeed the professed nature of his undertaking forbade his so doing,) he has sprinkled through his pages a good deal of ornamental diversity, and furnished for beginners a pleasing and profitable practice.

Chant Militaire; composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by G. Kiallmark. 3s. 6d.

This military chant, which has been performed at the church of La Madeleine, at Rouen, and is now arranged for the above instrument, with a flute accompaniment, is very diversified in its passages, and produces an effect at once animated and religious. To fit it for execution on the piano-forte required considerable management; and, it is no small praise to the present modifier, that he has succeeded so well. That the admirers of this piece will be circumscribed in their number,

we should strongly apprehend; but, by the judicious few, its general gravity will be considered as the necessary feature of its character, not as an objection, or a blemish.

O, Welcome sweet Robin, a Song set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by L. C. Nielson. 1s.

This song, the music of which was, it seems, composed "at the request of a young lady," is not entitled to our most favourable report. The passages have in them nothing of novelty, and that defect is by no means compensated by their connexion, or commutual analogy. Wanting a congeniality of style, they fail to produce a uniformity of character; and, by consequence, leave no determined image on the mind.

THE DRAMA.

Frequenter, as we are, of the drama, we cannot boast that, since our last theatrical report, we have received, in addition to the general pleasure derived from that highly-rational source of amusement, any of that gratification inseparable from the production of novelty. A large portion of the past month has been resigned to benefit performances; and, what may be called the managers' nights, however tastefully and judiciously they may have been occupied, have only presented us with the excellencies we had already so repeatedly witnessed. Among these, the principal have been (at Drury-Lane,) the *Othello*, *Posthumus*, *Richard*, and *Lear*, of Kean; the *Rover and Belcour* of Elliston; the *Valentine* of Braham; the *Henry Bertram* of Horn; the *Katherine* and *Luey Bertram* of

Miss Stephens, and the *Julia Mannerling* of Miss Povey: (at Covent-Garden,) the *Rob Roy Macgregor*, *Macbeth*, *Pierre*, and *Virginus*, of Macready; the *Benedict*, *Jaffier*, *Idilius*, and *Orlando*, of Kemble; the *Rosalind* of Miss Jones; the *Clari*, *Diana Vernon*, and *Luciana*, of Miss Tree; the *Adriana* of Miss Paton; the *Ninetta* of Miss Hallande; and the *Celia*, *Hero*, and *Virginia*, of Miss Foote. But these have been the only salient points from which the public gratification has sprung at the winter houses. Some compensation for the want of new attractions in those quarters has been made by the commencement of the Haymarket season. The re-opening of Mr. Morrice's summer theatre took place on the seventeenth of June with a lively little farce, entitled, *Summer Flies*, or *The Will for the Deed*, succeeded by Morton's comedy of *A Cure for the Heart-Ache*, in which Liston gave to *Old Rapid* all the originality and richness of colouring conceived by the author, while the *Son of the Old Taylor* was so correctly and strikingly represented by Mr. Vining, that we could not witness his performance without secretly congratulating the manager in having been able to so well supply the place of our favourite Mr. Jones, at present an absentee from the boards. These pieces have been followed by the *Heir at Law*, the *Marriage of Figaro*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, the *Hypocrite*, *Twelve Precisely*, and other dramas calculated to give scope to the variegated talents of a well-appointed company; and have drawn houses, the fulness and respectability of which, promise the establishment a prosperous season.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE *History of the European Languages, or Researches into the Affinities of the Teutonic, Greek, Celtic, Slavonic, and Indian Nations*, by the late ALEXANDER MURRAY, D.D. is one of the most recondite works on etymology that have ever appeared in this country. It is almost as fanciful and extravagant (we mean, of course, in the eyes of ordinary men,) as the *Etymologicon Magnum* of Whiter, but exhibits infinitely more of genius and

learning. Dr. Murray was, in a great degree, self-taught; and rose, from the humble situation of a shepherd-boy, to the high station of Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh; which, however, he held only about one year, having died of a consumption in 1813, in the 38th year of his age. In his knowledge of the Eastern tongues he was almost without a rival in this country; but this, perhaps, is saying little, since, as Dr. Murray himself tells us, at the time of the

last

last Chinese embassy, Britain had not a man who could officiate in it as an interpreter. We believe they procured a Neapolitan. A prospectus of this posthumous publication was distributed immediately after the author's decease; but, from causes of which we are told nothing, it has only now appeared. The manuscript from which it is almost literally printed, was, it seems, left nearly ready for the press. We have only room to give the following short exposition of his theory, abridged from the account drawn up by his editor. From a minute examination of the European and other tongues, Dr. Murray is persuaded that they are all founded on one language, and that this language consisted of a few monosyllables, some of which were mere varieties of the others. Of these he thinks that *ag*, or *wag*, was probably the first articulated sound. To men in early ages all nature was animated, and all the appearances or events in the surrounding universe were thought to be actions. The primitive sounds were, therefore, verbs of an interjectional nature, and the actions meant by them were forcible, vehement, and striking. The time at which this simple, interjectional, and energetic, language was spoken, lies beyond the period of history; but was probably that of some tribe to the north of Persia, not far from the Euxine and Caspian seas, from whence the tide of emigration seems to have flowed westwards to Europe. This primeval speech he has found at the root of all the languages which he has examined, which he divides into five streams; the Celtic, Teutonic, Greek, and Latin; Slavonic, Persic, and Sanserit. Of these the Teutonic, as it is found in the Visigothic, is nearest to the original. "Taste and philosophy," says the doctor, "will receive with aversion the rude syllables which are the base of that medium through which Homer, and Milton, and Newton, have delighted or illumined mankind." According to him, however, they were only nine, *ag*, *bag*, *dag*, *gag*, *lag*, *mug*, *nag*, *rag*, and *sag*, each of which is expressive of a separate mode of action, and by the combination of which the words of all the European languages have been formed. There are, therefore, two stages of language mentioned in Dr. Murray's work, the first when these nine interjectional syllables were alone used, the other when they were compounded in that peculiar manner to which he traces all the grammatical inflexions of language. In the perusal of the work, the reader will have frequent cause to admire his ingenuity of analysis, if he cannot always subscribe to his conclusions.

A little work, entitled "*Points of Humour*," is intended to illustrate the peculiar talents of our modern Hogarth, CRUIKSHANK. The principal attraction is

the plates, which afford a very high treat. The *Short Courtship*, and the *Unceremonious Visitor*, are admirable; both for effect and detail; and the old tale of Squire Farrer's breeches is more amusing than ever. The illustrations of Burns's *Jolly Beggars* have all the spirit of the inimitable original; but the favourite "Point" is, the plate called *Yes or No?* As the illustrative anecdote is but little known, and relates to a very interesting and illustrious character, we shall close the notice by extracting it. "Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, was so remarkably fond of children, that he suffered the sons of the Prince Royal to enter his apartments whenever they thought proper. One day, while he was sitting in his closet, the eldest of these princes was playing at shuttlecock near him. The shuttlecock happened to fall upon the table at which the king sat, who threw it at the young prince, and continued to write. The shuttlecock falling on the table a second time, the king threw it back, looking sternly at the child, who promised that no accident of the kind should happen again; the shuttlecock, however, fell a third time upon the paper on which the king was writing. Frederick then took the shuttlecock and put it in his pocket: the little prince humbly asked pardon, and begged the king to return him the shuttlecock. His majesty refused: the prince redoubled his entreaties, but no attention was paid to them; the young prince, at length, being tired of begging, advanced boldly towards the king, put his two hands on his side, and tossing back his head with great haughtiness, said, in a threatening tone, "Will your majesty give me my shuttlecock, yes or no?" The king burst into a fit of laughter, and taking the shuttlecock out of his pocket, returned it to the prince, saying, "You are a brave boy, you will never suffer Silesia to be taken from you."

The very unjustifiable attack which appeared in a late number of the Quarterly Review, upon the character and conduct of the late Sir George Prevost, called loudly for answer and exposure. We are happy to see that this has been done in a volume just published, under the title of "*Some Account of the Public Life of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, bart. particularly of his Services in the Canadas.*" A more satisfactory reply to the calumnies of the Quarterly Reviewer could not be wished for. The disgraceful misrepresentations, and gross ignorance, with which the article on "The Campaign in the Canadas" abounds, are fully laid open, and all the writer's assertions with regard to the misconduct of the late Sir G. Prevost, are disproved by the evidence of facts. So far from meriting censure by his administration in the Canadas, it is not too much to say that he preserved those provinces

vinces to England by the wise and conciliatory policy which he adopted. We do not hesitate to assert, that, on an impartial consideration of his case, for which the present volume furnishes ample materials, the character of Sir George Prevost, both as a civil governor, and military commander, will not only be found free from reproach, but worthy of the highest commendation.

We have *first* volumes of two new works of Natural Philosophy; the one by Professor MILLINGTON of London, and the other by Professor LESLIE of Edinburgh. A comparison of these systems will exemplify the unsettled state of the modern bases of Natural Philosophy. On a system founded on truth and reason, two living professors could not differ widely; but, in developing a system founded on the vague hypotheses of gratuitous powers, and of exploded superstitions, every two expounders must differ as widely as the two professors in question. In their description of phenomena they of course agree, but this is not philosophy; while, in explaining first principles and causes, they differ essentially. At the same time, on their own grounds, or on the grounds taught them by successive predecessors, they have produced able and perspicacious books; and their works, when completed, will supply desiderata in this branch of literature. The volume of the London professor is the most experimental, and therefore the most useful and practical; while that of the Edinburgh professor is more erudite and methodical. The former however teaches without equivocation all the mysticism of the 16th and 17th centuries, while the latter often qualifies them by new terms and neutral expressions: thus, he no longer enters attraction, repulsion, and gravitation, in his list of the properties of matter, and substitutes capillary action for attraction; while at page 34 he speaks of attraction and repulsion as exploded doctrines! These are symptoms of an approximation towards common sense, on which we heartily congratulate him; and, we hope that his courage in respecting truth will be attended with no college inconveniences, for, as public societies are constituted, courage in a teacher is as essential even as knowledge; and few lecturers, or professors, dare tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. We never met with one who gravely insisted on the doctrines which he daily taught, and the general reply is, "It does not much signify—the people like it—I must live—and I could not do so by opposing prejudices." Such, alas, are the philosophers of a commercial country!

The importance of discriminating and applying appropriate names to the *Fossil Shells*, so profusely found embedded in the

different strata of our island, towards successfully studying its geology, and preparatory to the forming of just comparisons between our strata and those of other countries, and towards, definitively settling the principles of geological science, have excited a strong interest in favour of the periodical work, entitled, "*Mineral Conchology*," which the late Mr. James Sowerby set on foot about eleven years ago, and of which work the fourth volume is just now completed, by the sons of Mr. S. (who appear, not merely to inherit the library and museum, but the talents also of their father,) accompanied by copious indexes, which classify the shells according to their stratigraphical and their geographical situations. The shells already described by Messrs. S. amount to 739 species, (*none of them probably now living ones*,) which are with great accuracy and spirit engraven, and coloured after nature, accompanied by ample descriptions in the English language; and, it is creditable to our country to know, that already, *the strata of England and Wales*, as described locally, and with regard to their actual super-position, in the geological maps and sections of Mr. Smith, and as their imbedded fossil shells are described in this work of Messrs. Sowerby, are become the standards for comparing and classifying the strata of other countries; even those, from whence we were, but a very few years ago, told that all geological knowledge must emanate, so superior to all others were the alleged natural advantages there, for investigation, and so very transcendent the abilities and industry which had been employed on their development, in "the geognosy!"

The visitors of the delightful scenery of the *Lake District* of Cumberland and Westmoreland, will derive considerable assistance and pleasure, and the general reader much amusement, from a neat and perspicuous description of this district, by Mr. Jonathan Otley, of Keswick, an ingenious mechanic, whose acquirements in science are respectable; and who, during the summer seasons of many past years, has frequently acted as the guide and assistant to travellers, in search of the picturesque, and to the curious in geology, mineralogy, botany, &c. who have been intent on exploring the romantic beauties, the curious structure, or the natural productions of this interesting district. The principal lakes, seventeen in number, are first described, and their chief beauties, as viewed from different chosen spots, are pointed out: a great number of the smaller lakes, locally called *tarns*, are next described, and then a description follows of the several rivers and occasional torrents. All the chief water-falls of the district are then particularized. The principal mountains, fourteen in number,

are next described, their height, &c. mentioned, and a vast number of precipices or crags, and other objects of interest with the stranger, are described, and the best situations for viewing each are pointed out. The carriage-roads, by which the lakes are approached by visitors, from Lancaster, from Kendal, from Penrith, and from Carlisle, are next described, and the traveller agreeably conducted, along their various branchings, to every principal scene of attraction. The geology of the district is next treated of, in a clear and intelligible manner, and the descriptions follow of the black-lead, and some other, mines therein. The work is accompanied by a well-drawn and neatly-engraved small sheet map, from an actual survey made by Mr. Otley, to which we have already adverted in our 45th volume, p. 542; and the whole has a character of originality, not often met with in similar works.

Hone's *Ancient Mysteries* described is a curious volume. Before the Reformation, the plays acted for the amusement of the people were religious histories in a dramatic form; usually a series beginning with the Creation, and ending with the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, or sometimes extended to his ascent into heaven; in which the Creator, Joseph, Mary, the Saviour, and his Apostles, severally act their parts on the stage. Manuscripts of the Coventry plays are still preserved in the British Museum; and Mr. Hone has given us an abridgment of eight of these mysteries, which refer to particular passages in the Apocryphal New Testament. To these mysteries Mr. Hone has added, "Additions and Illustrations," which he has procured from various sources, with much industry of research and ingenuity of choice. Among these we have an Essay on the Christmas Carols that amused our childhood, and a very particular account of the Feast of the Ass, the Feast of Fools, &c. There are several very appropriate copper-plate and wood engravings, among which we have the bishop in his canonicals, and the giants of Guildhall in their gorgeous costume. It has been said that this volume is only fitted for the antiquarian; but this is certainly an error; for it will be found extremely amusing to general readers, and instructive to those who never before heard of these amusements of our ancestors. The serious Protestant of the present day, who may be startled at the apparent profanity of these exhibitions, must make allowance for the manners of former times, and particularly for the pomp and pageantry which have always appeared prominent in the externals of the Roman Catholic religion.

Questions on Political Economy, Politics, Morals, Metaphysics, &c. constitute a very useful volume for such young men as, in

their hours of relaxation, meet together for the purpose of intellectual improvement. Each question (of which there are eighty-three in all,) is proposed in the manner of those that are given out for discussion at public forums, and the reasonings on each side are stated with great impartiality; usually in the words of the several authors that have treated on either side of the question. The writer sums up the evidence, but generally leaves the case undecided. We observe that many of his questions are obviously indeterminate, on account of the deficiency of data; and that others, such as the distinction between the mind of man and that of animals, the doctrine of necessity, &c. are subtleties which have occupied the metaphysical disputants of all ages; but, upon the whole, the work will be found extremely valuable, as containing a fund of materials for thought, and a useful abstract of the mode of treating such subjects, from the most approved authors in the past, as well as the present, times.

Wine and Walnuts, or After-dinner Chit-chat, by EPHRAIM HARDCASTLE, originally appeared in detached chapters in a London weekly journal. It is now published in a collected form, and gives us two volumes of amusing and eccentric matter. Ephraim is an old man, and gossips about the men and manners of his early years. We have the *conversations* of a multitude of literary men and eminent artists; such as John-on, Goldsmith, Sterne, Fielding, Hogarth, Garrick, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Handel, &c. at which *chit-chat* the author pretends to have been present; and these are interspersed with numerous anecdotes, real or imaginary. This attempt to describe fancied scenes is often very successful; and the style in many cases reminds us of Sterne, but without any tincture of that licentiousness which disgraces the pages of that otherwise agreeable author.

Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous, by HENRY NEELE, we have treated of more fully under the head "News from Parnassus." They are printed in a duodecimo volume, and consist of three single-act dramas, and a few miscellaneous poems. The dramas were never intended for representation; but, as closet-pieces, they are by no means deficient in interest. The following extract from his miscellaneous pieces will, to the reader of taste, give no unfavourable evidence of Mr. Neele's poetical talents. We hope to meet with him again soon in the same walk of literature.

Song.

For thee, love,—for thee, love,—
I'll brave Fate's sternest storm;
She cannot daunt or chill the hearts
Which love keeps bold and warm:
And, when her clouds are blackest, nought
But thy sweet self I'll see;
Nor hear, amidst the tempest, aught
But thee, love,—only thee.

For thee, love,—for thee, love,—
My fond heart would resign
The brightest cup that Pleasure fills;
And Fortune's wealthiest mine:
For Pleasure's smiles are vanity,
And Fortune's fade or flee;
There's purity and constancy
In thee, love,—only thee.

For thee, love,—for thee, love,—
Life's lowly vale I'll tread,
And aid thy steps the journey through,
Nor quit thee till I'm dead;
And even then, round her I love
My shade shall hovering be,
And warble notes from heaven above
To thee, love,—only thee.

JAMES SMERGOLD BOONE, M.A. (in a volume entitled *Men and Things* in 1823,) after a preface boasting of his independence, has prostituted his poetical powers by a fulsome panegyric on Mr. Canning. The praise of persons in high stations is always suspicious, and has often degraded, but never raised, the votaries of the Muses. We regret this the more on the present occasion, because Mr. Boone appears to be capable of better things; and, from the concluding lines, we are prepared to expect a work that may do him honour.

Enough!—the Muse, if now not woo'd in vain,
May soon, perchance, attempt a bolder strain.
He who, tho' anxious onward to explore,
Has kept his little bark in sight of shore,
May venturous launch hereafter on the sea
With steadier hand,—but not with heart more free!

MR. ACKERMANN is indefatigable in adding to the ornament and utility of the juvenile library. The seventh and eighth divisions of his *World in Miniature*, two volumes each, are now before us. They illustrate the manners, character, and costumes, of Austria and of China; the former with thirty-two, and the latter with thirty, coloured engravings. Of these volumes it is sufficient to say, that they are inferior in no respect to the parts that were previously published.

ALEXANDER TILLOCH (now LL.D.) has been long known to the literary world, as the editor of that respectable publication, the "Philosophical Magazine." We are sorry to learn, that ill health has obliged this gentleman to resign his active employments, and to leave the metropolis; but such a mind as his cannot be idle: an octavo volume, entitled *Dissertations introductory to the Study and right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents, of the Apocalypse*, is the first fruit of his retirement. Persuaded (says the author) that he has discovered the nature of those peculiarities in the composition of the Apocalypse, which have perplexed men of incomparably higher attainments, and have led to the erroneous opinion, so generally entertained, respecting its style, he thinks that he but performs a duty to his fellow Christians, in giving publicity to that discovery; and the more so as, from the precarious state of his health, it is very probable that he may not live to finish

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a larger work,—devoted to the elucidation of the Apocalypse, with which he has been many years occupied: but, whether that work shall ever see the light or not, it is hoped that the other topics, connected with the subject, introduced into this volume, may also prove serviceable to persons engaged in the same pursuit." We must leave to other journals, to whose province it more peculiarly belongs, to analyse and animadvert on this volume: We would only remind the reader that Dr. Tilloch's present labours are by no means incompatible with his former occupations. Condorcet, in his "Eulogy on D'Alembert," has these remarkable words: "Newton, in his old age, wrote a commentary upon the Revelations; and D'Alembert, when very young, wrote an Essay upon the Epistles of St. Paul: thus beginning where Newton ended."

Another work, on the same subject as that last mentioned, has also been put into our hands, of which we have only room to give the title, but this will be sufficiently explanatory of its contents. It is called "*The Chronology of the Apocalypse investigated and defended*," shewing the 666 years of the Babylonian Beast, followed by his 42 months' power, reach from the third of Cyrus to the final desolation in Judea, A.D. 136, which Daniel's vision extended to; then after a thousand years appeared in Rome against the Waldenses, &c. whose souls rest with Christ the present thousand; after which Infidel Gog in the last effort will perish with the Beast for ever, and the endless sabbath of rest begin;" by JOHN OVERTON, *Rose Cottage, King's Road, Chelsea*.

Several *Sirs*, by the author of *Logan*, pretends to have been first printed at Baltimore, but is known here only as a London publication. It purports to be the narrative of an old man, to his children, of certain scenes during the American contest for independence, wherein, as a warrior, he performed a part. The tale involves the fortunes of two families. It is rude and boisterous; every chapter being covered with blood, or heaving with the throes of lacerated flesh. The style, too, is affectedly precipitous; and its metaphors as incongruous as those of the poets of the Lakes. In addition to the regularly-formed oaths, which are very numerous, the name of God is invoked in every page; and in such a manner as to make it difficult to discover whether the author meant to pray or to swear.

When a friend of Whitfield observed, that many of the Methodist's hymns were sung to tunes which had, originally, been adapted to compositions of a lighter nature, he gravely replied, "Why should the devil have all the good tunes?" In the same spirit, our modern saints have

betaken themselves to the writing of novels; "so that, while we fancy, good easy souls, that we are about to recline in peace on our sofas after a hard day's fatigue, to smooth down the wrinkles of the mind, we find ourselves entangled in lay sermons of two days long, where the sacred is mixed or gilded with a due proportion of the profane, to make it go glibly down." Of these publications we can only notice a few:

Willoughby, or Reformation, is characterized by its author in a prefatory address to the reader: "To enforce the necessity of true religion on the conduct of man, and to shew that no repentance can be permanent which is not founded on the Doctrines of Revelation, are the leading objects of the story; and, however imperfectly such momentous opinions may be expressed, the forbearance of a rigid criticism is earnestly supplicated by the Author." We forbear.

Martha; a Memorial of an only and beloved Sister, by ANDREW REED, author of "No Fiction," &c. is another sermonizing tale, which the writer would pass upon us as *no fiction*. Martha Reed was a pious young woman, who died under the age of thirty, after having spent a life remarkable for nothing but unceasing devotion. Her brother Andrew, the author of the work before us, is a dissenting preacher, and a writer of religious novels, though this it seems is truth. The language is highly evangelical, and the story suited, in every part, to the enthusiasm of the sect.

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Meditations on the Scriptures, &c.; by R. Weland, rector of Weston-under-Penyard. 2 vols. 8vo.

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The Second Advent, or the Glorious Epiphany of our Lord Jesus Christ, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

An Enquiry into the Evidence of Christianity: in Question and Answer. 9d.

The State of the Metropolis, or the Importance of a Revival of Religion in London; by the Rev. J. H. Stewart. 6d.

Sermons and Miscellaneous Pieces; by the Rev. Robert Wynell Mayow. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Beauties of Cambria: consisting of sixty views on wood, with letter-press descriptions; by H. Hughes. Parts 4, 5, and 6. 10s. 6d. each.

Nelson's History and Antiquities of Islington, with additional matter, and twenty-three copper-plate engravings. New edition.

A Concise Description of the English Lakes; by J. Ottley. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Part 4, Vol. IX. of the Journal of Voyages and Travels: containing Cramp's Voyage to India, and Forbin's Recollections of Sicily, with a plate. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed,—4s. boards.

The sixth and concluding Volume of Dr. Clarke's Travels. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark, to the North Cape, in the summer of 1820; by Arthur De Capel Brooke, esq. 2l. 10s.—proofs on India paper, 3l.

A Journey from Riga to the Crimea, by way of Kiev: with some account of the colonization, and of the Manners and Customs, of the Colonists of New Russia; by Mary Holderness. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Maria, or a Shandian Journey of a Young Lady through Flanders and France, during the Summer of 1822; by my Uncle Oddy. 12mo. 4s.

The World in Miniature: China. 2 vols. 18mo. 12s.

Works in French.

Whittingham's French Classics, Vol. I. containing Paul et Virginie, par St. Pierre. 2s. 6d. sewed.

Lettres à Isabelle, ou quelques Reflexions sur l'Education et la Société; par Madame Adèle du Thou. fcap. 8vo. 7s.

Elizabeth: being the First Part of a Series of French Classics, with notes; &c.; by L. T. Ventouillac. 18mo. 3s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE Mathematical Volume of the series of separate Dictionaries, intended to form a *Methodical Cyclopaedia*, will appear in July. The extraordinary time required in printing these highly-finished volumes, and the care requisite to render them perfect works of reference, have prevented their more rapid appearance. This, however, is of little consequence to

the purchasers of the work, because each of the volumes is a substantive work, standing complete by itself, and wholly unconnected with the others. The new volume will include the whole of the mathematical and physical sciences, and the latest discoveries in every branch.

A reprint of WARTON's History of English Poetry, in four large volumes, octavo,

octavo, is nearly ready for publication. It embraces a large body of notes, written by the late Dr. Ashby, the late Mr. Ritson, F. Douce, esq. and other eminent antiquaries; together with the copious illustrations and additions of Thomas Park, esq. The specimens of poetry have all been collated with the original manuscripts, or editions of acknowledged merit, and the numerous errors arising from inattention at the press, or in transcribing the author's copy, have been carefully corrected; while no alteration has been permitted in the text.

The Royal Academy having for some years, on account of the contracted limits of its Exhibition rooms, been under the avowed necessity of rejecting many meritorious works, and of crowding or misplacing others; and the rooms of the British Institution being devoted to the exhibition of works of the old masters, and of the School of Painting which succeeded it,—a numerous body of artists, desirous of bringing their works fairly before the public, have formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of erecting an extensive suite of rooms for the exhibition and sale of their works, in painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving; and, opening an exhibition immediately after the close of the British Institution in April, to continue during the three succeeding months. Twenty-seven of the most active, enterprising, and original, artists of the day, have formed themselves into a committee to carry this design into execution, and we are convinced they will be liberally supported by the public.

A new edition is announced of the *Diversions of Purley*, by JOHN HORNE TOOKE, A.M. in two volumes, octavo, from the copy corrected and considerably enlarged by the author, and hitherto in the possession of his executors.

A series of Lectures is printing upon the Elements of Chemical Science, lately delivered at the Surrey Institution, by Mr. G. GURNEY. They will comprise the bases of the new theory of crystallization, and diagrams to illustrate the elementary combinations of atoms, particularly theories of electrical influence and of flame, with a full description of the author's blow-pipe when charged with certain gases, &c.

Observations made during a Residence in the Tarentaise and various Parts of the Grecian and Pennine Alps, in Savoy, and in Switzerland and Auvergne, in the years 1820, 21, and 22, with remarks on the present state of society, manners; religion, agriculture, climate, &c. by ROBERT BAKEWELL, esq. are in the press.

A Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks in both Hemispheres, by M. DE HUMBOLDT, is translated into English, under his immediate inspection.

Mr. SHELDRAKE has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, (dedicated, by permission, to Sir Thomas Lawrence, president of the Royal Academy,) an Enquiry into the Origin and Practice of Painting in Oil, to ascertain what was the real invention of Van Eyck; and what were the materials and vehicle that were used by Giorgione; and the fine artists of the Venetian school. To which will be added, some information on the old painted and stained glass; a recipe for preparing drying oil of superior quality, which is only known to the author; and an attempt to ascertain some colours which were used by the old painters, but are unknown to the artists of the present time.

Fonthill and its Abbey delineated, to be richly embellished with numerous highly-finished engravings and spirited wood-cuts, by JOHN RUTTER, of Shaftesbury, is nearly ready for publication. The advantage of a long continued access to every part of the Abbey, the valuable assistance of numerous friends, the mass of new materials thus collected for accomplishing his object in the most perfect manner, are the author's recommendation.

A curious work, in one octavo volume, written by the actuary of a Life Assurance Company, is about to make its appearance, in the form of a Caution to intended Shareholders, and a Guide to Persons effecting Insurances; in which will be exhibited the comparative merits of the different companies, and their claims to public patronage and confidence investigated, with necessary information to persons who may wish to insure their lives, or purchase annuities or endowments for their children. The frauds and deceptions of various offices are exposed, as the use of the names of noblemen and gentlemen no way responsible,

sponsible, the advertising of fictitious capital, false number of policies, false representation of illusory Acts of Parliament, particularly of those which enable to sue and screen the companies from being sued, and pretended distribution of profits. The system of forfeiture of policies, from error in the age, neglect of punctual payment to the day, military service, death upon the seas, by duelling, suicide, and the hands, or doubtful legality of interest, are freely discussed, and the best mode is pointed out to guard against technical advantages, by which the unwary are injured; with hints to the legislature for regulating offices for the public protection.

Early in July will appear Vol. II. of Whittingham's French Classics, containing Elizabeth, ou les Exilés en Sibirie, par Mad. Cottin; also Part 3, of Whittingham's Cabinet Edition of Elegant Extracts in Poetry.

Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen, by W. S. LANDOR, esq. are in the press.

A Classical Assistant to the Study of Homer, Virgil, &c. in the Translations of Pope and Dryden, by Mrs. OOM, will soon appear.

Journal of a Tour in France in the years 1817 and 1818, by F. J. CAREY, is printing.

Flora Domestica, or the Portable Flower Garden, with directions for the treatment of plants in pots, and illustrations from the works of the poets, is in preparation.

The English Flora, by Sir J. E. SMITH, President of the Linnean Society, &c. will soon appear.

Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand, is printing, by Capt. A. CRUISE, of the 84th regt.

Sketches of the Lives of Correggio and Parmegiano, with notices of their principal works, will appear in a few days.

Lectures on the General Structure of the Human Body, and on the Anatomy and Functions of the Skin, delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons of London, during the course of 1823, by THOMAS CHEVALIER, F.R.S. F.S.A. and F.L.S. will soon be published.

Proposals are made for publishing by subscription, Six Etchings from Pen Drawings, drawn and etched by W. COWEN. The subjects of these etchings represent some of the finest

scenery in Italy and Switzerland, and they are fac-similes of his own drawings actually made upon the spot.

A republication is preparing, in two volumes, octavo, of Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Inquiries into very many received Tenets and commonly received Truths, by THOMAS BROWN, Doctor of Physic, much enlarged by the author, with additions and corrections, by the editor, in the form of notes.

Miscellaneous Collections, forming a fourth volume to the "Lawyer's Common-place Book," will appear shortly.

A new work, for the use of commercial gentlemen, will appear in a few days, by Mr. WRIGHT, accountant, Fenchurch-street, entitled, the New Mercantile Assistant, and General Cheque Book, containing nine copious and distinct sets of new and useful tables.

A Memorial of the late Rev. Mr. Evans, of Wymondham, Norfolk, is in the press, including a selection from his private correspondence; to which is subjoined a funeral sermon, by the Rev. J. HOOPER.

The third Number of the Free-thinking Christians' Quarterly Register, will be published July 1. It will contain authentic documents relative to some scenes which have lately taken place at the celebration of dissenters' marriages; also the protests, &c. of the parties, together with an account of the former Fleet marriages, and a review of the present laws and practice. The subject is at this time one of peculiar interest, the Marquis of Lansdown having signified his intention of again presenting a bill to Parliament for the relief of Dissenters, as to the mode of celebrating marriages, early in the ensuing session.

A new edition is printing of the Young Countess, a tale for youth.

Mr. BIAGIOLI, author of several esteemed elementary works on the Italian language, is printing a new edition of the Decameron of Boccaccio, in five volumes, octavo and quarto, in Italian; reprinted from the original text from the manuscript of Urannelli, with the most remarkable variants of several other editions, and illustrated with an historical and literary commentary.

Berthollet on Dyeing, translated from the last Parisian edition, with notes

notes and illustrations, is preparing by ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S. in two volumes, octavo.

Illustrations of Shakspeare's Dramas, consisting of 111 fine engravings, all from pictures by T. STOTHARD, esq. R.A. in the possession of Mr. TEGG, are in forwardness.

Mr. HERBERT MAYO has in the press, a second number of his Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries.

Mr. MOORE has resumed his long suspended task, the Life of Sheridan, and this work may be expected to appear early in the ensuing winter.

Influence and Example, or the Recluse, a tale, by the author of "Dangerous Errors," is in the press.

We are requested to state, that it was not Mr. BEVAN, the civil engineer of Leighton Buzzard, who lately left this country for Buenos Ayres; but Mr. BEVAN, of Lambeth, a respectable member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. T. D. WORGAN is preparing for publication, a Treatise on a Motet in forty-five parts,—ten vocal, and thirty-five instrumental; composed for every class of voice, and every sort of instrument generally used in concert; and illustrated by two lectures, of which he has published a prospectus:—

A Treatise on the Law of Boroughs and Corporations, deduced from the earliest to the present times, and including their general history, the history, origin, and law, of the right of election, and of the king's prerogative in granting charters, as well as the binding effect of charters and by-laws, and the power of corporations to admit freemen; with an appendix of records and charters illustrative of these points; by H. A. MEREWETHER, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister.

Mr. SAMUEL WARE has lately assembled the following curious facts relative to the Bridges of London:—

	London.	Southwark.	Blackfriars	Strand.	Westminst.
Superficial feet in waterways of the bridges, at the level of the Trinity high-water mark, of	7,360	13,940	14,117	17,707	15,198
Superficial feet at the level of spring and neap tides, 14 feet 5 inches below ditto	1,488	5,012	3,724	3,382	3,720
Linear feet of the collective spans of the arches, and widths of the bearing piers	927	708	935	1,240	1,068
Linear feet of the collective spans of the arches	545	660	788	1,080	860
Descent of the road-way } North end	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
per yard in inches. } South end	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Foot-passengers	89,640	..	61,069	..	37,820
Waggons	769	..	533	..	173
Carts and drays	2,924	..	1,502	..	963
Coaches	1,240	..	990	..	1,171
Gigs and taxed carts	485	..	500	..	569
Horses not drawing	764	..	522	..	615

ELIAS HALL, of Castleton, who in 1813 distinguished himself (see our 35th vol. page 151,) by preparing numerous stratigraphical models, or maps in relief, of the peak hundreds of Derbyshire, and who since has modelled the contour and strata of the grand ridge of hills, extending from Derbyshire to the lake hills of Cumberland, has now in the hands of Mr. Lowry, the engraver, two vertical Sections of the Strata. The thicknesses of the several coal-seams, and thicknesses of measures (of rock, shale, &c.) between them, will be set down.

On the 6th of February last, a letter was read in the Royal Society from Sir Thomas Brisbane, governor of

Paramatta, and President of the Philosophical Society of New South Wales, communicating the results of certain observations made at the observatory of Paramatta, by Mr. CHARLES RUMKER. Besides the determination of the obliquity of the ecliptic, the fixing the longitude of Paramatta and of Sydney, together with the length of the pendulum to seconds, Mr. R. has fortunately discovered again the triennial comet of M. Eucker, which has eluded all recent observation in Europe.

RUSSIA.

The Bible Society has, throughout the Russian empire, 54 divisions, in the different governments, and 168 auxiliary

auxiliary societies. The Society of Moscow published and distributed, within the two last years, 106,000 copies, in thirty-two languages; and, since its first establishment in 1813, has printed more than 550,000.

Three new journals have appeared at St. Petersburg since the 1st of January last. The first is entitled "Archives of the North," and is devoted to history, political economy, voyages and travels, and a brief bibliography. The second appears every fortnight, under the title of "Literary Supplement," &c. The third is in the German language, (the two former are in the Russian,) treating of letters, sciences, the fine arts; and appears every Saturday.

At Novoi Oskole, one of the most ancient and obscure towns of the Ukraine, there is now a very respectable library of Russian publications, which all the inhabitants may read, at very moderate prices. A school-house has been annexed to it.

TURKEY.

The Porte has ordered the sale, *by weight*, of all the fine libraries that are in Constantinople. Among others are noticed those of the Princes Morasi, who had become objects of jealousy to that despotic government, by reason of their wealth, their patriotism, and their talents.

GERMANY.

A great number of Jesuits, expelled from Russia, have been permitted to fix themselves in Austrian Galicia, where the Gymnasium of Tacnopol has been assigned them. Doubts were entertained whether the order would be allowed in Austria; but these are removed, by a House for Novices which they have obtained at Vienna.

At Leipsic, in Saxony, the number of pupils at the University, during the last winter six months, amounted to 1102: among whom, in theology were 480; in jurisprudence, 381; in medicine, 163; and in philology, 74. There was afterwards a further augmentation of fifty-one pupils.

PRUSSIA.

In the month of September last was exhibited, for the first time, at Berlin, a public exposition of the productions of art and of national industry, similar to those which have been so successfully established in France and Bavaria. It lasted six weeks, and took place in the hall of the Institute of Industry. Admission to it was by

cards, the price of which, joined to that of the catalogues, is intended to furnish pupils of promising talents with the means of gratuitous instruction. At the conclusion, medals of honour were delivered to several distinguished artists and manufacturers.

In the same month was held, in the hotel of the Academy of Fine Arts, a public exhibition of paintings, statuary, compositions and instruments of music, &c.

FRANCE.

Intellect is retrograding rapidly in France. The grovelling policy of the Bourbons has already carried back the French a whole generation. The press is under an interdict of fear and superstition, and of passion and resentment; and nothing appears worthy of being read by free and enlightened men. Dull compilations, insipid tales, and abstract disquisitions, constitute the current literature of France. Never were a people so fallen in a living generation. France is truly blotted from the map of Europe, not by democracy, but by legitimacy. Yet France still possesses more men of genius and mental energy than all Europe put together; they are, however, at this time lingering under the Waterloo-opiate, administered by the state quacks of Europe.

M. C. H. THOLLARD, professor of Physics, &c. in the College of Tarbes, Upper Pyrenees, has published a small treatise, entitled, "A Preservative against Thunder and Hail, &c." Herein it is maintained, that cords of flax in the straw, placed at a certain elevation above the vineyards, rye-grounds, &c. attract the electricity from the stormy clouds, and prevent the formation of hail. This very simple process, in 1822, had the most satisfactory results. Out of eighteen communes that are annually struck with hail, and that were provided with the above *paragres*, three only were slightly touched; and it was in the parts bordering on those that had not made use of the preservative, (in French *paille lin*), whilst twenty of the adjacent communes lost the greater part of their crops.

During the reign of Napoleon many changes took place as to the exterior of Paris, and greatly for the better. The houses on most of the bridges were taken down, which in the time of Louis XVI. obstructed the circulation of the air, and completely masked
a series

a series of handsome quays, as also some interesting views of the Seine, which are now contemplated with pleasure. The ancient towers and enormous prisons of the Bastille and Le Chatelet, demolished in the course of the revolution, have no less contributed to dispel the lugubrious air which they inspired, and to facilitate the circulation of carriages in various quarters adjacent to those ancient monuments. In the vast limits of Paris, the progress of taste, fancy, and the fine arts, is gradually bringing out the more finished energies of their character, is correcting and meliorating what is offensive, with successful industry and ingenuity. The magnificent plantations of trees on the New Boulevards, and the numerous and superb barriers erected, at more remote distances, have given consequence and credit to the local sites, and developed a thousand latent attractions which their situation required. But it is in the environs that many shining and excellent improvements are starting up every day,—important in themselves, and yet only parts of a more comprehensive system. Continual improvements these, upon a larger scale, including plantations made and making, the construction of bridges, the excavation of canals, opening of new streets, erecting numerous monuments, levelling obstructions, rendering the roads smooth and uniform, opening public promenades in gardens, parks, &c. In short, pushing forward and embellishing all the natural tendencies of situation, and surrounding the city with a new artificial world.

The Royal Society of Arras, for the encouragement of the sciences, letters, and arts, has lately had presented to it forty manuscript volumes on the History of the Province of Artois. These immense materials, combined with those of which the Society is in possession, will throw much new light on archeological investigations respecting the annals of that country.

HOLLAND.

The Regency of Haerlem have fixed upon the 10th of this month for the celebration of the fourth secular festival, in honour of the discovery of the art of printing: M. VANDERPALM is to deliver an appropriate oration. A monumental stone, inscribed with the name of Laurent Jansson Coster, is on that day to be placed in the Park.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 383.

The first typographical attempts are preserved at Haerlem: they consist of plates engraved on wood, and the book printed from these plates is entitled, "the Mirror of our Salvation." This book is enclosed in a silver coffer, in the custody of different magistrates, each of whom has a key of the place where it is deposited.

SWITZERLAND.

The Rev. Father GIRARD, founder and director of the College of St. Michael, and of the French School at Fribourg, has recently been stripped of his employment, and displaced from the establishment. It is at length definitively given up to the Jesuits, with the usufruct, valued at three millions of francs. The partizans of these measures are very few, but they are backed by a malignant occult influence; and they brave with impunity the censures of the canton in general. How long are those locusts (the monks) to darken the air, wasting and despoiling the field of free enquiry of its verdure?

ITALY.

A letter from Civita Vecchia reports, that, in working on the highway near Corneto, a sepulchral vault has been discovered, cut out in the rock. In the interior was found a corpse, placed on a coffin, cut also out of the rock; beside it were laid a helmet, two very long spears, a sword, and two metal bucklers, decorated with bas-reliefs of excellent workmanship, but much worn. There were also a number of elegant copper and earthenware vases, some of which had rich ornaments. The general opinion is, that it was the tomb of some ancient Etruscan warrior of Tarquinia, a town the existence of which retrogrades to more than twenty-five centuries.

In continuing the subterranean works near Tormanci, in the vicinity of Rome, there have recently been found three tall statues, each of nine palms. The first, the workmanship of which is but indifferent, represents a female Bacchante, in pretty good preservation. The second is a Bacchus, the execution of which is exquisite; the head and tarsus are not damaged, but the arms and the left leg are in pieces, and the naked right leg is not to be found. The third represents, also, a Bacchus of excellent sculpture, in pentelic marble, which seems to have just come out of the hands of the artist.

4 B

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

The kingdom of Portugal contains 873 elementary schools. In 266 of them the Latin language is taught; in 21 the Greek language and rhetoric; in 17 natural and moral philosophy. The University and Preparatory College of Coimbra contain at present from 1,200 to 1,600 students. The total of young persons educated in these various public establishments is about 30,000. There are, besides, several especial institutions; such as the Academy of Commerce and the Marine at Porto, which contained 315 students in 1820; that of Lisbon, which had the same number in 1821. In Lisbon are also the Royal College of Nobles, an Academy for the Arabic Language, the School of Civil Architecture and Design, the Royal School of Sculpture, that of Engraving, the Musical Institute, and several others of minor importance. The Military School for mutual instruction, into which the children of the citizens were admitted, had in 1818 2,518 pupils, and the number has been much augmented since. The Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon publishes interesting memoirs annually. Other literary societies have been recently formed in the city, among which is the Patriotic Society of Encouragement. The average number of books printed in Portugal, from 1805 to 1815, was 942; but an accession of liberty has given a more active impulse to the press. The number of publications has been trebled in the two last years, and that of journals is also much increased.

The public journals now publishing at Lisbon are as follows:—

1. *The Diario des Cortez*. This is especially appropriated to the sittings and proceedings of the Cortez.
2. *Las Actas das Cortez* contains the official Acts of that legislative Assembly.
3. *Il Diario di Governo*; which contains public news and intelligence of an official character.
4. *The Regulator*, a French journal.
5. *Il Campian Portugues*, a political journal.
6. *Il Portugues Constitutional*.
7. *Trobetta* (the Trumpet), an opposition journal.
8. *Cidadao Portugues* (the Portuguese Citizen), a political journal.
9. *The Citizen Artist*, a political journal.

NORTH AMERICA.

A journal in the United States re-

ports the fact of a serpent being killed, not long since, on the banks of the Delaware, that was remarkably swelled about the stomach. When opened, there was found in his body an alligator, six feet and a half long, by thirty-seven inches in circumference: it was in good preservation, though dead; but the eyes were not in their sockets. It did not appear that the natural vivacity of the serpent had abated from the circumstance.

Mr. JEFFERSON, formerly President of the United States, has been a prime agent in the establishment of a university at Charleville, near Monticello, the place of his residence in Virginia. Though eighty years of age, he constructed the plan, and has superintended the buildings, which are nearly finished. "We shall endeavour (says the illustrious founder,) to render this university the first of all the establishments of this kind in our country. There will be ten professors, invited from both hemispheres, with distinct apartments for each; also five eating-rooms, and 104 chambers for the reception of 208 pupils." The requisite funds are allotted by the state.

INDIA.

An expedition, sent out by the British government of Madras, to determine the length of the pendulum at the Equator, arrived, with all the proper instruments, at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, on the 20th of April, 1822. The governor immediately made ready a vessel to convey them under the line, with materials and workmen to act pursuant to their instructions.

The Society of Agriculture of Calcutta, at its annual sitting of May 22, 1822, was favoured with the offer of an annual donation of 1000 rupees, on the part of the local government. Dr. Alexander Russel was admitted a member.

A notice has been issued, by order of the government of Calcutta, that to any of the pupils studying the oriental language in Fort William, that shall produce a certificate from the professors, announcing proficiency in any one language, a gratuitous donation shall be tendered of 800 rupees; and, in any case of remarkable progress, double the sum.

An officer of the garrison of Madras has now in the press a work, entitled, "an History of the Rise and Progress of the Mahratta Power."

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

WHAT is Scrofula? Against an indolent appeal to master terms for the explanation of particular phenomena, the writer of these papers has once and again protested. To say of a disease, that it is stomacic, that it is hepatic, that it is pulmonary, that it is nervous, is often at once to sever the string, with which the industrious will not be satisfied, without, at least, endeavouring to unloose through all its ravellings. These vague expressions do often worse than merely conceal ignorance. They foster idleness, and facilitate error; they convey smuggled matter under the seeming of a lawful sail; they mislead the pathologist, and betray the practitioner. In politics, in religion, in morals, the misapplication of sweeping terms, is, in like manner, not seldom injurious to the true interests of the respective sciences; among which, like the evil spirit among the sons of Heaven, they mix in concert, to mar in counsel. Thus the word, Methodist, frightens many from the manifestations of correct feeling, and restrictive conduct; and it is easier to say of a man, that he is a whig or a tory, a radical, or a corruptionist, than it is to disprove his positions or condemn his actions.

On the other hand, however, there is a certain consistency in registering under one head, otherwise scattered and unconnected particulars, and such a term as that, with which the present page commences, becomes legitimately serviceable, when cautiously had recourse to. Does inflammation affect an organ? It is of the highest moment, both as to prognosis and practice, to endeavour at ascertaining whether this inflammation be of a general or particular kind. Is debility present? The indications of treatment, and the inferences respecting course and termination, will be materially varied, according as this debility attaches itself, to one or another texture, or is of one or another species. Now, there is a state of the system, more easily, perhaps, understood, than delineated; to which the term scrofula, may be applied in this way with safety and effect; it is a state, however, rather of susceptibility than of actual disease, but which susceptibility serves materially to modify the aspect of disease itself, and even to hasten its advances. The lymphatic system seems to be its especial residence: its external signals are a fine and delicate skin, through which the blood-vessels may be seen meandering in beautiful

windings; light hair, and blue eyes, are usually marked down, as concomitants of the scrofulous diathesis, but it is occasionally connected with dark hair, and dark eyes; and in these cases, the resulting disorder is often more fixed in its nature, deep seated in its locality, and difficult in its management. The mental disposition of the scrofulous, is, for the most part, mild and amiable; they attain quickly, they feel strongly; and what there is to dread and deplore, and be ashamed of, in the constitutional tendency, has often appeared to the writer of these essays strange in the extreme; for it is not merely because scrofula contains the seeds of destructive disorder, that individuals fear and fly from the very name of it, but they seem to feel as if abstractedly it were something bad, and abominable; and not to be spoken about freely or openly. In this, there is manifest absurdity. Let our offspring be secured against disease and death, and the more scrofulous, the more desirable.

Is scrofula ever cured? Alas! for the impotence of regular medicine, which is not furnished with the means of regenerating nature, or changing constitutions, even after it has explored the happy regions of sanative herbage, that are found across the Atlantic. It is only by the penetrating vision of empirical perception, that these all-healing plants are discoverable. Gout, we are constantly being told is cured; scrofula is cured; and it is always by *herbs* that these marvels are accomplished; but, if once the public could be brought to understand, that very many herbs, employed in medicine, are even more potently poisonous than minerals; then the language of our nostrum-mongers would change sides; minerals would be the order of the day; minerals, and minerals alone, the means of cure; and, in that case, they would be saved a little, on the score of conscience; for mercurial and antimonial preparations, in a concealed form, are the strong holds of quackery.

If, however, scrofula is not curable, it is in a considerable degree manageable; and, when irritations are implanted upon this constitution, there are some materials that meet the requisites of the case, with almost specific power. The writer has, at this moment, several scrofulous children under his care, whose disorders are manifested by a mesenteric obstruction, who are, in other words, atrophic, with

with swollen body and flabby limbs; and in whom, a cautious mixture of foxglove, in very small doses, with the quicksilver and chalk of the London Pharmacopœia, have already proved abundantly useful; the first medicinal seems to curb and control scrofulous inflammation, while it imparts tone generally; and the other ingredient in the employed compound, excites to new and improved secretions. The doses of both should, at first, be very small, and

only gradually augmented. Diet, at the same time, must be carefully attended to, as the disorder in question is one especially implicating the assimilating organs.

The preceding month has not been remarkable for any prevailing disease; in some districts, scarlet fever has shewn itself, but not with much severity of symptom.

Bedford-row;
June 26, 1823.

D. UWINS, M.D.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE process of fermentation, so important to the brewers and distillers, and others, of this country, seems destined to undergo, ere long, a very important change, in consequence of a discovery sometime ago made in France, whereby the practicability and advantage of fermenting worts in close vessels has been fully established; instead of using broad and open vats, exposed fully to the atmospheric air, which was formerly thought essential to the first and principal process of fermenting worts. By this new process, a great quantity of alcohol, mixed with the aroma or flavouring principle of the wort, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. of the whole spirit which the wort is capable of yielding, after rising in vapour along with the carbonic gas, is condensed therefrom and returned again into the wort, from a kind of alembic, fixed on the close top of the fermenting tun, and connecting therewith only by means of pipes. Messrs. Gray and Dacre, in their brewery at Westham, in Essex, have adopted this new mode of fermenting their wort, and the success attending it is said to be most complete. One essential advantage attending the use of a close vessel for fermenting, is the being able to preserve a more equable temperature in the wort, whereby neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter are able to interrupt or frustrate the process of complete fermentation. The exclusion of the oxygen of the atmospheric air from cyder, perry, or British wines, whilst under the process of fermentation, seems to promise a still greater improvement of the process than has attended the use of this invention in the fermenting of wines on the Continent. Messrs. Deurbroucq and Nichols have taken a patent for constructing the necessary apparatus in this country; of which a plate and description appeared in a late Number of the "Philosophical Magazine."

Improved Fabrication of Starch.—According to the usual methods, the farina or meal of wheat is fermented, with a certain quantity of water, for several days, or even a month; the ammoniac is then disengaged, and a fetid odour is emitted. The object of this preparation is the decomposition and destruction of the gluten

that conceals the starch. But starch may be made in the space of an hour, by a process which obtains at once the gluten and the starch, without exciting any smell. Knead the meal, under the droppings of water, in a sack of thin linen cloth; the water attracts the starch, and the gluten remains in the cloth. The water and the starch are then to be passed through a silk sieve, and collected into a vessel: when the starch is deposited, the water is decanted, and there will be in it a quantity of a sugared substance, which may be usefully employed in the preparation of certain economical drinks.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, by Dr. T. Forster, for May 1823.

Days.	Thermom.	Baromet.	Wind.	Plants in Blow.
1 48	30 22		N.W.E.	<i>Gertiana ucanlis.</i>
2 50	30 20		E.	<i>Narcissus biflorus.</i>
3 47	30 19		E.	<i>Orchis mascula.</i>
4 42	30 20		E.	<i>Tulipa gesneri.</i>
5 49	29 94		S.E.	<i>Narcissus poeticus.</i>
6 58	29 80		E.	<i>Senecio squavidus.</i>
7 53	29 79		Var.	<i>Calendule officinalis.</i>
8 58	29 56		S.W	<i>Hirundo apus</i> arrived.
9 51	29 73		S.W.	
10 53	29 59		S.W.	
11 54	29 52		S.W.	
12 50	29 60		S.W.	
13 50	29 50		W.	
14 50	29 60		S.W.	<i>Trollius Europæus.</i>
15 52	29 99		S.W.	
16 51	29 91		S.W.	
17 43	29 99		S.W.S.	<i>Trollius Asiaticus.</i>
18 49	29 91		W. E.	
19 56	29 66		S.	
20 50	29 60		S.	
21 51	29 59		S.W.	
22 52	29 59		S.W.	
23 52	29 70		W. SW	<i>Pæonia corallina.</i>
24 50	29 60		W.	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris.</i>
25 51	29 57		W.	

The season is remarkably backward; every thing being nearly a fortnight behind last year.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				May 27.		June 24.	
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3	5	0	to	4	0	0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	10	0	—	4	19	0 do.
—, fine	6	3	0	—	6	16	0 do.
—, Mocha	5	0	0	—	8	0	0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	7	—	0	0	9 do.
—, Demerara	0	0	8½	—	0	0	11 do.
Currants	5	0	0	—	5	13	0 do.
Figs, Turkey	1	18	0	—	2	2	0 per chest
Flax, Riga	66	0	0	—	68	0	0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	0	0	—	43	0	0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	16	0	—	5	12	0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	16	0	—	3	10	0 do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	10	0	—	9	0	0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0 do.
Oil, Lucca	12	5	0	—	12	10	0 25 galls.
—, Galipoli	55	0	0	—	56	0	0 per ton.
Rags	2	2	0	—	2	2	6 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	10	0	—	0	0	0 do.
Rice, Patna	1	0	0	—	1	2	0 do.
—, Carolina	1	17	0	—	2	2	0 do.
Silk, China, raw	0	16	1	—	1	1	0 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	11	4	—	0	12	2 do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	6	8	—	0	6	10 do.
—, Cloves	0	4	4	—	0	4	9 do.
—, Nutmegs	0	3	1	—	0	3	2 do.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	6½	—	0	0	7 do.
—, white	0	1	3	—	0	1	3½ do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	—	0	3	4 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	—	0	2	1 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	9	—	0	2	10 do.
Sugar, brown	2	16	0	—	2	18	0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	10	0	—	3	12	0 do.
—, East India, brown	1	2	0	—	1	5	0 do.
—, lump, fine	4	12	0	—	4	14	0 do.
Tallow, town-melted	2	1	0	—	0	0	0 do.
—, Russia, yellow	1	15	6	—	0	0	0 do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5¼	—	0	2	5¼ per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	7	—	0	6	3 do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	70	0	0 per pipe
—, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48	0	0 do.
—, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0 per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 50s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

Course of Exchange, June 24.—Amsterdam, 12 9.—Hamburgh, 38.—Paris, 26.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 51.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 300l.—Coventry, 1040l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 65l.—Grand Surrey, 44l.—Grand Union, 18l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 250l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 375l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 740l.—Trent and Mersey, 2000l.—Worcester, 33l.—East India Docks, 140l.—London, 118l.—West India, 180l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 19l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 255l.—Albion, 50l. 10s.—Globe, 155l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 73l. 10s.—City Ditto, 128l. 10s.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th was 80½; 3 per cent. Consols, —; 4 per cent. Consols, 97½; new 4 per cent. —; Bank Stock 219.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 16s. 0d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 82.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ANNETT, T. Liverpool, stone-merchant. (Lowtin and Co. L.)
Askell, J. Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, dealer-in-cattle. (Hill, Worcester)
Auckland, C. Beauvoir-town wharf, Kingsland-road, builder. (Hodson, L.)
Ball, H. M. Shakspeare's-walk, Shadwell, auctioneer. (Downs, L.)
Banks, J. Leeds, flax-spinner. (Conyers)
Bell, J. late of Guernsey, merchant. (Shelton and Co. L.)
Bell, W. and J. G. Harris, Bridge-street, Westminster, haberdashers. (Gates)
Back, J. Goldsmith-row, Hackney-road, carpenter. (Hewitt, L.)
Buckle, J. Scarah-mill, Yorkshire, miller. (Spence)
Burfit, T. North Brewham, Somersetshire, coal-merchant. (Seymour)
Burton, H. Thayer-street, Manchester-square, auctioneer. (Carlton)
Cave, J. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (Troughton and Co.)
Clubbe, T. Chester, brewer. (Philpot and Co. L.)
Cole, J. Wolverhampton, carrier. (Williams and Co.)
Corney, J. Beauchamps, Essex, shopkeeper. (Harvey and Co. L.)
Corby, J. Kingsland-road, carpenter. (Hutchinson)
Cornwall, W. Trinity-place, Charing Cross, leather-breeches maker. (Dennis)
Coster, W. Mount-street, Hanover-square, brick-layer. (Hamilton and Co.)
Cowie, J. George-street, Mansion-house, wine-merchant. (Stephenson)
Darby, D. Halesowen, Shropshire, miller. (Mankinson, L.)
Davies, S. Llandoverly, Carmarthenshire, grocer. (Hare, Bristol)
Denne, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, watchmaker. (Osbaldeston and Co.)
Dicas, J. Manchester, dealer. (Jay, L.)
East, W. Newbury, coal-merchant. (Aldridge and Co. L.)
Field, G. Chichester, grocer. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)
Field, S. Richmond, wine-merchant. (Brumell, L.)
Flatman, T. Hampton-wick, soap-boiler. (Guy)
Gee, S. Cambridge, tinman. (Neilson, L.)
Gerhardt, H. Savage-gardens, merchant. (Nind and Co.)
Gill, R. and C. Griffiths, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, mercer. (Russen)
Goubau, L. J. Haymarket, hotel-keeper. (Rigby)
Gray, W. Birmingham, nail-factor. (Norton and Co.)
Grierson, A. Dudley, Worcestershire, draper. (Cunliffe, Manchester)
Hall, T. Crown-street, Soho, carpenter. (Maugham)
Hawkins, R. T. Three Colt-street, Limchouse, patent anchor manufacturer. (Hutchinson, L.)
Herbert, G. Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire, salesman. (Fuller and Co. L.)
Higham, J. Freckleton, Lancashire, coal-merchant. (Wheeler, L.)
Hitchings, J. Littington, Sussex, farmer. (Penfold)
Hollander, L. A. Winchester-street, diamond-merchant. (Warne and Co.)

Hurry, J. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Taylor and Co.)
Hutton, J. Abchurch-lane, painter. (Whittington)
Ingils, J. and J. Mark-lane, merchants. (Healing)
Jones, W. Handsworth, Staffordshire, farmer. (Willis and Co. L.)
Lax, J. Liverpool, brewer. (Leicester)
Leigh, C. and W. Tooth, Tyldesley, Lancashire, calico-printers. (Milne and Co. L.)
Lowe, S. Newman-street, Oxford-street
Mansor, T. Caroline-street, Commercial-road, hoop-manufacturer. (West, Wapping)
March, G. W. Hope Bowdler, Shropshire, flannel-manufacturer
Mercer, W. Packer's-court, Coleman-street, wine-merchant. (Burnley and Co.)
Millart, W. Carnaby-street, victualler. (Adams and Co.)
Milnes, B. Halifax, grocer. (Watson and Co. L.)
Moses, J. Farlam, Cumberland, dealer. (Mounsey and Co. L.)
Nelson, W. Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, brewer. (Williams)
New, C. Leadenhall-street, umbrella-manufacturer. (Hindmarsh)
Parry, J. Everton, Lancashire, joiner. (Taylor and Co. L.)
Pearse, W. C. Braintree, grocer. (Amory and Co. L.)
Pitcher, W. Salisbury-square, carpenter. (Vincent)
Prowse, A. Haselbury, Somersetshire, tinman. (Bennett, L.)
Pollan, R. Leeds, merchant. (Parton, L.)
Radder, J. Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer. (Milne and Co. L.)
Randall, J. A. Aldermanbury, corn-dealer. (Hodgson and Co.)
Read, J. Love-lane, Aldermanbury, cloth-worker. (Walker and Co.)
Rowley, J. Stourport, timber-merchant. (Becke, L.)
Sailsbury, A. Windsor, and D. Sailsbury, Nottingham, drapers. (Clarke and Co. L.)
Score, G. Tokenhouse-yard, scrivener. (Burfoot)
Scott, J. Preston, Lancashire, draper. (Ellis and Co.)
Sedgley, W. jun. Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer. (Hindmarsh, L.)
Simpson, J. Birmingham, plater. (Long and Co. L.)
Sparkes, W. and J. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, grocers. (Williams, L.)
Sutcliffe, B. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Bolton)
Tate, J. Adam-street, Adelphi, coal-merchant. (Hodgson and Co.)
Taylor, H. Leominster, grocer. (Richardson, L.)
Taylor, J. Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somersetshire, dealer. (Shaw and Co. L.)
Thatcher, S. J. Worth, Sussex, innkeeper. (Leigh)
Thomas, W. L. Brighton, grocer. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)
Traill, A. Hanover-street, boot and shoe maker. (Pugh)
Turner, J. Fleet-street, silk-merc. (Hutchinson)
West, A. Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, grocer. (Long and Co. L.)
White, B. Maiden Bradley, Wilts, farmer. (Dyne, L.)
Whitehead, R. Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer. (Taylor and Co. L.)
Wilkie, T. Paternoster-row, bookseller. (Clare and Co.)
Witcomb, L. Warminster, scrivener. (Popkin, L.)

DIVIDENDS.

Atmore, W. C. Wood-street
Bancks, W. and J. B. Perry, Birmingham
Barnard, W. Frampton-upon-Severn
Barry, C. Jermyn-street
Beithoud, H. Soho-square
Bosito, W. Reading
Braslock, J. Manchester
Bronley, J. jun. Stafford
Brown, G. Broad-street, Westminster
Brown, J. Fleet-market
Bruggenkatte, G. A. T. Little Eastcheap
Bysh, J. Paternoster row
Clements, J. Newport
Colson, W. Plymouth
Cotterell, W. Bishop's Cleere

Dicks, J. London-street, Tottenham-court road
Elam, T. W. Bradford, Wilts
Elliott, G. Rochester
Emett, H. and J. R. and T. Blackey, Liverpool
Fairhead, J. Cressing, Essex
Foster, J. Sheffield
Friend, D. Ramsgate
George, T. Leeds
Giblett, P. and W. New Bond-st.
Gowen, J. Mark-lane
Green, W. Gracechurch-street
Gregson, W. Hull
Hall, C. G. and H. B. Grosvenor-street, Westminster
Hamilton, R. Old Broadstreet
Hart, J. Edwardstone, Suffolk
Hart, S. G. Harwich

Harvey, N. B. and J. W. Rochford
Haynes, W. Stourbridge
Heap, W. and J. Kirburton, Yorkshire
Howard, J. Norwich
Jeffraeson, W. Framlingham
Jones, T. Abergavenny
Keene, W. C. Mary-le-bone lane
Kent, T. Kirtou Holme
Lettsom, S. F. Cannon-street
Longrigg, J. Liverpool
Lowndes, W., J. Robinson, and H. Nield, Manchester
M'Intine, J. Tenby
Moorson, W. Scarborough
Muggins, G. and J. Borthman, Carlisle
Naylor, H. Bristol
Paley, R. Leeds

Parry,

Parry, H. W. Carleton
 Petrie, J. Kempton
 Prole, W. Georgeham, Devonsh.
 Rawe, W. Padstow
 Richards, J. Aston, Warwickshire
 Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-
 square, and T. Vokes, Glou-
 cester-street, Queen-square
 Robinson and Stead, Dalton,
 Yorkshire
 Robinson, S. Huddersfield

Rouksley, J. Sheffield
 Seamen, C. and G. Ethernedge,
 Norwich
 Sherbrook, T. Leeds
 Shorey, J. Croydon
 Sleddon, W. Stockport
 Smith, A. J. and J. Shepherd,
 Brierley, Staffordshire
 Smith, J. W. and T. Townley,
 Manchester

Smeeton, G. St. Martin's-lane
 Sowerby, P. and P. Liverpool
 Stanton, T. Drury-lane
 Sterling, J. and W. Copt-hill-
 court
 Tate, W. Gateaton-street
 Taylor, W. jun. Liverpool
 Thomas, B. Liverpool
 Townshend, W. B. Little Chelsea
 Vernon, T. Bath.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THIS month commenced with the most seasonable and beautiful weather, and south-western breezes. It had been, indeed, warm and showery towards the end of May, putting a fortunate period to a series of drought, and cold blighting winds; which, however they improved and forwarded the tillage of the fallows, considerably endangered all the growing crops. Great expectations were entertained from the favourable change; which are, however, again damped by an atmospheric counter-revolution, which took place about ten days since; during which interval, the wind changing to the northern side, and varying from north-west to south-east, but chiefly stationary in the north-north-east, has produced as rigid and ungenial a feeling on the air as has been experienced during many years at this season. Such a degree of cold, accompanied with much moisture, would blight and ruin half the fruits of the earth; but, the air being dry, and frequently cheerful and elastic, very dangerous results are not to be apprehended. It cannot be doubted, however, that fructification has been greatly impeded, and all crops injured in some degree, more especially that of fruit,—which, in exposed situations, has been actually half destroyed. As to corn and pulse, the Lent crops are said to have received most injury; but the wheats also must have experienced a check, the marks of which they will carry upon the haulm; and, should not a speedy change take place, the blooming will not be fortunate. Yet it ought to be recollected, that we have harvested plentiful crops of wheat in dry and blighting seasons. The present

state of the weather is much against the turnips and potatoes, which last are backward. Artificial grasses, as better abiding drought, have proved a more successful crop this season than the natural, and hay will be below an average throughout. Hops have felt the effect of a variable season, and have risen in price. Sheep-shearing has proved according to expectation; the fleece light, and the wool-market, in consequence, advancing. Fat stock has been much in request, and the prime has been sold dear; lean stores, from their low condition, and the indifferent prospect of keep, have not been ready of sale, or at satisfactory prices. Good store pigs hold their price. The immense quantities of corn and flour poured into the London market, have checked the advance of prices; and, should the crop of wheat prove an average, a considerable reduction must again take place, notwithstanding that a part of the Continent is engaged in warfare. Accounts of the crops in France and the low countries are favourable. The wind has had, at this instant, a favourable change westward; and the air has acquired a mildness to which we have been for some time strangers.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. to 5s.—Pork, 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon, 4s. to 4s. 8d.—Raw fat, 2s. 11½d. per stone.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 44s. to 70s.—Barley, 27s. to 38s.—Oats, 20s. to 30s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 10½d.—Hay, 63s. to 95s.—Clover, do. 80s. to 105s.—Straw, 42s. to 60s.

Coals in the pool, 33s. to 43s. 6d.
Middlesex; June 24.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

THE PENINSULA.

DESPOTISM flashes in the socket. Such is the course of nature, and of human affairs. Established effects or practices are not to be extinguished at once: they will flash or scintillate again and again. But, if a mine of destruction has been planted in the citadel of despotism, the effect will prove certain. The printing-press, and knowledge, and the struggles of 1643,

1688, and 1792, have opened the eyes of mankind, after a torpor of twenty centuries; and the artful tricks of despots will, we hope, be unable to save their ill-gotten power. We fear, however, that this generation must pass away before the tree of liberty flourishes throughout Europe; but as, in the mean time, it will flourish in America, perhaps Europe may be doomed to succeed Asia and Africa

in social decline; and then the old Continent will present, in the year 2000, the sad spectacle of nations fallen under the yoke of legitimacy.

These observations are extorted from us by the aspect of Spain and Portugal. The drilled slaves of Bourbon-France, the treachery of many Spaniards and Portuguese, the ignorance of the mass of the people, the desperate state of an enraged priesthood, and the financial resources which unprincipled Jews embark in any cause, seem to have rendered Spain an easy prey, and to have undermined the hopes of Portugal. We subjoin the last French accounts from Spain, in which there must be a colour of truth; and accounts direct from Lisbon:—

Lisbon, May 27.—The President suspended a debate to read a communication from the Permanent Deputations, stating the defection of the 23d regiment, and the flight of Don Miguel; and that it had sent to General Sepulveda to concert military measures of defence.

Senor Borges Carneiro showed, that the motives of the faction were the same as those proclaimed by the despots of Europe, adopted by the infamous Silveira; and tending to depose from the throne the best of kings, John VI. He proposed to refer the above communication to a committee, which should report without delay to the Cortes, that speedy measures might be taken to obviate the evils that threatened the country.

Other members enforced the necessity of energetic and prompt measures, and wished the sittings to be declared permanent. The Committee of Public Safety and Defence, to which the matter was referred, proposed—

1. That the country be declared to be in danger.

2. That a message be sent to the King, respectfully soliciting his Majesty to dismiss the whole of his ministers, and to choose new ones.

3. That, according to the form of the extraordinary powers which the Constitution gives, General Sepulveda be charged to maintain the peace and security of the capital.

Article 1 passed without debate. With respect to Article 2, a debate arose: some members thought it was yielding to the factious, others declaring that it was certain the present ministers did not enjoy the public confidence, and ought, therefore, to be removed, for the good of the nation.

Senor Moura mentioned the letters written by Sousa to General Sepulveda, in which he declared that he required the

removal of the ministers. That to agree to the report of the Committee would be conceding the first thing decreed by the factious; and General Sepulveda being in an adjoining apartment, a messenger was sent to ask him for the letter, which was then read.

Some other members having spoken for and against the report, General Sepulveda was called in; who, being asked to give his opinion, replied, that since the late events he had been to the Palace of Bemposta to speak to his Majesty, whom he found surrounded by his counsellors of state, profoundly afflicted at the disobedience of Don Miguel; but that he remained firm in his purpose, that is, to maintain, even at the expense of the greatest sacrifices, the Constitution promulgated by the Cortes of 1822, and to which he had voluntarily sworn.

The deputies and the spectators could not contain their enthusiasm. Cries of "Long live the Constitution, the Constitutional King, and the Portuguese, who prefer death to slavery," resounded through the hall: the royal image was uncovered, and the acclamations were renewed. The general continued, saying that public opinion demanded the dismissal of all the ministers, and this was the general opinion of the troops. Being asked by M. G. Palma what was the spirit of the troops in the capital, he answered they were entirely in favour of the Constitution to which they had sworn. The general having withdrawn,—

Article 2 of the report was put to the vote and rejected; and an amendment by M. Freire being substituted to the effect that a message be sent to his majesty, congratulating him on his firmness; requesting him, in concert with the Cortes, to labour for the salvation of the country, which they had declared to be in danger; and farther requesting him to consult the Council of State; and, if he thought it necessary, to remove the ministry, and also some other persons in office, and choose in their stead persons worthy of full confidence.

Article 3 was approved, with the addition, "Till other measures shall be taken, or a new ministry be appointed by his majesty."

The Assembly then broke up at half-past five o'clock.

The *Diario* states that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in Lisbon, that the troops were at their posts, and all the citizens comprizing the civic guard showed the greatest zeal and activity.

Lisbon, May 28.—Notwithstanding the paternal exhortation of our beloved king, the infant Don Miguel persists in his inconsiderate project.

The following new ministers are appointed:—

Justice,

Justice, the Ex-Deputy Joze Antonio Gaerreiro, charged *ad interim* with the portfolio of the War Department.

Finance, Jose Xavier Morinho da Silveira.

Marine, D. Manuel Joao de Locio.

Forty or fifty soldiers of the police have deserted to the factions.

General Sepulveda, in an address to the citizens of Lisbon, announces that the Cortes have charged him to maintain the safety and tranquillity of the capital; that he will do his duty as a citizen and general, and will be guided by prudence and the respect due to the legitimate authorities; he invites them to confide in a man who never had any object but the happiness of his country—"I again swear it," he adds, "in my own name, and in that of the officers of the 1st and 2nd of the line, all animated by the same good spirit, and ready to sacrifice our lives for our public oaths, and the profound sentiments of respect and love of religion, the constitution, and the best of kings." He exhorts them to be perfectly easy, and to be assured that order will be preserved.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 28th, the deputation which had waited on the king gave an account of their mission. His majesty had received them very affably, and replied to the speech addressed to him, that he should pay due attention to the subjects proposed by the Cortes, of whose co-operation and patriotic efforts he had no doubt, and expressed his great sorrow at the conduct of his son, Don Miguel.

Lisbon, May 30.—"Portuguese!—My son and infant Don Miguel fled from my royal mansion, and joined the 23d regiment. I abandon him as a father, and shall know how to punish him as a king."

His majesty declares that, faithful to his oath, and to the religion of his ancestors, he will maintain the constitution which he voluntarily accepted; his liberty, he says, has never been restricted, nor his authority despaired. He invites his people to put confidence in the Cortes, and to remain faithful to their oaths.

This supplement announced the desertion of General Sepulveda!

In the Cortes several members expressed their patriotic sentiments, and the resolution to perish rather than submit to despotism. The Minister of Justice being introduced, said that his majesty, (who was perfectly identified with the cause of the nation, and who desires nothing but the constitution of 1822) had invited three citizens to fill the office of Minister of War, who had all refused, his Majesty was desirous that the Cortes would permit three of their members to fill the following offices: Senor J. M. Pinto Fonseca Rangel to be Minister of War; Senor Ant. Mariano de Azevedo, of

the Interior; and Senor J. F. de Oliveira, Foreign Affairs (he was interrupted by loud acclamations.) The minister then mentioned the corps that had deserted, amounting to 2,760 men, and the treason of General Sepulveda, &c.

The minister having retired, the question was put, whether the Cortes approved of the appointment of the three members to be ministers, which was carried by acclamation.

The sittings were declared permanent.

A deputation was sent to inform his Majesty, that the Cortes had judged it necessary, in the present crisis, to decree, that deserters from the army should be punished in the same manner as if the country were at war.

The deputation, on its return, stated that on its way to the palace the public had accompanied it with the loudest acclamations; that the president of the deputation having explained the urgent reasons for passing this law, his majesty said he would use, with respect to sanctioning the law, the power which the constitution gave him; but he was profoundly afflicted at the desertion of the troops; that he had given full proofs of his fidelity to the oath which he took on the memorable 1st of October, and had the greatest confidence in the Cortes.

On returning from the palace, the enthusiasm of the 18th regiment was so ardent, that the Deputy S. Correa de Lacerda, was induced to step forward with the constitution in his hand, and to harangue the troops, after which he delivered the constitution to the Colonel, saying he was confident that regiment would defend it at all hazards.

Proclamation of his Majesty the King, to the Inhabitants of Lisbon, to tranquillize the capital, made at Villa Franca de Xero, in which he rejects absolute power, and offers to modify the Constitution.

Inhabitants of Lisbon!—The salvation of the people has always been a superior law, and to me a sacred law; this conviction, which has been my guide in the critical circumstances in which Providence has placed me, imperiously prescribed the resolution which I have taken to-day with regret, to separate myself from you for some days, yielding to the prayers of the people, and to the desires of the army which accompanies me or has preceded me.

Inhabitants of Lisbon!—Make yourselves easy, I will never belie the love which I consecrate to you, and in a short time your dearest wishes will be fulfilled.

Experience, the wise instructress of nations and governments, has demonstrated, in a manner very afflicting to me and fatal to the nation, that the existing institutions are incompatible with the will, the customs, and the persecutions of the

greater part of the monarchy. The evidence of facts confirms these assertions: Brazil, that interesting part of the monarchy, is torn to pieces; in the kingdom civil war has caused Portuguese blood to be shed by the hands of their countrymen; the danger of foreign war is imminent, and the state is threatened with total ruin, unless the most prompt and efficacious means are adopted. In this afflicting crisis, I act as the King and father of my subjects, to save them from anarchy and invasion, by uniting the parties which are hostile.

To attain this desirable end *it is necessary to modify the constitution*; if it had made the happiness of the nation I would continue to be the first guarantee; but when the majority of a realm declares itself so openly and hostilely against its institutions, those institutions need reform.

Citizens! I do not desire, nor ever did desire, absolute power, and I this day reject it: the sentiments of my heart are repugnant to despotism and oppression. I have only the peace, the honour, and the prosperity of the nation at heart.

Inhabitants of Lisbon! Do not fear for your liberties; they shall be guaranteed in a manner which, securing the dignity of the crown, shall respect and maintain the rights of the citizens.

Meantime obey the authorities; avoid private revenge; stifle the spirit of party; avoid civil war; and in a short time you shall see the basis of a new code, which, securing personal safety, property and employment, duly acquired in any period of the government, shall give all the guarantees that society requires; unite all wishes, and secure the prosperity of the whole nation.

JOHN VI. King.

Villa Franca de Xero, May 31, 1823.

The result will be, the making of a Constitution, granted, we suppose, in the shape of a Royal Charter, to keep in countenance the similar mockery in France; and the people will enjoy as much liberty as it is convenient or pleasing to the Court to allow and tolerate.

Spain, in the mean time, is overrun by the Bourbon-Vandals, and suffers the misery of conquest, without even the disgrace of defeat. The union of Spanish traitors with their invaders, or of wretches who cry out for an "absolute King," like the Jews of old; while an insidious foe seems to have paralysed the movements of the constitutional generals; and, though we hear nothing of Morillo, (of whom we hope the least), yet Ballasteros and Mina seem to be *hors de combat*. In the meantime, the Cortes have pursued the only

course in their power; they retreated on the 12th, from Seville, to Cadiz, and took their precious king and his family in their escort. Whether the Spaniards can, or will rally, remains to be seen, but we cannot hope any thing from the past.

French Bulletin.

By drawing to him the garrison of Valencia, of Molina, and considerable detachments, Ballasteros endeavoured to fix himself firmly in the kingdom of Valencia. From 1,500 to 2,000 men were at Alcora: an equal number occupied Teruel. Gen. Molitor, after having repassed the Ebro, advanced with the second corps towards this last point. The brigade of Ordonneau marched so rapidly that it arrived on the 6th. At his approach the enemy spiked his cannon, and retreated with precipitation.

General Molitor arriving at Teruel on the 8th, learned that Ballasteros had collected all his army at Murviedro, and that he vigorously pushed the siege of Saguntum, the garrison of which, the Royalists, being in want of provisions, was on the point of surrendering. Ballasteros being informed of the rapidity of this march, suddenly raised the siege of Saguntum, where he had already lost near a thousand men, and retreated towards Valencia, abandoning his ammunition and artillery. The next day (the 12th) General Molitor proceeded to Murviedro; he went to visit the fort of Saguntum, and to congratulate the governor and the garrison on their vigorous defence. On the 13th, at nine in the morning, Count Molitor, at the head of the division of Loverdo, entered Valencia; the magistrates came to offer him the keys of the city, and the whole population, without distinction of classes, received the French with transports of delight and gratitude. After our entry into Valencia, and the occupation of the city, where a great quantity of artillery and ammunition was found, General Bonnemain was sent in pursuit of the enemy; a detachment sent to the sea-coast, took 16 cannon and a quantity of ammunition, which the enemy had not time to embark. The retreat of Ballasteros was so precipitate, that he could not call in the 1,500 or 2,000 men that he had detached towards Alcora; this column is cut off, and will be pursued till it is destroyed. The results of the march of the 2d. corps are the relief of Saguntum, the occupation of the kingdom of Valencia, and the forced retreat of the most numerous corps of the enemy. General Molitor will follow all its motions till its entire dispersion.

Count Bourdesolt was, on the 13th, at Cordova, where a royalist movement had manifested itself, as well as at Jaen, before

before the arrival of the French troops; this column will be at Seville on the 21st. Count Bourmont had his vanguard at Las Santos on the 15th. He will join Count Bourdesoult at Seville on the 22nd.

GUILLEMOT.

Head Quarters, Madrid, June 18.

Report of Lieut. General Count Rottembourg, commanding the division of the Eastern Pyrenees, to the Minister of War.

"Perpignan, June 19.

"My Lord,—I had the honour to acquaint your Excellency by my report of the 16th and 17th of this month, with all the particulars that had reached me on the motions of our troops, and the brilliant successes obtained by them over Mina: fresh reports which I received give me the assurance that the affairs of the 14th and 15th, at Ossega Guittz, had had more important results than was at first believed; so that we may almost say, that Mina is no more. After being greatly harassed by the companies of the 2d and 60th of the line, added to the Spanish companies of Romagosa, after having had a great number of men killed and wounded, and after having again lost 150 or 200 prisoners. Mina has entered the Sen d'Urgel with 900 men at the utmost. All those successive losses have given a mortal blow to the constitutional party, which placed all its hopes in him; this chief, himself, has lost, by his defeat, the greatest part of his influence; there is no doubt that the successes obtained will have important consequences in the events now taking place. I must not conceal from your Excellency, that on the appearance of the enemy, the douaniers of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and the national guards on the right and left of the Segre, united between Err and Embrigli, rapidly took up arms, and had to resist the attacks of the troops of Mina, which attempted to open themselves a passage at the point of this position. All the troops sent against the enemy have shewn the same zeal—the same devotedness—the same impatience to engage him.

"BARON DE ROTTEMBOURG."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Public attention has been chiefly absorbed by the development of the extraordinary fact, that the royal robe, at the last Coronation, cost the incredible sum of TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS! Posterity must not suppose that the living generation had not its feelings on such a subject.

The character of the contemporary generation has, however, been better

sustained by the corporation of London, which, in successive meetings, voted 1000*l.* each in aid of the Greeks and the Spaniards. These votes were followed by public meetings at the Crown-and-Anchor and the London Taverns, which were attended by a body of illustrious patriots, whose eloquence shone resplendent.

Several Bills have passed, tending to render our Criminal Code less bloody; in the discussion on which Sir James Mackintosh was covered with glory. Mr. Hume, too, has been unwearied in his exposure of financial and official chicanery. On the 26th Mr. Brougham made a most eloquent speech on the desperate and urgent state of Ireland. It related specially to the administration of the law; and we cannot refrain from giving his peroration, as reported in the *BRITISH PRESS* newspaper:—

I have now only to implore the House to recollect, that, although the time has been long protracted, and the day of reckoning too long delayed, yet that day must sooner or later arrive, when we must render up an account of our stewardship over Ireland. In that country we ought to find a consolation in peace, and the signs of war; yet when, in the memory of living man, has Ireland been any thing but the strength of our enemies in war, and rebels in peace? We have, indeed, boasted of having conferred boons upon Ireland; but what boon has ever been conferred, unless extorted by the difficulties of her situation? Ireland has been blest by a soil fertile almost beyond example; with a climate scarcely less genial than any other in the world; with a strong, patient, hardy, and high-minded population; and all the blessings of nature have been poured upon her by Providence with the most unmeasured profusion. Of such a country, so selected by the Almighty for his bounty, you have been the stewards for more than 600 years. She has been the object of your attention for the last 120 years, but never of your solicitude, except the enemy was about to profit of her strength, or, if there were no enemy, when she was engaged in waving the standard of rebellion against yourselves. A source of national strength you have never found in Ireland; she has never afforded you aid in war, and in peace you have only sought to reduce her into a safe possession. Of all that long period of mismanagement you must render up an account. Her swarming population, instead of being a blessing, was a fatal curse. In vain had heaven enriched her with a fertile soil, in vain was she blessed with a genial climate. She was nothing more than an "unweeded garden." She demands

demands from you her right of equal justice and equal laws. The petition I have presented declares to you, and offers to prove (indeed it has already been proved in the committee above stairs,) that neither justice nor law is administered with equity and fairness in that unhappy country. By *Magna Charta* it is provided that justice shall neither be sold or denied, but in Ireland it is sold to the rich and denied to the poor. In vain may we attempt to disguise from ourselves the fact, but we are now on the brink of a precipice. The state of things in Ireland cannot remain any longer as they are; they must change for the better or worse, and I pray to God that some occasion may interpose for making that change a beneficial one. If you neglect it, the consequences will be most fearful. I may perhaps be wrong in my anticipations, I may take too gloomy a view, I may be too far persuaded by the language of this petition, but if I am wrong I am backed by great authorities, I err in the spirit of the best laws of the legislature, I err with the greatest and most famous men of past times, and the most enlightened men of the present—I am wrong with the unerring dispensations of Providence, which declare, that if you deny a people their indestructible birth-right of justice and protection, you must reap the fruits in discord, rebellion, and ruin (cheers). It is the maddest of all follies to goad on six millions of people to desperation (cheers). If the highest of all authorities has declared that injustice will make a wise man mad, what shall we say if that injustice drives six millions of human beings into madness? (cheers.) Let not this petition be met by the flimsy evasions (loud cheers)—by the flimsy evasions with which it has been heretofore met. At one time it was the terror of Bonaparté, at another it was the horror of jacobinism, then the fear of breaking down a strong administration, and last of all a tender regard for the scruples of a monarch. Bonaparte has at last perished beneath the insults and privations of solitude and confinement; that other monarch has also gone to his long home, and his scruples have perished with him; and the fear of breaking down a strong administration is now the most fertile of all pleas. If this petition is to be opposed, let it be on other and better grounds, and do not disgust the country by repeating those stale ones which have been so often refuted. Still worse is it, after having goaded a whole people to desperation, to attempt to cure the evil without first removing the cause. All that you have

done for Ireland is to burthen her with penal laws. Providence has not been more bountiful in the dispensation of blessings, than you have been profuse in showering down penal laws upon that devoted land. And what have you gained? You have oppressed, compressed, and checked, but you have not destroyed the evils—you have postponed, but not exterminated the sources of calamity; and now, like the patient of some dreadful malady, we look back on the last three or four weeks, and wish for the recurrence of the earlier stages of our disorder (cheers). It is idle to think of chaining down a people; and I repeat with Montesquieu, that the more you attempt it, the more certainly will they burst their fetters, and, rising up with them in their hands, will dash them upon your own heads. Suppose that you attempt for once a new and untried course, and instead of striving to scourge Ireland into quiet, you should attempt to conciliate her, preferring the hearts of all Ireland to the applause of orange lodges (loud cheers). Nowhere can you find a richer harvest of gratitude than in Ireland; you would have gratitude, aye even to devotion; respect, aye even to enthusiasm (loud cheers). You beheld a proof the other day, when the Sovereign of this empire approached her shores with promises merely (loud cheers); what would be the devotion of Ireland if the representatives of the empire were to go there with performance! This is a prospect in which I scarcely dare indulge, and I shall content myself with reiterating the demands of the petitioners. Do not tell them their complaints are chimerical, and, when they offer to prove them, refuse all enquiry. To do wrong is the common failing of all governments, and to deny the wrong is scarcely less common; but to accompany the wrong and the denial of it with a refusal to allow inquiry, is the most inhuman of all mockeries (cheers). Whatever be the result, I have discharged my duty, (loud cheers). If you persevere in the old course, if you persist in refusing redress or even examination, I shall deeply deplore the disregard of what is due to your own honour, to the welfare of Ireland, and to the safety of the empire. I now move, sir, that the petition from the Irish Catholic Association be referred to the grand committee on courts of justice. (The honourable gentleman sat down amidst loud cheering.)

The impression on a modern House of Commons was the rejection of his motion, even to refer to a Committee, by 139 to 59.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON; With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MAY 24.—The London Hibernian Society held its 17th annual meeting at Freemasons'-hall; (the Duke of Gloucester in the Chair,) and was numerously attended. It appeared from the Report, that the Society has fifty-four schools in operation, in which are 66,000 scholars, 50,000 of whom are Roman Catholics; and that the principles on which the schools are conducted, are adapted to the conscience of every class of people. That, notwithstanding the great progress of the Institution, many counties in Ireland are in a state of absolute ignorance; and it was a fact, that where education made the least progress, the disturbances of the country were the most violent and the most frequent: such was the case in the county of Limerick, where not one in 800 was sent to school.

June 2.—A public meeting held at the City of London Tavern, (Mr. Hunt in the Chair,) for the purpose of assisting the Spaniards. A sword was voted to Sir Robert Wilson, and a subscription was commenced to defray the expence.

—The Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline held its annual meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, (the Duke of Gloucester in the chair.) A great number of distinguished personages were present; and several excellent resolutions were agreed to.

—A meeting of the British Catholics held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of making an arrangement for promoting and protecting the Catholic rights and interest.

5.—The inhabitants of Princess-street, Lambeth, held a meeting to consider of the irregular, neglected, and dangerous, state of the pavement of their street, &c. A set of resolutions were passed, and such other steps were taken as will, it is hoped, soon improve this neglected thoroughfare.

10.—A Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, when 1000l. were voted to the Spaniards. The question was moved by Mr. Gallaway, and seconded by Mr. Hansard: Mr. Alderman Walthman and others supported the motion, and Sir Rich. Carr Glynn and others opposed it; when the Court divided, for the motion, Alderman 4, Commoners 70; against the motion, Aldermen 7, Commoners 18; majority 49.

12.—At another meeting of the Common Council, 1000l. were voted to assist the Greeks.

—The friends of Spanish Independence assembled at the London Tavern, to consider of the best means of affording assistance to Spain, Lord Wm. Bentinck in the chair. The meeting was altogether

one of the most intellectually brilliant assemblages ever collected. Mr. Lambton subscribed 1000l., Sir Francis Burdett 500l.; and 6000l. was promptly dedicated to the cause. The amount has since been considerably increased, and will, we should hope, be warmly promoted at least by every reader of the Monthly Magazine, as well as by the nation at large, for it is a truly British object.

17.—The Royal Literary Society held its first general meeting, and was numerously attended. A paper was read which gave a general view of the objects of the Society, and a council and officers were chosen for the ensuing year. The Bishop of St. David's president, and among the vice-presidents are the Lord Chief Justice and Sir James Mackintosh.

23.—A most horrid case of a crime without a name, and almost without a precedent, took place this day in London. A dissolute student of law, of the name of Abel Griffiths, on being reproved by his father, and refused further supplies, seized a brace of loaded pistols, and, first shooting his father, he then shot himself. Both were found dying.—A coroner's inquest found *fel de se* against the son; and he was buried in the cross-road, at the bottom of Grosvenor-place.

24.—A fire in Red Lion-street, Holborn, destroyed fifteen houses in Bedford-street and Featherstone-buildings.—A Cast Iron steam boat was exhibited in the Thames, intended to sail to the Seine. She is a third lighter than if she had been built of wood.

MARRIED.

The Rev. H. Trimmer, B.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, to Miss Mary Deacon, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

The Rev. T. Price, M.A. to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Teape, of George-street, Trinity-square.

Charles J. Shebbeare, esq. to Miss L. M. Wolfe, both of Guildford.

Earl Gower, to Miss H. Howard, daughter of Lord Morpeth.

At Twickenham, the Rev. G. T. Spencer, to Harriet Theodora, daughter of Sir B. Hobhouse, bart.

Edward Usborne, esq. of Loddencottage, Staplehurst, Kent, to Miss Ann Downing, of Southwark.

Colonel Sir D. Williams, of Stamford-hill, to Miss Stable, of Kentish-town.

J. Glanville, esq. of London, to Miss Barrow, daughter of the late J. B. esq.

At Hackney, Lieut. G. C. Cory, to Miss Berry, of Thriplow, Cambridgeshire.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Philip John More, esq. of Troose, near Norwich, to Miss Mary Ann Forster, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. R. W. Kennard, of Hackney, to Miss Mary Ann Challis, of Jewin-street.

Richard Carrington, jun. esq. of Thames-bank, to Miss Esther C. Aplin, of Addenbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Samuel Kershaw, of Stoke Newington, to Miss Harriet Parquot, of London.

William Bunnett, esq. of Kensington, to Miss Amelia Hume, of Notting-hill.

R. Phillips, esq. of Knowle-hill, Berks, to Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Field, of Walbrook.

At St. Pancras Church, R. Lugger, esq. of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, to Miss H. Dixon, of Mecklenburgh-square.

J. A. Warre, esq. M.P. of Cheddon Filley Paine, Somerset, to Miss Florence Catherine Magenis, of Grosvenor-place.

James Hammond, esq. of Shadwell, to Miss Eliza King, of Swathling, near Southampton.

Frederick, son of T. Tyrrell, esq. City Remembrancer, to Miss Fanny Susanna Cooper, of Yarmouth.

Richard Foster, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Mary Ann Rabbeth, of Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel Frampton Stallard, esq. of Burton Crescent, to Miss Eliza Catherine Nicholls, of Troft, Lincolnshire.

At Clapham, James Thomas, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Maria, daughter of W. Francis Woodgate, esq.

James Bucknall, esq. of London, to Charlotte, daughter of Lewis Pings, esq. late of the Mint.

At Bermondsey, Arthur Jones, esq. to Mrs. Mary Ann Wills, both late of Calcutta.

Daniel Mesman, esq. of Knightsbridge, to Miss Margaret Mitchener, of Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Joseph Capes, of Fleet-street, to Miss Anne Wolfe, of Reading.

Mr. John Thompson, of Hermitage-place, Islington-road, to Miss Sarah Philpot, of St. Swithin's-lane.

DIED.

In Leigh-street, Burton Crescent, *Capt. P. D. Abbott*, R.N.

At Laytonstone, 55, *S. Jones*, esq. one of the partners in the Limehouse brewery.

In Coleman-street, 70, the Rev. T. Twigg, thirty-three years vicar and evening lecturer of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street.

In Beaufort-buildings, *Lieut. Macrae*, R.N.

In Grosvenor-place, 66, *Mrs. Bayard*, widow of Major-gen. B.

At Sandgates, Chertsey, *Elizabeth*, widow of John Wightwick, esq.

At Walthamstow, *Charles Henry Thorpe*, esq. son of the late Deputy Thorp, and much regretted by the numerous friends of that family.

At Chester place; Lambeth, *Mary*, wi-

dow of Edward Weston Phillips, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Paxton-place, *Mrs. Standly*, widow of Henry P. S., esq.

In Brunswick-place, at an advanced age, *Sir James Lind*, bart.

In Park-street, St. James's, *Dowager Lady Vernon*.

At Leamington Spa, 67, *John C. W. We-guelin*, esq. of New Broad-street.

At Kensington, 61, *Francis Magniac*, esq.

In Gloucester-place, *Mary*, widow of J. Preston, esq. of Beeston-hall, Norfolk.

At Croydon, *Miss Harriet Harris*, of Esher, Surrey.

In John-street, America-square, 65, *Joseph Myers*, M.D.

At Wimbledon, 78, *William Noble*, esq. of Foley-place.

In Charterhouse-square, *George Macken-tosh*, esq.

In Sidmouth-place, *W. D. Longdill*, esq. solicitor, of Gray's-inn.

At Kennington, 60, *R. Cheslyn*, esq.

At Moore-place, Lambeth, *C. Hyde*, esq. deservedly regretted.

In the Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 65, *John G. Ridout*, M.D. many years a very eminent and much employed practitioner, enjoying high reputation and respect.

In Tokenhouse-yard, *Mr. Bennett*, many years master at Lloyd's, a man remarkable for his integrity, his personal civility, and the liberality of his character.

In Tavistock square, *W. White*, esq. of Brazennose College, Oxford.

In Coventry-street, St. James's, *Mrs. Ann Laidlaw*.

At Brompton, *George*, only son of Sir D. Wedderburn, bart.

At Cheltenham, *Martha*, wife of John Jones, esq. of Salisbury-square.

In Covent-garden, 55, *W. Hannam*, esq. solicitor, an active and useful man.

At Richmond, *Dowager Lady Suffield*.

In North-street, Lambeth, 70, *Charles Destrade*, esq.

In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, 71, *T. Watson*, esq.

At Norwood-green, 74, *John Jones*, esq.

At Brentford, 25, *Mr. Frederick Adol-phus Somerset*.

In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, 62, *Daniel Chinn Bullock*, esq.

At Lower Edmonton, *Jane Mary*, wife of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, rector of Staining.

In Curzon-street, Mayfair, *General Robert Manners*, colonel of the 30th regt. son of the late Lord Robert Manners, of Bloxholme, and M.P. in several sessions for Cambridge.

At Theobalds, Herts, 75, *James Cecil*, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. Lord Lieutenant of Herts. He married in 1773, Mary Amelia, second daughter of Wills, first Marquis of Downshire: and has issue, Georgiana,

Georgiana, married to Sir Henry Wellesley; Emily, married to the Marquis of Westmeath; and James Viscount Cranbourne, (who succeeds him), married to Frances Mary, sole heir of Bamber Gascoigne, esq. When Lord Cranbourne, he was returned to Parliament for Plympton, appointed Treasurer of the king's household, and admitted of the privy council. He was also colonel of the Hertford militia, in 1789 he was appointed lord chamberlain, and continued in office until the change of ministers in 1806. In 1812 he became Postmaster General. The Marquis being considered a great personal favourite of George the Third, his courtier-like character subjected him to the satires of Dr. Wolcot, in his attacks on the court; but the political influence of the Marquis was always believed to arise from the energetic character and superior talents of the Marchioness.

At his lodgings in Lambeth-road, 83, *William Coombe, esq.* He was a gentleman who, in the course of his protracted life, had experienced many fortunes, and had become known, through various incidents, to so many people in every rank of society, that it seems hardly necessary to draw his character. His lot forbade his stepping aside in order to let the stream of life pass by, and observe whom it swept along: he swam, mingled with the rest, down the current; but with just so much elevation above the surface as enabled him to perceive the sinkings and risings of all around him: so that there was hardly a person of any note in his time with whose history he was not in some degree acquainted. He knew others as well as he was known to them. Upon every branch of art,—it might almost be said, upon every department of science,—he could expatiate in an instructive and interesting manner. The destruction of his fortune, and the incessant calls for his pen, rendered profundity unattainable, nor, indeed, in his case was it necessary. It would be difficult to sum up the various works of which he was the author or compiler. The “Devil upon two sticks in England” was as popular as any in its day, and still retains a reasonable degree of celebrity, by the delineation of character and display of anecdote when those of whom it treats are no more. The spurious breed of Doctor Syntaxes, to which his work has subsequently given birth, attests the fame of the original; and without subjecting this work to that severity of criticism which it never meant to challenge, it displays such readiness of versification, such pliability in intellect, and we may add such an amiable playfulness of mind, with knowledge of the little scenes of domestic life, as are rarely to be found in one whom adversity might have steeled, and age benumbed. He was educated at Eton and

Oxford; and his first entrance into the world was attended by those adventitious circumstances that too often seduce the possessor—some fortune, a graceful person, an extensive acquaintance, elegant manners, and a taste for literature. He played, he sang, he danced, and it might almost be said he was undone; but his literary attainments which remained, when in the course of nature lighter accomplishments had left him, were converted into the means of support. Though mild and unresenting in his nature, and habitually sparing of his censures, his first work was a satirical poem, entitled the “Diaboliad,” the subject of which has, we believe, sunk into the grave about the same time with the author. A singular work, entitled “Letters of the late Lord Littleton,” was written by him: an assumed similarity of style to that of the deceased nobleman, and the repetition of some unimportant incidents, known, as it was supposed, only in the family, deceived, as we have been informed, Mr. Windham, one of the most acute judges, and Lady Littleton, the nearest friend of the deceased, into the belief that the letters were the genuine production of his lordship. With the degrading vice of drunkenness, Mr. Coombe was totally unacquainted; he was equally free also from the practice of gaming of every kind; and we may add, that his general qualities, united to his excellent talents, which, under happier auspices, might have raised an humble man to fortune and eminence, served to diffuse a lustre round the declining fortunes of one born in affluence.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. and Rev. Gerrard Wellesley appointed Bishop of Meath, in lieu of Dr. O’Beirne.

Rev. R. G. Baker, to the Rectory of Springfield, Essex.

Rev. Dr. Povah, to the Rectory of St. James’s, Duke’s-place, London.

Rev. M. Marsh, B.D. chancellor of the diocese of Sarum, has been collated to the Prebend of Beaminster Prima, Dorset.

Rev. W. Curtis, vicar of Leominster, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. H. Bishop, vicar of Ardleigh, to the Vicarage of Great Clacton, Essex.

Rev. W. White, M.A. to the Vicarage of Stradbroke, Suffolk.

Rev. W. H. Dickinson, B.C.L. of Christ’s College, Cambridge, Domestic Chaplain to Dowager Lady Forrester.

Rev. Carey Elers, of Sidney College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Bickenhill, Warwickshire.

Rev. J. T. Nottidge, to the Vicarage of Old Newton, Suffolk.

Rev. John Smith, fellow of St. John’s College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Kirkby cum Asgarby, Lincoln.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,
Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A numerous meeting was lately held in one of the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, when a Society was formed under the designation of "*The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society for the gradual Abolition of Slavery in the British Dominions.*"

Married.] Mr. W. Bolam, to Miss E. Swan; Mr. T. Blagburn, to Miss F. Dobson; Mr. T. Brockett, to Miss M. Curtis; all of Newcastle.—Mr. Allinson, of Newcastle, to Miss H. Raine, of Barnard-castle.—Mr. T. Kirken, of Newcastle, to Miss H. Shotton, of Ponteland.—Mr. S. Jopling, of Gateshead, to Miss S. Vasey, of Elm-park, near Wolsingham.—Mr. J. Henderson, to Miss M. Welch; Mr. H. W. Halliday, to Miss E. Broderick; Mr. Wilson, to Miss Pile; Mr. M. Coatsworth, to Miss C. Ridley; all of Sunderland.—Mr. J. Freer, to Miss E. Norris; Mr. J. Mouncer, to Miss M. Goulsbrough; all of Darlington.—Mr. H. Blackett, to Miss M. Johnson; Mr. M. Pratt, to Miss Boyd; all of Barnard-castle.—At Hexham, Mr. J. Graham, to Miss A. Robinson.—Mr. G. Bullerwell, of Lockhaugh, to Miss F. Forster, of Burnopfield.—Mr. Chrisp, to Miss A. Forster, of Alnwick.—Mr. C. Harrison, of Tanfield Lea, to Miss J. Blaxton, of Tanfield.—Mr. J. Hornsby, of Ingleton, to Miss M. Bowser, of Staindrop.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Saville-row, 89, Mrs. Mary Carss, late of the North Shore.—In Blackett-street, 26, Mrs. W. Mather.—In the High Bridge, Mrs. Hodgson, late of Winlaton.—In Saville-court, 87, Miss Landell.—On the Butcher-bank, 36, Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. Owen.

At North Shields, 40, Mrs. D. Sraffon.—41, Mrs. E. Ryan.—Mrs. Weatherley.—79, Mrs. C. Askell.

At South Shields, 80, Mr. W. Hogg.—68, Mrs. Dawson.—Mr. Mat. Wood, much respected.—67, Mr. J. Hall.

At Sunderland, Mrs. M. Sparrow.—25, Mrs. Wayman-Watson.—52, Mrs. J. Morgan.—71, Mrs. M. Curry.—90, Mr. S. Urwin.

At Darlington, 89, Mr. C. Thirkle.—67, Mr. W. Storey.—50, Mr. J. Huggison.—50, Mrs. M. Robinson.

At Hexham, 22, Mr. T. Rowell.—104, Mrs. E. Carr.

At Morpeth, 59, Mr. W. Wright.—78, Mrs. Brown.

At West Boldon, Mrs. Robinson.—At Sheraton, 44, Mr. B. Weens.—At Bedlington, 36, Mr. T. Wilson.—At Blanchard, Mr. T. Taylor.—At Ryton-

grove, 77, Mrs. M. Boss.—At Burnopfield, Mrs. Dickinson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The agriculturists of Cumberland lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief.

The brig Robert, lately of Whitehaven, Capt. Portius, from Dublin to Liverpool, struck on the rocks near Longness Point, when she immediately fell over into deep water, and upwards of 40 passengers, with 30 horses, 40 head of cattle, and 140 pigs, perished. The master, crew, and 12 passengers were saved. But, surely, some heavy legal responsibility ought to attach to the master of every sunk vessel, this being the third catastrophe that has recently happened in the same sea.

The watering-place at Allonby has been, within the month, unusually filled with the best company; and the inns and private lodgings prove commodious and comfortable.

Married.] Mr. W. Watson, to Miss J. Atkinson; Mr. Jas. Tining, to Mrs. C. Robinson; Mr. B. Stewart, to Miss C. Graham; Mr. Jas. Scott, to Miss L. Hind; Mr. W. Glaister, to Miss M. Armstrong; Mr. W. Greenwood, to Miss M. Robinson; Mr. T. Graham, to Miss A. Braunam; all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Delaney, of Carlisle, to Miss R. White-lock, of Penrith.—Mr. E. Usher, to Miss M. Pilkington; Mr. P. Burney, to Miss M. Hayton; Mr. T. Brown, to Miss D. Speight; Mr. W. Denham, to Miss M. Hodson; Mr. W. Morgan, to Miss M. Adecock; Mr. J. Morrison, to Miss J. Moor; all of Whitehaven.—Mr. T. Davidson, to Miss J. Fletcher; Mr. B. Armstrong, to Miss A. Sharp; all of Workington.—Mr. J. Parnell, to Miss A. Shepherd; Mr. J. Cockburn, to Miss A. Lary; Mr. J. Tindal, to Miss J. Nelson; Mr. G. Hullock, to Miss H. Nicholson; all of Penrith.—Mr. J. Burtholme, to Miss E. Mayson, both of Thursby.—Mr. Jas. Barker, of Castle-sowerby, to Miss S. Clarke, of Sebergham-brow-top.—Mr. A. Hill, of Dalston, to Miss E. Scott, of Thursby.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Botchardgate, 36, Mr. R. Sustees.—In Caldewgate, 79, Mrs. M. Taylor.—In St. Cuthbert's-lane, 49, Mr. T. Lowes.—In Lowther-street, 64, Mr. W. Burn.—In the 42d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Carruthers, classical and mathematical teacher in Carlisle, a man eminent for his acquisitions in these sciences. He was a native of Scotland, and educated at the university of Edinburgh.

burgh. His knowledge of the mathematics and learned languages was extensive, besides a considerable acquaintance with provincial tongues. He had seen many vicissitudes both in this and the other hemisphere, and filled situations of distinction with honour and credit. Though men in general are formed for particular offices and functions in life, yet to the honour of Thomas Carruthers be it said, that such was the capaciousness of his mind that he readily adapted it to all occurrences. Modest and benevolent, he endeared himself to all who knew him; and, free from ostentation and severity of manners, he possessed, in an elevated degree, those social and Christian virtues which mark at once the scholar and the gentleman.

At Whitehaven, 61, Capt. Delany.—21, Mr. J. Hadwin.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Purdy.

At Workington, 67, Capt. J. Pattinson.—63, Mr. B. Edkin.—76, Mr. T. Collins, a respectable architect.

At Penrith, 35, Mr. J. Murthwaite.—58, Mr. J. Dowson.—53, Miss M. Gaskarth.

At Maryport, at an advanced age; Mr. J. Lowther.—72, Mr. R. Chrison.—73, Mr. T. Wheelwright.—Mr. R. Hall.

At Red-hall, near Wigton, 90, Mr. T. Wilson.—At Uppersby, 25, Mr. J. Matthews.—At Calder, 24, Mrs. B. Wilson.—At Hall Wabertwaite, 81, Mr. J. Noble, greatly respected.—At Long-row, Halciliff, 91, Mrs. M. Richardson, deservedly regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

The greater part of the manufacturing towns of this county, lately petitioned the House of Commons against the wool-tax. A proposal was made by the government, in consequence, that "the petitioners should recommend to parliament the repeal of the tax, provided English wool was allowed to be exported, duty free." General meetings were held to consider this proposal; and resolutions and further petitions were agreed to.

Married.] Mr. J. M. Butterfield, to Miss A. J. Dales, both of York.—Mr. J. Underwood, of Hull, to Miss R. Metcalfe, of Bradford.—Mr. T. Cragg, to Miss M. Dinsdale: Mr. Butterwick, to Mrs. Slater: all of Leeds.—Mr. T. Hirst, of Leeds, to Miss Ainley, of Delph Saddleworth.—Mr. G. Rider, of Leeds, to Miss M. Elliott, of Little Woodhouse.—Mr. S. Blackburn, of Leeds, to Miss E. Dirron, of Clitheroe.—Mr. J. Wigglesworth, of Leeds, to Miss H. Short, of Clitheroe.—Mr. J. Hick, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Hick, of Ledstone-mill, near Ferrybridge.—Mr. Henshaw, of Huddersfield, to Miss Leyland,

of Halifax.—Mr. J. Haydon, jun. of Wakefield, to Miss Robinson, of Warrington.—Mr. R. Horseman, of Knaresborough, to Miss C. Gowland, of Burton-leonard.—Mr. R. Brearley, of Halifax, to Miss E. Haigh, of Horton.—The Rev. H. W. Powell, of Nidd, to Miss H. Githings, of Killinghall.—Mr. W. Briggs, to Miss Bonnis, both of Otley.

Died.] At York, 59, Mr. G. Stones.

At Leeds, Mr. G. Hirst.—29, Mr. J. Baldwin.—In Park-row, 24, Miss E. Hick.—In Park-place, Mrs. Dawson.—Mr. Jos. Watson.—72, Mrs. Randerson.—Mr. R. Eastwood.

At Halifax, Mr. H. Whitaker, suddenly.—92, Mrs. M. Kidson.

At Huddersfield, 34, Mrs. Day, wife of the Rev. Mark D.

At Wakefield, Mr. S. Booth, justly respected.—45, Mr. Poole.

At Pontefract, 84, John Leatham, esq. a member of the Society of Friends, and deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Mr. S. Auckland.

At Bradford, 75, Mrs. Fox.

At Gildersome, Miss M. Bilbrough,

LANCASHIRE.

A petition to the House of Commons was lately agreed to at Liverpool, and numerously signed, praying that the House would take into consideration the mode of forming Juries in England, with a view of remedying the evils which attached to the system. The petitioners complained that great injustice arose from the circumstance of a particular class of persons only being summoned to serve on Grand Juries. In consequence of this mode, the Grand Jury of Lancaster had become a sort of standing Jury, like the revolutionary juries in France; the same names being continually placed on the panels. The petitioners attributed the failure of justice in the trials of the Manchester Yeomanry mainly to the manner in which the Grand Jury of Lancashire was convened.

On Wednesday, in Whitsun-week, the Society of Bible Christians, held their Fifteenth Annual Meeting, in the Academy, King Street, Salford, Manchester; when, nearly 130 persons, (adults) who abstain from animal food and intoxicating liquor, sat down to an agreeable and homely repast, consisting of tea, salad, fruits of various kinds, lemonade, &c. and spent the evening in the highest state of enjoyment.

Married.] Mr. Charles Moxen, to Miss M. Aston; Mr. T. Challinor, to Miss A. Knowles; Mr. Buchanan, to Miss L. Hill; Mr. G. Pilkington, to Miss S. Baron: all of Manchester.—Mr. A. Phillips, of Manchester, to Miss J. Humphreys, of Salford.—Mr. E. P. Thomson, of Manchester, to Miss J. Margerison,

of Catteral.—Mr. J. Docker, to Miss M. A. Lewis, of Brook-street, Chorlton-row.—Mr. Jas. Williamson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Skearitt, of Congleton.—James Cunliffe, esq. of Blackburn, to Miss Mary Ostle, of North Shields.—At Bury, Mr. H. Sidney Smith, to Miss S. Sandiford, of Stubbins.—Mr. G. Parke, to Miss M. Cunion; Mr. W. Holt, of Brownlow-hill, to Miss A. Lloyd; Mr. J. Hughes, to Miss M. A. Craigie, of Great George-street; Mr. S. Langley, to Miss A. Nevell; Mr. T. Coglan, to Miss J. Barns, of King-street; Mr. T. Johnson, of Highfield-street, to Miss A. Blundell, of Ray-street: all of Liverpool.—John Tetlow, esq. of Barton-lodge, to Miss Sarah Scholes, of High-bank.—Mr. R. S. Fox, of Chorley, to Miss Waring, of Denham-hall, Brindle.

Died.] At Manchester, 32, Mr. E. Belshaw, deservedly regretted.—In Deansgate, at an advanced age, Mrs. C. Helsby, much respected.—53, Mr. A. Parkinson, justly lamented.—In Mosley-street, 69, Henry Bannerman, esq.

At Salford, at an advanced age, Mr. G. Hankinson.—On Bank-parade, 31, Mr. S. Mottram, greatly regretted.

At Liverpool, in Brunswick-place, 50, Mr. Edward Griffith, deservedly regretted.—In Ward-street, 46, Mr. T. Bolton.—51, Mr. James Cooper.—In Roscoe-lane, 32, Mrs. H. Crellin.

At Bolton, Mr. Mat. Lewis, justly regretted.

At Prescott, 57, Mr. P. Southeru.

At Eyam, 65, Mr. B. F. Burkitt, of Moltam Longendale, deservedly regretted.

CHEESHIRE.

A lending library, under the direction of the Chester Diocesan Society, has recently been established at Chester. Great, nay incalculable good, will, no doubt, result from this measure.

A petition to the House of Commons was lately agreed to by the operative weavers, in the neighbourhood of Stockport, complaining of distress, from the low state of wages. Mr. Phillips, of Manchester, opposed the petition, and stated, that the weavers generally, were in a flourishing state. An able writer, in a late Manchester Gazette, has shewn, that the average wages of a good workman do not exceed 4s. 7d. a week.

Married.] Mr. F. Dickson, to Miss S. Roberts, both of Chester.—Mr. Hemingway, of Chester, to Miss Jones, of Flockersbrook.—Mr. T. Jones, of Chester, to Miss A. Clubbe, of Churton.—Mr. J. Whitehead, of Stockport, to Miss M. Doge, of Oxerton.—Mr. J. Peacock, of Macclesfield, to Miss J. Glover, of Ollerton.—Mr. C. Claye, of Arden-mill, to Miss M. Vandrey, of Bredbury.

Died.] At Chester, in York-street, at an advanced age, Mr. Price.—In Water-

gate-place, 84, Mrs. A. Kendrick, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Cliffe, suddenly.—Mrs. Paddock.

The Rev. Robert Barlow, 52, incumbent, of Lower Peover and Tabley; he was an able divine and elegant scholar.—At Flockersbrook, Mrs. Arundel Gale.—At Duddon-heath, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Brown, deservedly regretted.—At Norton, Mr. Wilson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married] Mr. A. Street, to Miss A. Farnsworth, both of Derby.—Mr. W. Pike, of Derby, to Miss A. Simpson, of Ireton.—Mr. R. Nall, to Miss E. Walker, both of Chesterfield.—Mr. S. Mycock, of Buxton, to Miss S. Redfern, of Longnor.—Mr. J. Arndern, of Buxton, to M. Wild, of Upper-hall.—Mr. J. Calow, to Miss E. Jackson, both of Belper.—The Rev. T. Bourn, of Harehill, to Miss A. Thorley, of Somershall Herbert.—Mr. J. Mellor, of Somershall, to Miss M. Boulter, of Doveridge.—Mr. Smedley, to Miss Hobson, both of Bonsall.

Died.] At Derby, 30, Mr. Briggs.—93, Mrs. Alice Smith.

At Chesterfield, 71, Mr. J. Fogg.—Mrs. Glossop.

At Melbourne, 82, Mrs. A. Fox.

At Bakewell, Mr. M. Williams.—At Duffield, at an advanced age, Mr. Crackle.—21, Miss E. Spencer.—At Walton, 57, Mrs. Haywood.—At Church-Broughton, 72, Mr. T. Wragg.—At Brailsford, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Pedley, much respected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Lee, to Miss Lilly; Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss A. Roe; Mr. J. Harris, to Miss A. Foster; Mr. J. Cheetham, to Miss M. Black; Mr. G. Holmes, to Miss M. Parker; Mr. H. Pringle, to Miss E. Woolley; Mr. M. Warener, to Miss M. A. Wain; Mr. J. Hill, to Miss A. Johnson; Mr. J. Brown, to Miss H. Calcraft; Mr. J. Daft, to Miss A. Pierce; Mr. J. Bingham, to Miss S. Pinegar: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Owen, to Miss F. Talbot; Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss S. Rushton; Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss A. Rippingale; Mr. B. Cook, to Miss M. Dixon; Mr. T. Taylor, to Miss A. Peet: all of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Lincoln-street, 81, Mrs. Platts.—In Parliament-street, 27, Mr. A. F. Fisher, deservedly regretted.—In Crossland-court, Red-lion-street, 65, Mr. J. Winn.—In Walnut-tree-lane, 78, Mr. J. Shelton.—In Water-lane, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Timms.

At Newark, 78, Mrs. S. Ware.—58, Mrs. E. Green.

At Carlton-hill, 26, Miss E. Roberts, Nottingham.

At East Retford, 65, Mr. F. Clater, the author of "Clater's Cattle Doctor, and Every Man his own Farrier."

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The late excellent Henry Fryer, esq. of Stamford, has left, besides many other charitable bequests, the whole of his personal property, which was considerable, towards the establishment of a "General Infirmary for Stamford, and surrounding country."

Married.] At Spalding, Samuel Graves Harvey, esq. to Mrs. Mary Brown, late of Thornham Abbey.—At St. James', Deeping, Mr. T. R. Woolfield, to Miss C. Missop, of Boston.—Mr. Cook, of Stamford, to Miss A. Bonsir, of Rempstone.

Died.] The Rev. G. Hogarth, 84, vicar of Mumby and Hogsthorpe.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Jordan, to Miss S. Paul; Mr. Worrall, to Mrs. Curtis: all of Leicester.—Mr. W. Hiffe, of Leicester, to Miss J. Banester, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Swan, to Miss A. M. Chambers, of Northampton.—The Rev. J. Morgan, to Miss E. Cheeklin, of Hinckley-lodge.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Jos. Spencer.—In Hotel-street, 75, Mr. Peet.

At Loughborough, Mr. W. Bryan.

At Castle Donington, 25, Miss M. Fielding.—66, Mr. Roby, regretted.—Miss Webb.—36, Mr. Jos. Cook.

At Uppingham, 90, Mrs. Billington.—At Syston, Mr. R. Tooke.—At Ashby Parva, Miss M. Cooper.—At Sutton Bonington, Mr. M. Hooley, of Long Eaton.—At Sapcote, 56, Mr. Clark.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Richards, of Litchfield, to Miss A. Holland, of Streethay.—Mr. Crumpton, of Litchfield, to Miss Cooper, of Polesworth.—The Rev. Edw. Whielden, rector of Burslem, to Miss Mary Bill, of Farley-hall.—At Walsall, George Hinchliffe, esq. of Hales Owen, to Miss Hobbins, of Walsall.—George Parker, esq. of Oldbury, to Miss L. E. Halford, of West Bromwich.

Died.] At Litchfield, 104, Mrs. Ann Sargent.

In Monkspath-street, parish of Tamworth, Richard Burman, esq. much and deservedly esteemed.—At Yardley, 51, Mr. Bennet Chambers, generally respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The agriculturists of Warwick, from the advancing price of corn, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for "protecting duties."

The Chamber of Manufactures and Commerce of Birmingham, lately resolved to petition the House of Commons for an equalization of duties on East and West India Sugars.

Married.] Mr. G. Motram, to Miss E. Harper, both of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Battin, of Aston, to Mrs. A. East, of Solihull.—Mr. D. Reading, of Kenilworth,

to Miss J. S. Holmes, of Portsea.—At Cherrington, B. W. Holden, esq. to Miss Vere Wykeham Nicoll.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Dale-end, 21, Mrs. S. Holt, greatly regretted.—In Moor-street, Miss M. Minshall.—In Colemore-row, Miss S. Thomason.—64, Mrs. Paviour, widow of Mr. T. P. of Hall-street.—Mr. H. Taylor, late of Hill.

At Edgbaston, 80, Mr. J. Spurrier.—At Feckenham, R. B. Waldron, esq. generally and deservedly lamented.—In Summer-row, Handsworth, Mr. S. Hodges.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Hackney, to Miss L. Clarke, of Pride-hill; Mr. J. Yearseley, to Miss Mottram: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Kilvert, of Preston Gubbals, to Miss M. Williams, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Deane, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Williams, of Newport.—Mr. R. Evans, of Ludlow, to Miss Langslow, of Abcot.—Henry Wellings, jun. esq. of Ludlow, to Miss F. Bloxham, of Hales Owen.—Mr. J. Cook, of Neumarten, to Miss A. Pritchard, of Rhosgadfn.—Mr. J. Spencer, of Woodhouse, near Whitechurch, to Miss M. Pembry, of Shade Oaks.—Mr. W. Burrows, to Mrs. S. Joy, both of Cockshutt.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 74, Mr. R. Jones.—Miss R. Rawlins.—In Princess-street, 70, Mrs. Kynast.—In Frankwell, 85, Mr. R. Cartwright.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Parry, wife of Edward P. esq.

At Ellesmere, 40, Mr. W. Richards.

At Lady-house, Worthen, 21, Miss Linley; Mrs. A. Linley, her mother.—At Prior's-lee, Mrs. M. Eaton.—At Longford, 83, Mr. W. Turner.—At the Woodhouse, William Maykin, esq.—At High Creall, Mrs. Harding.—At Melverley-hall, 62, Mrs. Adams.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Loxley, to Miss Woakes, both of Worcester.—Mr. J. Nicholls, of Worcester, to Miss Martha Guest, of Campton-park.—At Worcester, the Rev. Chas. Hastings, rector of Martley, to Hannah, daughter of Dr. Wood-yatt.—William Norris, M.D. of Stour-bridge, to Miss A. Blake, of Great Malvern.

Died.] At Worcester, in Foregate-street, Miss Mary Salwey, of Ashley Moor.—63, Mr. J. Probad.

At Kidderminster, 46, Mr. J. Reynolds, deservedly regretted.—81, Henry Perrin, esq. a Justice of the Peace, for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and a deputy lieutenant.

At Battlefield Cottage, 63, Mr. W. Lucas, much and deservedly lamented.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Anniversary of the Hereford Agricultural Society, it was resolved to discontinue

discontinue the Summer Meeting at Leominster, during the ruinous depression of the agricultural interests.

Married.] John Hardwick, esq. of Upton Bishop, to Miss Ann Bennett, of Alibough.

Died.] At Hereford, 24, the Rev. T. E. Duncumb, A.B. of Exeter College, Oxford.—35, Mr. E. Laycock.—In St. Owen's-street, Mr. Allen, deservedly lamented.

At Birley-court, Thomas Parry, esq.—At Overton, 34, Mr. T. Sier, of Dewsall.—At Kington, John Meredith, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal was commenced within the month; it will be completed, it is said, in two years and a half, and must yield incalculable advantages to that part of the kingdom.

A splendid range of buildings is about to be erected in the form of a crescent at Cheltenham, on that beautiful and picturesque property lately belonging to the Earl of Suffolk, with an elegant pump-room supplied from mineral springs.

The magistrates of Monmouthshire, at their adjourned Session, at Usk; unanimously resolved to petition Parliament in support of the Bill introduced by Mr. P. Moore, "for the more speedy and effectual settlement of disputes between masters and servants," &c.; and more particularly for such clauses, as, with little alteration, are calculated to ensure payment of their wages to workmen in money, and in no other way.

Married.] Mr. M. Hutchinson, of Gloucester, to Miss H. Woods, of Brunswick-square, Bristol.—Mr. A. Davis, to Miss E. Davies; R. Jenkins, esq. to Miss E. Tret; Mr. Chas. Price, jun. to Miss Newell; Mr. J. Tucker, to Miss E. Birt: all of Bristol.—Mr. F. Cunningham, of Redcliff-street, Bristol, to Miss A. Todd, of Bath.—Mr. R. Collyer, of Cheltenham, to Miss Maria Swinbourne.—E. L. Newman, esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss M. Clark, of Devizes.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Fream.

At Bristol, in Castle-street, 21, Mr. J. Wait.—In the Great Gardens, 24, Mr. J. Hollandish.—In Griffin-lane, Mr. T. Williams.—At Clifton, in York-place, T. Frampton, esq.

At Cheltenham, 67, Mr. M. Hale.—Mrs. M. H. Pope, widow of William P. esq. of Hillingdon.—90, Thomas Merrick, esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Groves.

At Dodington, Anne Maria, daughter of Sir Christopher Codrington, bart.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford recently the Prize Compositions were adjudged as follows:—*Chancellor's Prizes*: English Essay, "the Public

Spirit among the Ancients," to Charles John Plumer, B.A. fellow of Oriel College. Latin Essay, "*Conditio Servorum apud Antiquæ*," to Edward Wickham, B.A. fellow of New College. Latin Essay, "*Ars Geologica*," to Isaac Williams, scholar of Trinity College.—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: English Verse, "Stonehenge," to T. S. Salmon.—Three members of the university have been expelled for their outrageous conduct and breaches of the peace.

Married.] The Rev. R. F. Lawrence, of Oxford, to Miss Barbara Cotton, of Cicheley.—Mr. Goffe, to Miss S. Wyatt, both of Banbury.—James Cook, esq. to Miss Maria Churchill, of Watlington.—Mr. H. Hughes, of Evesham, to Miss Gibbs, of Fringsford.

Died.] At Oxford, 51, Mr. Davis, of Sandford, much respected.

At Banbury, Miss Malsbury.

At Henley, Thomas Holford, a respectable member of the Society of Friends.

At Ewelme, 55, Mr. J. Bond.—At Enstone, 63, Mr. J. Jolly.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, lately took place, at Gerard's-cross, Bucks, and the neighbourhood. The hail-stones were as large as full-sized marbles. The damage done to the bean and pea crops was considerable.

A melancholy accident lately occurred at Sutton Courtenay, near Abingdon. Three young persons, proceeding on an excursion on the water, were, by the boat's entering a lock, and being smashed to pieces, unfortunately drowned, together with the boatman.

Married.] Matthias Andrews, esq. to Miss Mary Frances Salmon, both of Reading.—Mr. T. West, of Abingdon, to Miss Elderfield, of Sutton Courtney.—Mr. J. Davis, to Mrs. E. Lane; William Buish, esq. a naval knight, to Mrs. M. Elphinston Taylor: all of Windsor.

Died.] At Reading, 85, Mr. E. Phillips.

At Windsor, 67, Mrs. Wells.—23, Mrs. E. Mitchell.—80, Mr. James Faugoin.

At Slough, 33, Miss Mary Hancox.

At Winchendon Marsh, 65, Mrs. M. Read.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. N. Miller, to Miss S. Muckleston, both of St. Alban's.—G. Pont, esq. of Market-street, to Miss E. Smith, late of Pattenham.—At Watford, Mr. F. J. Walter, of Hyde-park, to Miss Lydia Mary Swindell.—Mr. R. Evans, of Ware, to Miss Smith, of Norwich.—Mr. W. Kent, of Biggleswade, to Miss M. Delph, of Beccles.

Died.] At Hitcham, 69, Mrs. E. Grimwood, late of Bildeston.

At Royston, 63, Richard Vitty, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. J. Kerrick, rector of Pauler's Pury, to Miss Emma Elizabeth Wapshare, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss A. Tester.—John Buxton, esq.: he was a firm advocate for the cause of civil and religious liberty, and was deservedly esteemed for his integrity and great moral worth.

At Wellingborough, Jesse, wife of N. Pearce, esq.

At Woodborough, 76, William Thorpe, esq. deservedly lamented.—67, J. G. Parkhurst, esq. of Catesby Abbey.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Masters and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, have lately resolved to accommodate upwards of a hundred more students within the walls. The new erections will form a handsome quadrangle on the site of the present stabling; and are to present a handsome gothic front towards the gardens, parallel with the library. The under-graduates at present exceed 1,500, being double the number before this century.

Married.] The Rev. E. Sidney, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Eliza Vaughan.—Mr. W. Cowell, to Miss E. Hammond; Mr. A. Fitch, to Miss M. Semance: all of Linton.—Mr. W. Walker, to Miss S. Webb, both of Teversham.

Died.] At Cambridge, in Silver-street, Mrs. Haycock.—In Sidney-street, Mrs. A. James.

At Ely, 97, Mrs. A. Dix.

At Huntingdon, 76, Mr. W. Robson.

At Chatteris, Mr. W. Osborn, greatly respected.—68, Mrs. M. Curtis.

At Toft, 97, Mr. J. Everett.—At Manea, 33, Mr. J. Cross.—At Cheveley, 67, Mr. Jer. Houghton.—At Littleport, 77, Robert Speechley, esq.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Brightwell, to Miss M. Turner; Mr. James Troughton, of St. Miles's, to Mrs. Cooper, of St. Mary's; Mr. N. Miller, to Miss Jarmy: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Harper, of Norwich, to Miss Burgess, of Yarmouth.—T. Steward, jun. esq. of Norwich, to Miss S. Tuthill, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Horatio Bolingbroke, of Norwich, to Miss H. S. Peyton, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Norwich, 68, Mrs. S. Taylor.—In St. Peter's Mancroft, Mrs. Clements.—In King-street, 89, Mr. W. Haynes.

At Yarmouth, 74, Mrs. A. Stoker.—33, Samuel Palmer, esq. merchant.

At Lynn, Mr. Rawling, jun. of Wisbech. At Diss, 41, Mrs. E. Ellis.—57, Mr. G. Eaton.—Mr. R. Shelvedon.

At Harleston, 76, Mrs. S. Redgrave.

The Rev. James Lambert, senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose decease was noticed in our last, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Lambert,

then vicar of Thorpe near Harwich, and rector of Melton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, and was also a member of the Zodiac Club at Cambridge, in which the most eminent literary names of that day were enrolled; and was not less remarkable for his attainments, than for the polished urbanity of his manners. His son James received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School at Cambridge, under Mr. Ray, till he was about fifteen years of age, when his father superintended it till he went to College; into which he was admitted in the year 1760. In the year 1763 he became a scholar on the foundation; in 1764 he obtained the Chancellor's gold medal for classical attainments, taking his first degree in the same year; when he was fifth or sixth on the first Tripos, or what is generally called fifth or sixth Wrangler. In the year 1765, he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, having about that time been ordained, and becoming officiating curate of Bawdsey and Alderton, near Woodbridge. In 1767 he took the degree of Master of Arts; and 1770, he became a resident and assistant tutor in Trinity College. In 1771 he was elected Greek Professor. About this time the great question was agitated for the relief of the Clergy, in the matter of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles; and it was greatly supported by many of the most distinguished members of the University of Cambridge; among them Mr. Lambert was by no means the least active. In 1772 he received a proposal to accompany Prince Poniatowski to Poland; which he declined; in 1773 he formed the resolution not to accept any clerical preferment; in which he persisted to his death, having repeatedly passed by the best livings in the gift of the College, which in succession were offered to him. In 1774 the University was much occupied with the resolutions then proposed by Mr. Jebb, for annual examinations; of which Mr. Lambert was a strenuous supporter; and he was named one of the Syndicate, or Committee to establish a plan to unite polished literature with the accustomed mathematical and philosophical studies of the place. In this attempt he had, among other eminent men, for his intended colleagues, Watson, afterwards Bishop of Landaff; Hallifax, successively Bishop of Gloucester and St. Asaph; Hey, afterwards Morrisian Professor of Divinity, and author of "Lectures on the Thirty-nine Articles;" Farmer, well known among Shakspeare critics and book collectors; Paley; Tyrwhitt, the well-known Unitarian, who shewed his zeal for the University, by leaving at his death 4000*l.* for the encouragement of Hebrew literature; Pearce, afterward Master of Jesus College, and Dean of Ely. The colleagues, however,

ever, were not all agreed in the approbation of the plan; for we find, by Dr. Jebb's account of the proceedings of those times, that Halifax and Farmer "did all in their power to obstruct and distress their brethren;" Farmer declaring that the proposed grace "would be the ruin of the University, and shake the foundation of the Constitution in Church and State." In consequence of the appointment of the Syndicate, nineteen resolutions were proposed, which were all rejected; three being for the first six,—Ayes, 43; Noes, 47. For the next five,—Ayes, 41; Noes, 48. For the next eight,—Ayes, 38; Noes, 49. Some other attempts were made, but equally failed; and no alteration took place till the year 1780, when another day was added for examinations, and more stress was laid upon Natural Law and Moral Philosophy, and particularly on Locke "on the Human Understanding." In 1775 Mr. Lambert quitted the Assistant Tutorship, and in 1777 left College to superintend the education of Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart., and his brothers, and resided with them at Lady Leicester's, partly in London, and partly at Tabley, in Cheshire. In 1780 he resigned the Greek Professorship, and returned to College with Sir John Leicester in 1782. His connexions with the Leicester family continued till 1787, when the two younger brothers, Henry and Charles, took their Bachelor's degree. From this time he resided principally in College, making occasional excursions on visits to his numerous friends in different parts of the kingdom. In 1789 he was appointed Bursar, of the College; which office he held for ten years. To nearly the end of his life he was punctual in his attendance at the annual examinations; and also at the examinations for Scholarships and Fellowships. He died on the 28th of April last, at the house of his esteemed friend and relative, Mr. Carter, at Fersfield, Norfolk; and was buried, according to his desire, in the parish church of that village.

SUFFOLK.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have lately adjudged to Mr. E. Pechy, of Bury St. Edmund's, the Silver Vulcan Medal and ten guineas, for the invention of irons to work a mangle on a simple and cheap plan, going backward and forward by turning one way, with only a rack and pinion.

Married.] Mr. Stevens, to Miss Seakings; Mr. Channing, to Mrs. Clark; Mr. W. Miller, to Miss H. Elven: all of Bury.—Mr. J. W. B. Royal, of Bury, to Miss E. Saunders, of Dickleburgh.—Mr. M. Ellis, to Miss R. Keeble, both of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Crisp, of Ipswich, to Miss R. Deacon, of Needham.—Mr. S. Smith, of Ipswich, to Miss Summersett, late of Hintham.—Mr. J. Seaman, of Saxmundham,

to Miss S. Montel, of Rendham.—Mr. R. Munson, of Stratford St. Mary, to Miss M. Faiers, of Hadleigh.—Mr. J. Spurling to Miss S. Gooch, both of Brundish.

Died.] At Ipswich, 22, Miss A. Gossling.—In Carr-street, 59, Mr. J. Bird.—77, Mrs. Catchpole.—71, Mrs. A. M. Wright, suddenly.—27, Mr. J. Graves.—Mrs. Furrer.

At Stowmarket, 36, Mrs. Turner.—50, Mr. A. Fyson.—33, Mr. J. Scarlett.

At Sudbury, 50, Mrs. R. Saville.—79, Mrs. Frost, regretted.

At Debenham, 92, Mrs. A. Knight.—At Gazely, Mr. Bolton.—At Kelsale, Mr. L. Sillet.—At Barrow, 53, Mrs. E. Ottley.—At Bosford, 69, Mr. Thorlow.—At Hadleigh, 64, Mr. T. Preston.—At Lavenham, 66, Mrs. A. East, deservedly regretted.—At Walton, 45, Mr. B. Barnes.—At Farnham, 21, Mr. J. Ganratt.

At Reyden of a pulmonary decline, 17, Joseph Henry Smith, son of Mr. S. Smith, late of Lowestoft.

ESSEX.

The late Chelmsford Fair was but thinly supplied with Cattle of any description. Sheep were much in request.—Good Milch Cows and Welsh Rams were readily sold.

Married.] Mr. W. Parker, to Miss A. Coote, both of Braintree.—Mr. Miller, of Saffron Walden, to Miss E. Bayfield, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Porter, of Leighs Priory, to Miss Barnard, of Panfield.

Died.] At Colchester, 71, Mrs. Ratcliff, late of Wood Hill, Warmingford.

At Harwich, 57, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. J. Bell.

At Maldon, 76, Mrs. Mary Bugg.

At Rochford, 30, Mrs. S. Jackson.

At Barking, J. Thomas, esq. many years chief clerk in the office of ordinance in the Tower.

At Danbury, 53, T. W. Watson, M.D. in eminent practice at Chelmsford.—Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Western, of Revenhall-place, brother of C. C. Western, M.P. for the county.

KENT.

Several places in this county lately forwarded petitions to the House of Commons for a repeal of the duties on coal.

Married.] Mr. J. Marlow, to Miss E. Milgate; Mr. R. Anderson, to Miss J. Radman: all of Deal.—Mr. E. Fleming, to Miss M'Cap; Mr. W. Pratt, to Miss L. Seaton: all of Chatham.—Mr. T. Strouts, to Miss M. Redman, both of Faversham.—Mr. F. Gorbell, of Rochester, to Miss M. M. Griggs, of Deal.—Mr. H. Smith, to Miss M. A. Parker, both of Seven Oaks.—Mr. T. Fairbrass, of Whitstable, to Miss J. Wiltshire, of Canterbury.—Mr. Stone, of Shatling, to Mrs. Baker, of Ash.—Thomas Divers, esq. to Mrs. M. Gilbert, both of Milton.—J. R. Raines, esq. of the 46th regt. to Miss Julia Jardine, of Seven Oaks.

Died.]

Died.] At Canterbury, 69, Mr. J. Grant.—74, Mr. B. Hobday, much regretted.

At Dover, Miss M. Blackwell.

At Deal, 47, Mrs. Baker.—65, Mr. W. Wilds.—50, Mr. J. Robertson.

At Chatham, 30, Mr. J. Wood.—In Richard-street, Mrs. Pepperlow.

At Maidstone, 67, Mr. J. Hughes.—32, Mr. T. Wickham.—53, Mr. G. Post.

At Tunbridge Wells, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. E. H. Strange, of the Royal Kentish Hotel, leaving a widow and seven children. Mr. Strange's character, for probity and goodness of heart, was surpassed by few; and, as an affectionate husband, kind father, and valuable friend, he will be long lamented.

At Fordwich, 98, Mrs. Wilsden.—At Lydd, 74, Mr. G. Adams.—At Ashford, 68, Mr. W. Smith.—At Milton, Mrs. Budds.—At New Romney, 69, Mr. R. Elsted.—At Wingham, 72, Mrs. M. Rouse, deservedly regretted.—At Bapchild, 43, Mr. S. Brown.—At Milton, Mrs. Hall.—At Cranbrook, 78, Mr. E. Morris.

SUSSEX.

A public meeting was lately held at Chichester, Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. in the chair, when it was resolved to raise subscriptions to assist the Spanish constitutionalists. We hope similar meetings will be held in every county in England, and even in every parish.

The Arundel and Portsmouth canal was lately opened with great ceremony, amidst a vast number of spectators. It has cost 160,000*l*.

Married.] Mr. T. Lodkin, of the Westgate, Chichester, to Miss L. Jelleff.—Mr. T. Rowell, of Brighton, to Miss S. Iles, of Oxford.—Lieut. W. Lutman, R.N. to Miss C. Norris, of Great Chaneton farm.—Mr. C. Wills, to Miss Stoveld, of Bosham.—Mr. J. King, of Emsworth, to Miss Boorn, of Keyner farm, Sidlesham.

Died.] At Chichester, 21, Mr. W. Binstead.—Miss J. E. Miller, deservedly regretted.

At Brighton, 65, W. Chapman, esq. an eminent brewer.—Mrs. Sawyers.

At Lewes, 62, Mr. J. Ade, deservedly lamented.—Mr. D. Simmonds.

At Fairlight, the Rev. Mr. Wadestone.—At New Fishbourne, Mr. W. Colebrook, deservedly regretted.—At Aldingbourne, at an advanced age, Mrs. Barnard.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Southsea Reading Rooms were lately opened for the season; and the art of the tasteful and spirited proprietor has been again displayed, to give increased effect to the attractions of that pleasant spot.

Married.] Mr. T. Culley, of Gosport, to Miss S. Jordan, of Reading.—At Romsey, Mr. B. Godfrey, to Miss M. E. Fryer

Jones, late of Newpond-cottage, near Romsey.—Mr. J. Mundy, of Buriton, to Miss P. Minchin, of Westbourne.—At Hursley, Mr. Chas. Beartram, to Miss Cole, of Hursley.

Died.] At Southampton, 53, Mrs. A. Alford.—In Hanover-buildings, 71, Joseph Bird, esq.

At Winchester, 24, Mr. J. Clark.—In Upper Brook-street, Mr. Slate.—Mr. Bruce.

At Portsmouth, 82, Mrs. Taswell, wife of Luke T. esq. generally lamented.

At Southsea, 33, Mrs. Atkins, of Portsmouth, deservedly regretted.

At Portsea, Lieut. J. Strutt.—Mrs. J. Smyth.—On the Hard, Mr. J. Harrison, much lamented.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] John Pearce, esq. to Miss Ferris, of Calne.—The Rev. Chas. Dewell, of Malmesbury, to Miss S. Hughes, of Devizes.—The Rev. R. V. Keays, A.M. of Pew-hill house, to Miss Fanny Tufnell, of Lackham-house.—Thomas Hawkins, esq. of Oaksey-court, to Miss Mary Poole.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Shergold.

At Crewkerne, 78, Mary, widow of Christopher Jolliffe, esq. of Kingsden.

At Monkton Farleigh, Mrs. Batchelor.—At Buckhill, 74, Mr. J. Savory, greatly respected.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Craister, R.N. to Miss M. Smith, both of Bath.—Mr. W. Love, of Taunton, to Miss S. Bignold, of Exeter.—Mr. W. Borders, to Miss M. Plowman, of Yeovil.—S. D. Hine, esq. of Ilminster, to Miss E. Petty, of Frome St. Quinten.—At North Walsham, M. Novosielski, esq. R.N. to Mary Anne, daughter of the late J. Jones, esq. of Langnard Fort.

Died.] At Bath, in Norfolk-crescent, Mrs. Dimond, widow of W. W. Dimond, esq.—In Springfield-place, 23, Miss Campbell.—In Charles-street, 59, J. Heath, M.D. of Fakenham, Norfolk.

At Wells, Miss Bacon.

At Bridgwater, 21, Mr. E. Symes.

At Shepton Mallett, 87, S. Burroughs, esq.

At Weston Grove, Mr. R. Owen, a skillful performer on the harp.—At Swan-grove, Mrs. Stinchcombe, generally regretted.—At Chilthorne Domer, Mrs. Bailey, wife of the Rev. J. B. rector.—At Prospect-Lodge, Beechencliff, 63, Joseph Barrow, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

A destructive fire lately broke out at Woolbridge, which, in about four hours, destroyed twenty-seven dwelling-houses, a malt-house with a large quantity of malt, a baker's store-room, many outhouses, barns, and stables, and a woman who was confined as a lunatic.

Married.] The Rev. G. W. J. Chard, vicar

ear of Blandford, to Miss Elizabeth Frances Diggle, of Tarrant Hinton.—At Milborne-port, Mr. R. Highmore, to Miss Sherring.

Died.] At Sherborne, 57, the Rev. Jas. Weston, a much esteemed minister of the independant congregation of that place.

At Lyme Regis, 88, Simon Lee, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] George Reard, esq. to Miss Frances Ellicombe; Mr. R. Pattinson, to Miss L. Parnell; Mr. W. Strong, to Miss C. Avent; all of Exeter.—Charles Eales, esq. of Easton, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Daniell, of Exeter.—Mr. James Taylor, of Longbrooke-street, Exeter, to Miss G. Eplett, of St. Ewe.—John Halterleigh, esq. of Bideford, to Miss K. Ineldon.

Died.] At Exeter, 54, Mrs. Curtis.—Mr. J. Ford; and, 54, Mr. W. Ford, his son.—29, Mr. S. C. Auger.

At Plymouth, in Cornwall-street, Mr. Shellabear.—In Barrack-street, 67, Mr. G. Phillips.—72, Robert Butler Remmett, M.D. an eminent physician in that town.

At Barnstaple, John Toller, esq. an eminent solicitor.—Mrs. Heale.

CORNWALL.

An election of a representative lately took place at Bossiney; Mr. John Stuart Wortley, jun. son of the member for Yorkshire, and Mr. Edward Rose Tunno, were candidates. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Tunno, 17; Wortley, 13: yet the mayor returned Mr. Wortley. Mr. Tunno intends to petition against the return.

Married.] At Bodmin, J. Hamley, esq. to Selina Glubb, of Liskcard.—J. D. Bidcock, esq. of Botathan, to Miss S. Baynes, of Week St. Mary.—H. Badcock, esq. of Woodknowle, to Miss A. S. Baynes.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. John Heard, printer and publisher of the *West Briton* paper, from its commencement in 1810.

At Treheveras, Mr. J. Leverton, late of Penryn.—At Camborne, Mrs. Odgers.—At East Looe, 86, Mr. W. Powne.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. W. Rose, to Miss E. Sanders, both of Swansea.—Mr. T. W. Powell, of Neath, to Miss Margaret Jones, of Aberdare.—Mr. T. Williams, of Brecon, to Miss M. Maddy, of the Land.—Mr. J. Williams, to Mrs. Bailes, both of Carmarthen.

Died.] At Swansea, Mr. J. Simmons. At Brecon, 46, James Rathbone, Capt. Breconshire militia.

At Haverfordwest, 70, Miss Maria Eliza Harries.—77, Mrs. Rainbott.

Near Holywell, 71, Thomas Thomas, esq. a benevolent man, and consequently much esteemed and regretted.—At Penl-line, near Cowbridge, 40, Mr. J. Cook, deservedly regretted.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Alexander Mitchell, esq. to Miss Jane Simpson, both of Glasgow.—Mr. T. Donaldson, to Miss Barbara Murdock, of Buckie, Banffshire.

Died.] At Glasgow, at an advanced age, Miss Isabella Colquhoun.—Mr. Andrew Buchanan.—Mr. Richard Lee, of London.—James A. Brown, esq.

At Paisley, Elizabeth, Jemima, daughters of James Buchanan, esq.

IRELAND.

At a late meeting it was agreed to intrust two petitions; touching the maladministration of justice in Ireland,—not to Mr. Plunkett, or Lord Donoughmore, but to Lord Grey and Mr. Brougham.

A sanguinary affray between the inhabitants of Maghera, county of Londonderry, and a number of orange yeomen of the district, lately took place. The yeomen retreated to the barracks, where they were joined by the military; arms were given and discharged among the people, and a dreadful carnage followed; the streets were covered with blood; from eight to ten were killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. In other respects Ireland is in a very disturbed state, and the causes have occasioned repeated discussions in parliament, but without any positive result.

Married.] Richard Stack, esq. barrister at law, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, vice-provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—John McNeile, esq. of Ballycastle, to Charlotte, daughter of Major General Sir T. Dallas.—William Pennesfather, jun. esq. of Annsfort, in the county of Tipperary, to M. Catherine, daughter of the late Thomas Foster, esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Dublin, in Mernons square, Judge Fletcher: he was elevated to the bench in 1806 by the Duke of Bedford, the lord lieutenant.

At Waterford, lieutenant colonel T. Lamplier.—Major W. Burke, of the Company's service.—Lieutenant general W. Doyle.

The very Rev. William Turner, dean of Kilmacduah.—At Gorton, near Dungannon, 84, John Whiteside, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 53, Marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl, after a long and fearful pulmonary phthisis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On the 1st of August will appear the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the FIFTY-FIFTH Volume of this Miscellany, containing extracts from the most interesting publications of the half year, and a full Analysis of the Constitution of the House of Commons; with Indexes, &c. &c.

ERRATA.—Page 432, note, for "*Revelation*," read "*Revelations*;" and page 480, for "*publication*," read "*Public Men*."—At page 502, col. 2, line 44, of this Number, for "*proposition*," read "*preposition*."

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FIFTY-FIFTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 384.]

JULY 31, 1823.

[Price 2s.

Selections from the Chief Publications of the Half-Year.

REMARKS
ON THE COUNTRY EXTENDING FROM
CAPE PALMAS
TO
THE RIVER CONGO,
Including Observations on the Manners and
Customs of the Inhabitants.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
*Containing an Account of the European Trade
with the West Coast of Africa.*
BY CAPT. JOHN ADAMS,
Octavo. 7s. 6d.

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PROPOSED NEW COLONY.

IN the selection of a place for colonization in Africa, the members composing the African Institution, it is too well known, have been peculiarly unfortunate. The insalubrity of the air of Sierra Leone is almost become proverbial, and those going there are considered by many as embarking for the next world; it is therefore much to be apprehended, that one of the benevolent purposes for which that settlement was originally founded, will be frustrated. Hence, in the course of these remarks, I have endeavoured to point out a place (Malimba, 5° 24' S. 12° 20' E.) suitable for establishing a colony of the negroes captured on board of contraband slave-ships. In fact, there is not along the whole line of coast, extending from Cape Palmas, where these remarks commence, to the river Congo, em-

bracing an extent of five hundred leagues, one place that has come under my observation so peculiarly well adapted for that purpose, as the one to which I allude.

CAPE LAHOO.

The town of Cape Lahoo (5° N. and E.) is built on a narrow peninsula of sand, formed by the sea and river, and may consist of 150 houses, containing a population of seven or eight hundred souls. The Dutch, at a former period, carried on here a considerable trade in slaves and ivory, particularly in the latter, in which article the Lahoo people have always dealt largely.

As the trade with Europeans is carried on on-board their vessels, but few of them ever go on shore, and I was in consequence anxious to pay the town a visit. On making my intention known to the natives, they seemed much gratified, and placed me in one of their best canoes for that purpose; from which we landed, without being much wet, the surf on the shore being moderate. I was taken to the chief's house, who treated me with much attention, kindness, and hospitality; but the beautiful tropical picture which the river at this time presented, would have amply repaid me for my trouble, if I had had no other cause for being pleased with my journey. This little river, after bending its course from the north to the back of the town, runs to the eastward a few hundred yards, parallel to the sea-shore, and then joins the sea. Its mouth is narrow, and choked with hard sand, on which the sea breaks with great violence, so as to render it very dangerous; either for boats or canoes to approach its entrance. It was now the dry season, its stream almost pellucid, and its surface so tranquil, that the graceful palms which adorn its banks were reflected from its surface as from a mirror; and a few canoes, in which people were employed fishing, gave animation to the scene. The town formed the foreground, and a cluster of large ceiba and other trees, the screen to this interesting tropical picture. A bound-

less expanse of ocean placed within a few hundred yards of it, on which I had toiled many years, and a foaming surf rolling in upon the shore, formed a striking contrast to the tranquillity and beauty of the landscape spread out before me, which gave it charms that, in my eyes, it might not otherwise have had.

Men, women, and children, accompanied me when I went to view the entrance of the river, and I was much surprised to see many of the females approaching the adult age, in a state of nudity, as compared with those of their own sex and age living on the Gold Coast.

ANNAMABOO.

Annamaboo is ten miles to the eastward of Cape Coast, and is the great mart on the Gold Coast, where the trade in slaves has been carried on for a long period. Here is a fortification, the defences of which are good, and which is entrusted to the care of an officer next in rank to the commander-in-chief, and who is also vice-president of the council.

The population of the town may amount to three or four thousand persons, many of whom have become opulent in consequence of their extensive commercial dealings; and among them are a number of men denominated gold-takers, who claim a kind of hereditary right to act in such capacities on board all vessels that arrive for the purposes of trade. This right is founded on the long established custom, of the traders who first visit a vessel becoming the gold-takers for that vessel, whether the number be two, three, or six; except in the case of the captain having before traded at Annamaboo, either as cabin-boy or captain, when the gold-takers of the ship in which he before sailed become the privileged persons, and claim the distinction and emoluments as gold-takers, on the present, as well as on all future voyages he may have occasion to make on the Gold Coast. The duties of their office are to settle all disputes arising in the course of trade between the natives and the captains; and they are also responsible for the quality of the gold received in barter, which is weighed and examined minutely by persons deputed by them, and who constantly reside on board the vessels for that express purpose. The emoluments arising to them for these services, consist of a quantity of merchandize of the value of 5l., denominated their sea-

cloths, which is given to them immediately on the vessel's arrival; and when her lading is completed, they are paid one acky of gold for each slave received on board. Their deputies also receive monthly pay and subsistence whilst officiating. Some of these gold-takers are sagacious fellows, and keen observers, who soon find out the weak side of a man, and treat him accordingly. They have always a bye name for each European, arising from what they conceive to be a moral vice, or a physical deformity. One man they call *cheegwa*, or red head; another, *pockum-pockum*, or long chin; a third, *amphiteshu*, or, don't spit upon deck; a fourth, *cocroco*, or big; and a tall thin man, *tsin tsin lan*, or long fellow; a hypocrite, *dada*; an avaricious man, *acacumma*, or, a little more.

GOVERNMENT.

The form of the Fantee government is republican. A number of old men called Pinins, at the head of whom is Amoonicunmy, are arbiters in common disputes which occur between the natives of Annamaboo, or between them and Europeans; but disputes of a more serious nature, such as may affect the liberties, or properties of men of wealth and consequence, are generally referred to the lawyers of the Brafoo country, who, like their brethren of the long robe in civilized Europe, generally contrive to strip both plaintiff and defendant of their property; and he, whose purse holds out the longest, saves perhaps his liberty, while his less wealthy antagonist and family are often doomed to slavery and exile. To be rich, and ostentatious in the display of it, is, in Fantee, as certain ruin to the individual practising it, as in the territory of the Grand Seigneur: cunning men, therefore, as they become wealthy, affect great moderation and humility; strengthen themselves by family alliances; and use every stratagem to keep out of palavers, and elude the vigilance of the Pinins, who are generally on the alert, and watch for prey, as the petty-fogging attorneys of commercial towns in Europe do for batteries and assaults.

TWO AFRICAN CHARACTERS.

Yellow Joe and Tom Coffee are both natives of Fantee, resident traders at Annamaboo, and long-established gold-takers. The former, both in colour, person, and features, is more like an Egyptian than a native of the Gold Coast; except that his hair is crisp and woolly, like that of his countrymen. He has a most penetrating eye, and much

gravity in his demeanor, particularly when he is in the society of Europeans, with whom he is reserved and cautious, seldom smiling, or saying much; although, when he does speak, it is always to the purpose. If a dispute arises between a captain and a native of consequence, he invariably supports the cause of the latter, knowing well, that it is from that quarter only he has to apprehend injury: he is cautious, therefore, never to make an enemy who might, out of revenge, involve him in a quarrel, which would bring inevitable ruin on himself and family; for being reputed rich, the blowing awry of a feather would almost be a sufficient pretext to excite the cupidity of the lawyers belonging to the Pantee Court of Chancery. He treats with condescension, and much apparent humility, persons of all ranks who visit him, either out of courtesy, or for advice; and whatever his house affords, his guests are treated with. His dress is simple, and of little value; and he never wears about his person much gold, as is the practice with wealthy natives of the Gold Coast. His chief residence is at Annamaboo, where he carries on his commercial pursuits, and pays and receives visits of ceremony. At Annishan, one mile to the westward of Annamaboo, and which is called his croom, or village, he has a residence, and where, it is said, he indulges himself in the contemplation of his wealth, unobserved, and occasionally distributes to his sons some portion of it; for Tacky Mensa, who is his nephew and heir-at-law, would deprive them, at their father's death, of that, which, in England, would be their lawful inheritance.

Tom Coffee, both in colour and features, is a complete African. To a portly person is added much amenity of countenance; and in his disposition there is something of a hearty generosity; but Tom, unfortunately was known to be rich, for he took no pains to conceal it, but rather courted observation, by a vain and ostentatious display of his wealth. He acquired his property chiefly by trading with Europeans, and was a great favourite both with them and the native traders of remote countries, whose cause he generally espoused in any disputes that occurred between them and his townsmen; for it was through their instrumentality he had become rich, and this was the way in which he showed his gratitude. His house was more splendidly furnished

than those of any of his neighbours, having many articles of European luxury in it; and the number of his domestic slaves and retainers was princely. Himself and wives dressed in very costly apparel; and he often wore about his person many pounds weight of pure rock gold; this was the fatal talisman. "If," said the Pinins, "Coffee can afford to wear so much gold, his strong box must be full." He was too rich a prize to escape their fangs, and too incautious a man not to be entrapped into a palaver, which soon plunged him into the bottomless pit, or Court of Chancery in the Brafoo country. The Chancery, unfortunately for Tom, was at this time without a suit, and the lawyers without a brief; he, therefore, was soon stripped of his wealth; and the last time I saw him, he was living at Cape Coast, in great poverty and obscurity, happy in having escaped with his liberty, while his more cautious contemporary and townsman was enjoying at Annamaboo, unmolested, that property which was the fruit of his industry, and which his superior sagacity and prudence had been the means of preserving.

HORRID CEREMONY.

The period has arrived, when Tacky Mensa, a wealthy trader and inhabitant of Annamaboo, had to make custom for his ancestors. Five unfortunate victims were to be immolated to the manes of the deceased, and gunpowder, brandy, cloth, and provisions, distributed to the multitude. A vast number of persons assembled at Annamaboo, from different parts of the republic of Pantee, to assist at, and give importance to the ceremony. A little before day-break in the morning, when the obsequies for the deceased commenced, volleys of muskets, the noise of drums, and savage shouts, were heard in every direction; and about eight o'clock, a large concourse of persons, of both sexes and all ages, had collected at and near Tacky Mensa's house, to whom brandy was distributed in large quantities. Firing, shouting, and drinking, continued till mid-day, when the five victims were brought out from a hut with their hands bound, and with ligatures made of the bine of a creeping plant surrounding their heads, and which came over their eyes and noses, and by introducing pieces of sticks, and twisting them round, making what sailors call Spanish windlasses; the bones of their noses were forced in, and their eyes sunk deeper in their sockets.

One of these unfortunate beings was a very old Asshantee man, the remaining four were natives of Chamba, and all men; two of whom were middle-aged, one very old, the other young. Before they were led to execution, every effort was made by the Europeans to purchase them, but without effect. The poor creatures, in this state of suffering, were paraded through the town, and received every ignominy that savage cruelty could devise or inflict, without a sigh escaping them, and were ultimately taken to the beach, under the very walls of the fort, where they were butchered amidst the most savage and diabolical shouts of the multitude. Even females assisted at the horrid ceremony, and marked themselves with the blood of the wretched victims, as it flowed from their headless trunks; and, horrible to relate, libations of brandy were poured into, and drank from human skulls, which a few minutes before had life and being. Volleys of musketry were fired, savage dances performed, and intoxication was carried to excess during three days and three nights, when the custom making ceased. Their customs, or obsequies to the manes of deceased ancestors, are often carried to such excess by individuals, as to leave them in a state of extreme poverty; but all men of consequence are compelled, at some period of their lives, to perform this savage act of duty to those who have long been numbered with the dead, or they would be degraded, and held in the lowest estimation by their countrymen; but more especially by their own townsmen.

A short time after this event, Capt. Agry, a native of Cape Coast, and a man of wealth and consequence, died. He had long lingered under the malady which finally terminated his existence, and, as it is the practice of the Fantees to execute the crabba, and cransa, or the youngest wife, where the marriage has not been consummated, and the boy who carries the smoking apparatus belonging to a great man, the moment the breath leaves his body; the progress of his disease was watched with the utmost anxiety, by Mr. Field, the governor of the castle, who was determined to rescue from a premature death, the young and destined victims. The surgeon of the castle, who had access to the dying chief, gave notice to the governor of his approaching dissolution, and the children were by stratagem brought within the walls of the castle, before the fatal event arrived that would have sealed their doom, and sent them to an untimely

grave. The girl was about eleven years of age, and the boy nine or ten. The friends and townsmen of the deceased used every entreaty, and much art, to obtain possession of them from the governor, and even descended to menaces, but without effect. Agry was, therefore, interred without the usual and shocking sacrifice having been performed at his demise, or funeral; and his relations, a few months afterwards, accepted from the governor a quantity of brandy and gunpowder, to be expended over his grave, as an equivalent for the lives of the two children, who, at the expiration of twelve months, were permitted to join the family of the deceased, and lived to express their gratitude to their protector wherever they saw him, for having rescued them from a dreadful and premature death. The circumstance of another individual being saved from a sanguinary and unmerited death, by a gentleman of the castle, took place while I was there.

A FIRE.

One night we were called from our beds in the castle by the sentinel on duty giving an alarm of fire, and the drums beating to arms. When we got on the ramparts, we observed beneath us several houses in the town, and near the eastern wall of the fort, in flames, which spread with great rapidity, as it was the dry season, the houses crowded together, and built of very combustible materials, which, during half an hour, when the whole town was on fire, emitted so extensive and brilliant a blaze, as to give to the surrounding scenery, a character of sublimity and grandeur, beyond anything I had ever witnessed. The night was unusually dark, and not a breath of wind disturbed a leaf of the forest. The flames rose perpendicularly, and illuminated the whole of the east and north sides of the fort, and of the high buildings in its centre, forming the storehouses, and residence of the governor and garrison; the long dark shadows of which fell upon the sea, that was brightly illuminated on each side of them to a considerable distance, and the surface of which was tranquil, and smooth as a mirror, except where the surf, rolling in heavy masses on the shore, and covering it with white foam, gave notice of its proximity. Light and shade were finely contrasted and shewn in the dense woods which clothed the hills in the background, as they were prominent, or otherwise; and the groups of natives assembled on the beach, either in despair

despair at witnessing the destruction of their property, or busily employed in removing it and their canoes further from the destroying element, the ignition of gunpowder, which occasionally drove the light and burning embers of the roofs of the houses in which it was deposited high into the air, like sky-rockets, gave to the whole an almost indescribable effect. But the materials, which fed the devouring flames, were as transient as volatile; and, in a few minutes, those objects, which were as visible to the eye as during the splendour of a meridian sun, became as it were extinct in a moment; and darkness almost instantaneously succeeded to the brightest possible fire-light that can well be conceived, and the effect, on those who witnessed this sudden transition, was like magic.

The poor fellow, in whose house the fire first commenced, lost all his property, and with it, nearly his life; for it is the practice in Fantee, as well as in the Dahomian territory, to execute the person in whose house a fire first commences. He was a company's slave, and the principal cooper to the castle; and, had it not been for Mr. Jackson, the store-keeper, he would have been taken and decapitated, but that gentleman heard accidentally (from one of the sentinels who was on duty when the fire began) that it had its origin in Attah's house, and, knowing the consequence, went immediately into the burning town, and brought him into the fort, from which he dare never afterwards go, until he embarked in the night in a canoe belonging to D'Elmina, and was put on board of a vessel bound to the West Indies, in which his protector also embarked.

THE FANTEES.

The Fantees and Asshantees may be classed together as one nation, the former occupying the sea-shore, and the country extending a few miles from it into the interior, and the latter a great extent of territory north of it.

The Fantees are black as jet, muscular, and well-formed, and those that are engaged in fishing, and employed as canoe-men, can endure much bodily fatigue, although they often make excuses to abridge their labour, however well they may be paid for it; for they are anxious to have the labour of the day concluded by noon, in order that they may wash and dress, and gossip with their neighbours the remainder of the day.

Their national mark is three small perpendicular incisions on each temple, and on the nape of the neck.

In the construction of their dwellings and canoes, they exhibit much superiority and skill over other African tribes; the former being substantially built, and not unfrequently having apartments over those on the basement story, and the latter having a form which renders them less liable to upset, or, to speak in a sailor's phrase, not so crank.

The Fantee women are well formed, and many of them are not wanting in personal beauty, as their features are small, their limbs finely rounded, their hands and feet small, and their teeth uniformly white and even. The toilette of one of these females consists of a large calabash, containing a small mirror, paint (generally white), teeth-brushes made of a very fibrous tough wood, a bark which has a powerful musky smell, grease, and soap. She has also a large brass pan, in which she generally washes herself from head to foot every day. She often consumes an hour or two in adorning her person; and in the application of her paint, the management of her hair, and the scenting of her person, discovers no inconsiderable degree of skill.

The women here, however, as well as in most other parts of Africa, sow and reap, grind corn, carry wood and water, and perform all the drudgery attendant on housekeeping, while their husbands are perhaps gossiping, drinking, or sleeping, except during the herring or fishing season, when the villages along the sea-coast present a scene of bustle and activity much beyond what they do in ordinary times. Then, all is life and animation. A smooth sea, a still atmosphere, and shoals of herrings, cause every canoe capable of service to be launched. These, with two or three fishermen in each, proceed outside of the surf, where they use the cast net with great address.

Maize is ground between two stones, of which the lower one is large, ponderous, and concave at the upper surface; the lesser stone is worked upon it by the hand, and pulverizes the grain, which, during the operation, is occasionally moistened with water: this mode of grinding corn is common in North Africa. After it has been thus ground, it is permitted to become slightly acid, when it is boiled, or baked, to suit the palate of the consumer, and, in either state, forms a pleasant

pleasant and nutritious food. It is called by the natives *canky*; they call European biscuit, *panoo*.

Daughters are purchased from their fathers for wives, and are paid for according to the rank and wealth of the bridegroom and the bride's father. The common price of a wife is one ounce of gold, one anker of brandy, and cloth of the value of one ounce in trade.

CHAMBA.

The natives of Chamba, of whom many are sold on the Gold Coast, inhabit a country lying to the north of Asshantee. Their stature is generally above the middle size; and the colour of their skins is not so deep a black as those of the Fantee or Asshantee. They are an agricultural people, whose dispositions are mild, tractable, and inoffensive; and, of all the negroes inhabiting the countries north of the equator, that have come under my observation, they are the most passive. In fact, they may be called a simple people, who never exhibit any sullenness of manner, but a uniform willingness to do to the best of their ability whatever they are desired; and the term *dunco*, which in the Fantee language, signifies stupid fellow, or ignorant man from the back country, is invariably given to them by the Fantees, as a term of derision in consequence. To the Fantees, as well as to the Asshantees, they have a strong aversion, because they consider these people as the authors of their misfortunes, and the chief instruments used in removing them from their country; therefore, whenever insurrections have occurred on-board of slave ships on the Gold Coast, as the Fantees and Ashantees were invariably the promoters of them, the Chambas, as if to be revenged on them, always assisted the crews in suppressing these mutinies, and keeping them in subjection.

The tattoo, or national mark, of this race, consists of three strong lines drawn from the temple over each cheek to the chin, and taking the form of the longitudinal lines upon a globe.

CLIMATE.

For a country, lying only five degrees north of the equator, which is the middle latitude of the Gold Coast at its southern boundary, its temperature may be considered moderate; the thermometer only averaging throughout the year 78°, as registered by Governor Dalzel at Cape Coast Castle; and, during the wet season, it often sinks to

73° or 74°. The days are generally cloudy, owing to the prevailing south-west wind loading the atmosphere with moisture, and which gives it a haziness, when not otherwise clouded, that diminishes the intensity of the sun's rays, and renders them more supportable than in the West Indies, where the sun shines with a brilliance, and unobstructed splendour, seldom seen or felt in this part of Africa. The nights, nevertheless, during the dry season, are cloudless; and the moon and stars shine with unusual brightness in a clear, deep blue sky.

The wet season is of shorter duration than in many parts of Africa that I have visited, and the seasons are generally milder, and assume more favourable aspects; yet, notwithstanding, the climate is very obnoxious to the health of Europeans.

GOLD.

The face of the country, from Appolonia to Accra, is undulating, and covered with shrubbery and timber of small growth, except in the vicinity of towns, where some patches of ground are cultivated with the hand-hoe, and in which maize and yams are grown. The country, to the north of it, and of that extending from Appolonia to the westward as far as Piceaninny Bassam, is rich in gold, as the quantity annually exported, and in general circulation, proves; especially when we take into consideration the imperfect knowledge which the natives have in mining, and that their principal supply of gold is derived from the surface of the earth, and is that which is washed from it during the periodical rains, and which is afterwards collected on the banks of rivers and small streams, after their waters have subsided. The manner of obtaining or washing for gold, is as follows: a quantity of soil is collected near a stream, or at the sea-side, in which gold is known to be, a portion of which is put into a tolerably seized calabash, which is filled with water, and then mixed together; and, while the soil is held in solution, a quick rotatory motion is given to the calabash, by which means the mixture is made to fly over its side, and the gold, by its specific gravity, sinks to the bottom. I have often watched women and children employed in this way, and thought their labour but ill requited, the quantity of gold obtained by each individual being inconsiderable: from each calabash of soil only a few very minute particles of this

this metal were procured. The soil, from which I saw it obtained, was siliceous, and very similar to that in which iron is cast, in England.

GREWHE.

Grewhe, which may be called the seaport of the kingdom of Dahomy, is in latitude $6^{\circ} 17'$ north, and longitude $3^{\circ} 6'$ east of Greenwich. It is a populous town, and contains probably six or seven thousand inhabitants.

The country surrounding Grewhe is fertile, open, and level, exhibiting large savannahs covered with high grass, although in some parts thickly wooded with fine grown trees. To the north of the town are some well cultivated lands producing pease, calavancies, maize, and yams, over which passes the road leading through the towns of Xavier and Tory to Abomey, the king's usual residence.

The monarch of Dahomy is a most rapacious fellow, and treats even Europeans with but little courtesy; for he frequently, under some frivolous pretext, embarrasses them in their trade in order to extort presents from them, and sometimes prevents captains from visiting their vessels without first obtaining his special permission.

Of his rapacity the following is an instance:—The boat employed in watering the ship which I commanded, having seven men in her, broke adrift one night from her moorings whilst they were all asleep, and it was not until the boat was in the breakers that the crew awoke, and became sensible of their perilous situation. To retreat was impracticable, for the boat was soon filled with water, and drifted through the breakers upon the shore, where the crew also landed in perfect safety, some by swimming, others by adhering to the boat, oars, &c. At day-break, they were surrounded by a number of natives, who, after spending a few minutes in consultation, told them, they must be taken to the king at Abomey, a distance of 90 miles, although they were only 4 or 5 miles from Grewhe, where I then resided. They remonstrated against this proceeding, but remonstrance was in vain, and one of them, who to escape so disagreeable a journey affected lameness, and said, "that he could not walk," had his hands and feet tied together, and a pole introduced between them, and in this way, they were going to carry him to Abomey, when, to avoid so painful an alternative, he found the use of his limbs, and marched along with his un-

fortunate companions. These poor fellows reached Abomey the fourth day; and a negociation was commenced by me with the Evouga for their redemption, as soon as he received the king's orders respecting them. His first demand was the price of a prime slave (equal to £14 sterling) for each individual, but the demand was afterwards lowered to £6, which I paid, when the captives, after a fortnight's stay at the metropolis of Dahomy, were permitted to return to Grewhe, and join their ship, where, soon afterwards, they were all attacked with fever, and four of them died.

WHITE ANTS.

The ant is here an extremely destructive insect, and, from their size, number, and voracity, commit depredations, that are scarcely to be credited. The bug-a-bug (the native name for the termites, or white ant) is an insidious and destructive enemy; he is the pioneer ant, who works under a covered way, and often destroys chests, and their contents, before any mischief is apprehended. The larger ants have been known to strip bare to the bone the carcase of a cow in a single night. And Mr. Abson informed me, that he was once reduced to that state of debility by a severe attack of fever, as to be so wholly helpless, that the ants attacked him in the night, when lying in his bed; and that if, fortunately, one of his domestics had not awoke, they would have devoured him before morning; so incapable was he of calling for help, or struggling with his assailants.

WILD BEASTS.

The leopard is sometimes a troublesome visitor to the town, destroying sheep, goats, and young cattle, as is also the hyæna. Those animals are very numerous, and haunt most African towns during the night: their noise is frightful. Many strange and fabulous anecdotes are related by the natives respecting them; such as, that they imitate the cries of most animals, so as to entrap them, and that they have been observed to walk upright, so as to resemble the human species. The natives of Grewhe sometimes catch them, by setting traps, similar to the rat-traps with falling doors. The sides of the trap are built like a house having a thatched roof, the door is placed at one end, which is set open; when the hyæna enters and takes the bait (which is generally a piece of carrion) that is so placed as to communicate with the door

by

by the roofs. It falls, and secures the animal: the natives then unthatch a part of the building, and shoot it. They are never to be seen during day-light, and the places to which they retire seem to be wholly unknown to the natives.

BATS.

In the centre of the market there is a large tree, very similar to the mulberry, except that the branches grow horizontal. This tree presents a most extraordinary spectacle; for along its branches, thousands of bats, of the largest species, hang suspended by their claws, and with their heads downwards, during the day, and do not seem to be at all disturbed by the noise beneath them, although not in a state of somnolency. I shot several, each of which measured, between the extremities of the wings, two feet; the form of their head bears a strong resemblance to that of a horse, but having the eyes, teeth, and whiskers of an immense rat.

THE PEOPLE.

The natives of Dahomy are a fine looking people, docile, and to their superiors, submissive even to extreme servility, which arises, no doubt, from the tyrannical form of their government; as it holds every man's life in the state disposable at will, and every man's daughter subservient to the sensual pleasure of a despotic savage, who is their governor. These people are industrious, and apply themselves to agriculture, as well as to the manufacturing of articles for domestic use; and the market of Grewhe exhibits a plentiful supply of native produce.

ARDRAH.

The town of Ardrah, so called by the natives, or Porto Nova, by the Portuguese, is situated between Wydah and Lagos, being forty-six miles from the former, and fifty from the latter, and lies in latitude $6^{\circ} 26'$ north, and longitude $3^{\circ} 42'$ east, of Greenwich, and distant from the sea about twenty-five miles.

Ardrah seemed to me to be the most populous town (Benin excepted) of any that I had visited in Africa, and contains, probably, from seven to ten thousand inhabitants.

It is built in a very irregular manner, as towns in Africa generally are. The houses are made of clay, detached from each other, with a high wall surrounding each, in many of which are loopholes for musketry. The form of the town is elliptical, or rather is half an ellipsis; and along the line of its circumference

there is a deep ditch, the clay from which has been raised into a wall about four feet high, and as many thick, some part of which is loop-holed.

Between the town, on its north-western extremity, and the wall, are many well-cultivated fields, producing calavancies, maize, and pumpkins. The surrounding country is champaign, and finely wooded, the soil sandy and superficial, and the substratum is a bed of red loam or marl.

The morning after my arrival, and just as the rays of the sun were gilding the horizon, I was much surprized to see a group of blacks performing the ceremonies of the Mahometan religion, because I had never seen any other religion prevail than Paganism, in any of those towns in Africa where I had been. I, however, found that many persons in Ardrah professed the Mussulman faith, and were dressed after the Moorish fashion, with large loose trowsers, short shirt, and sash.

Outside and parallel with the wall, at the north-west extremity of the town, is the road which leads to Hio, a country of great extent, and inhabited by a powerful and warlike nation; the capital of which, according to the natives' account, lies about N.N.E. from Ardrah, at the distance of nine days' journey, or 180 miles, allowing a traveller to proceed at the rate of twenty miles a day.

To the King of Hio the Ardrah people pay tribute, as he protects them from the incursions of the Dahomians, whose king has always been very jealous of their rivalry in trade.

The natives of Ardrah are industrious, and have acquired some proficiency in the arts, particularly in manufacturing cotton and iron. Cloths of various patterns, though simple, are made by them, both of cotton and grass, but chiefly of the former, into which they frequently weave threads taken from the red India silk taffety, having no red dye which they can render permanent. The plant which yields indigo is indigenous to the soil; in fixing the colour extracted from which, they show much practical knowledge, although the process differs but little from the mode which Mr. Park saw adopted at Sansanding. Cotton thread is always dyed before it is woven and dressed. Kidskins are tied all over in knobs, very tight, then soaked for some days in a strong dye, and, when untied, exhibit a pattern resembling a star, or rays of blue and white radiating from round blue spots. There are three

or four smiths in the town, where are made hoes, cutlasses, nails, bolts, hinges, staples, and bits for bridles.

The bellows used by the smiths are ingeniously contrived, consisting of two rough goat-skins, set in the ground, two feet asunder, and resembling in form, when inflated, two kettle-drums reversed. A stick, about four feet long, is introduced into the upper part of each skin, to which it is tied. The sticks serve as handles, and are moved alternately by a man having one in each hand. A pipe leads from each skin, and terminates in another pipe, before reaching the fire: at the junction, the pipes are not air-tight, so that one skin, by this means, receives air, while the other discharges it.

Soap is manufactured of wood-ashes and palm-oil; sandals, of bull and cow hides; baskets, of various forms, are ingeniously wrought and manufactured; also, earthenware, for culinary and other purposes; besides stools, canoes, and mats.

A singular custom prevails here, that of anointing, occasionally, the interior walls of houses with fresh cow-dung; a useful practice, for it dries quickly, has by no means an unpleasant smell, and fills up crevices, which would otherwise be tenanted by noxious and troublesome insects.

The Ardrahs are, in their persons, good-looking, muscular, and very black; and their tattoo, or national mark, consists of three knobs of skin raised horizontally from each temple. Their dress is simple, and, like that of Africans in general, except in the case of those who have adopted the Moorish costume.

The government is republican, although some of the leading men exercise over the common people a kind of influence derived from hereditary right, and seem to divide the power of governing them, with others who have acquired considerable wealth by their commercial dealings.

These men, when they appear in public, either on visits of ceremony, or for recreation, are always attended by one or two hundred domestic slaves and retainers, who are armed with clubs, cutlasses, and other weapons.

THE MARKET.

The face of the country about Ardrah, as I have before remarked, is extremely beautiful and fertile, producing all the necessities of life in great abundance, and many of the valuable plants and

fruits found in tropical climates, viz. the sugar cane, the plants which yield indigo and cotton, pine apples, guavas, limes, cocoa nuts, papaws, and a tree which yields a fruit (called by the natives *soossee*) resembling in form a large pippin; when ripe, it bursts at the outer extremity in a quadratic form, and exhibits four seeds very like wind-sor beans when husked. These beans are the only part of the fruit which are eaten, and are considered very nutritious. Strangers dislike them at first, but soon become very fond of them. They are peculiar to this part of Africa, that is, to Ardrah and Grewhe.

The market, particularly on the great market day, which is every sixth day, presents a scene of activity and bustle not often to be seen in African towns, and bears a strong resemblance to the markets held on Sundays in the West Indies, which are attended by the slaves from the country, who bring to them their little stock of ground provisions, poultry, and fruit, for sale; and where may be also seen mixed with them, the hucksters belonging to the town, retailing European manufactures, salt beef, pork, and herrings.

The avenues leading to the market at Ardrah, have commonly in them men selling bundles of fire-wood, earthenware of native manufacture, pigs and goats. The market, which is spacious, is occupied by a number of traders, many of whom have stalls covered with mats to protect them from the sun and rain, and on which are exhibited for sale the manufactures of Europe and India, of various kinds, such as handkerchiefs, both red and blue, from Manchester; linens, silesias from Germany, silk handkerchiefs, cuttanees and taffeties from Madras; tobacco from the Brazils, in rolls, and also manufactured into snuff; iron, coral, cowries, beads, &c. There are also exhibited for sale, cloth from Eyee and Jaboo, spun cotton, dyed and otherwise; kid skins, dyed and dressed; sandals, hoes, clubs curiously carved and ornamented, straw hats, stools, potash, soap, indigo leaves and stalks; also corn, calavansies, peas, yams, plantains, palm oil, ground nuts, pine apples, ducks, fowls, guinea hens, venison, beef, pork, honey, and palm wine.

MAIZE.

The mode of manufacturing Indian corn, both here and at Badagry and Lagos, is peculiar to these parts of Africa, and is as follows: the maize

being ground very fine, is then steeped in water until it becomes slightly acid, when all the farinaceous part is squeezed out by the hand, and the grosser particles are thrown to the fowls. In this state it is boiled, and the natives consume it whilst it is warm; it resembles exactly, in consistency and taste, the pottage used by the natives of Scotland, called sowens, and which is extracted from oatmeal by a similar process. It is also sometimes boiled in slips of plantain leaves made up in triangular forms, and when cold, (in which state, it is generally eaten,) resembles very fine *blanc-mange*, and is a pleasant, cooling, and nutritious diet. In many of the avenues of the town, old women may be seen, early in the morning, retailing it in a warm state to their customers, who eat it as they receive it. Payment is made in cowries.

THE HIOS.

The Hios are a fine race of people, and are well skilled both in agriculture and in manufacturing articles for domestic purposes. The country which they inhabit is of great extent, being bordered on the north-east by Housa, on the south-west by Dahomy, and the influence of its government extends to the south as far as the sea by way of Ardrah.

If we are to believe the accounts of the natives, the king of Hio has an organized army amounting to 100,000 men, composed of infantry and cavalry.

The cloth manufactured in Hio is superior, both for variety of pattern, colour, and dimensions, to any made in the neighbouring states; and some of the articles wrought by them in iron exhibit much skill and ingenuity. It surprised me to find the Hio women as well as those of Housa acquainted with the taste of cheese, as well as with the mode of making it, which they described, and which left no doubt in my mind that it was an article of domestic consumption in these countries.

The Hios are extremely black and muscular, and generally above the middle size; in disposition they are mild, docile, and submissive. Their country-mark on the face consists of three short cuts, each about one and a half inch long, running obliquely on each side of the mouth.

The natives of Housa are of the middle size, generally thin and active, with high cheek-bones. Their country mark consists of very small lines cut

longitudinally upon each cheek from the temples to the chin. They are an agricultural people, and inhabit a fertile country of great extent.

LAGOS.

The town of Lagos is built on a bank or island, which appears to have been raised from Cradoo lake, by the eddies, after the sea and periodical rains had broken down the boundary which separated it from the ocean. The island is of inconsiderable size, about four miles from the sea, and a foot only above the level of the lake at high water, which is so shallow that boats of only ten or fifteen tons burthen can approach the town. An active traffic in slaves was carried on at this place, particularly after Ardrah was deserted by the French traders.

It has always been the policy of the Lagos people, like those of Bonny, to be themselves the traders and not brokers. They therefore go in their canoes to Ardrah and Badagry, and to the towns situated at the N.E. extremity of Cradoo lake, where they purchase slaves, Jaboo cloth, and such articles as are required for domestic consumption.

The necessaries of life are here extremely abundant and cheap, and are brought chiefly from the country or northern margin of Cradoo lake, which communicates with Jahoo, a very fertile kingdom, and inhabited by an agricultural and manufacturing people.

It is these people who send so much cloth to Lagos and Ardrah, which the Portuguese traders from the Brazils purchase for that market, and which is held there in much estimation by the black population; probably, not only on account of its durability, but because it is manufactured in a country which gave many of them, or their parents, birth, as the Portuguese have always carried on an extremely active trade in slaves at Wydah, Ardrah, and Lagos.

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION.

The horrid custom of impaling alive a young female, to propitiate the favour of the goddess presiding over the rainy season, that she may fill the horn of plenty, is practised here annually. The immolation of this victim to superstitious usage, takes place soon after the vernal equinox; and along with her are sacrificed sheep and goats, which, together with yams, heads of maize, and plantains, are hung on stakes on each side of her. Females destined
thus

thus to be destroyed, are brought up for the express purpose in the king's or caboceer's seraglio; and it is said, that their minds have previously been so powerfully wrought upon by the fetiche men or priests, that they proceed to the place of execution with as much cheerfulness as those infatuated Hindoo women who are burnt with their husbands. One was impaled while I was at Lagos, but of course I did not witness the ceremony. I passed by where the lifeless body still remained on the stake a few days afterwards.

Male dogs are banished to the towns opposite to Lagos; for, if any are caught there, they are immediately strangled, split, and trimmed like sheep, and hung up at the door of some great man, where rows of the putrid carcases of their canine brethren are often to be seen. They are fetiche (sacred,) and intended to countervail the machinations of the evil spirit. At the eastern extremity of the town, there are a few large trees, which are covered with the heads of malefactors. The skulls are nailed to the trunks and large limbs, and present a very appalling spectacle.

The town swarms with water rats from the lake, which burrow in the ground, and are so audacious that they not unfrequently make their appearance under the dinner-table while the guests remain sitting at it.

The population of the town of Lagos may amount to 5,000; but there are two or three populous villages on the north side of Cradoo lake, over which the caboceer of Lagos has jurisdiction. This chief's power is absolute and his disposition tyrannical to excess.

ROYAL AUDIENCE.

When I first paid the chief a visit, he was holding a levee, and dispensing favours to his courtiers with his own royal hand, which consisted of pieces of the putrid carcase of a cow. Each individual crawled to the foot of the throne, upon his hands and knees (rubbing, occasionally, his forehead in the dust), to receive the princely gift, and, with well-bred politeness, and courtier-like civility, crawled back again to his seat, his posteriors first advancing, like those of a bear's, when it descends a tree. The room, however, was so intolerably hot, and the stench from the carrion so offensive, that I was compelled to make a precipitate retreat.

The entrance leading to the audi-

ence-chamber presented a very curious spectacle. It was an oblong room of considerable length, having an opening along the centre of the roof to admit light and air. At one extremity, there was arranged the king's fetiche, which consisted of three elephant's teeth placed in a reclining posture against the wall, with the convex part outwards, and sprinkled with blood. On each side of the apartment, there were tumbled together, promiscuously, articles of trade, and costly presents, in a state of dilapidation; namely, rolls of tobacco, boxes of pipes, cases of gin, ankers of brandy, pieces of cloth, of Indian and European manufacture, iron bars, earthenware, a beautiful hand-organ, the bellows of which were burst; two elegant chairs of state, having rich crimson damask covers, all in tatters; a handsome sedan chair, without a bottom; and two expensive sofas, without legs.

Cooty, like many of his royal brethren in Africa, is a receiver of stolen goods; for he does not hesitate to share what his servants purloin: and that servant is his greatest favourite, who can rob his European friends with most address.

CURRENCY.

Cowries are the medium of exchange, and calculations are made in ounces and arkies, as on the Gold Coast; 16,000 cowries make an ounce, being the same mode of calculation as that practised at Ardrah, Wydah, and Popo.

THE JABOOS.

The Jaboos inhabit a country situated between Hio and Benin, are a fine looking people, and always seem as if they came from a land of plenty, being stout, healthy, and full of vigour. They are a very industrious people, and manufacture for sale an immense number of common Guinea cloths: besides raising cattle, sheep, poultry, corn, and calavancies, with which they supply their neighbours.

BENIN.

The country called Benin is of considerable extent, and situated principally to the north and west of the river Formosa, from which a wide and deep creek branches, that leads to a town called Gatto, where vessels trading with Benin have their factories.

It is the practice here for masters of vessels to pay the king a visit, soon after their arrival; and such a ceremony is seldom allowed to be dispensed with, as on these occasions the black monarch receives a handsome present, consisting

of a piece of silk damask, a few yards of scarlet cloth, and some strings of coral. Soon after my arrival, therefore, and while my health yet permitted it, I got into my hammock; and, at the end of the second day, I arrived at the capital of Benin.

The course of the road from Gatto to the capital is about N.E. by N. and the road passes over a country nearly level, intersected with deep woods and swamps; the distance I estimated to be about forty miles.

The face of the country surrounding Benin bears much the same character as that of Ardrah and Grewhe, except that it is more thickly wooded. The town is large and populous, and contains probably 15,000 inhabitants; it is built very irregularly, the houses being placed without any regard to order, and detached; consequently occupying a large space of ground.

The King of Benin is fetiche; and, as such, the principal object of adoration in his dominions. He occupies a higher post here than the pope does in catholic Europe; for he is not only God's vicegerent upon earth, but a god himself, whose subjects both obey and adore him as such, although I believe their adoration to arise rather from fear than love; as cases of heresy are tried before a much more summary, though a more merciful, tribunal than the inquisition, and is punished promptly by the delinquent receiving the *coup de tete*.

King Bowarré is now about forty-five years of age; the day following my arrival, I had the honour of an interview with him; he received me with much politeness, particularly after the fine flashy piece of red silk damask, which I had brought with me as a present for him, had been unfolded. The conversation was carried on with the aid of the king's trader, who resides at Gatto, and who had accompanied me from thence to act as my linguist. Trade was the principal, indeed the only, subject discussed; for King Bowarre, although he is both a god and a king, trades, nevertheless, in slaves and ivory.

The king and his principal courtiers are ostentatious in their dress, wearing damask, taffity, and cuttaneé, after the country fashion. Coral is a very favourite ornament in the royal seraglio, which is always well filled; and the women, like those of the Heebo nation, wear a profusion of beads, if they can by any means obtain them.

DANCING.

There are in Benin a number of itinerant dancing-women, who were sent to amuse me, and whose performance before the house constantly attracted a crowd of persons of both sexes, who conducted themselves with great decorum during the exhibition. The ladies danced in the fandango style, perhaps not quite so modestly as our fashionable belles, although more in character, by holding in their hands excellent substitutes for castanets, with which they kept time admirably. These consisted of small hollow gourds, over which are spread nets having small pease strung on the sides of the meshes. Holes at the top received the forefingers of their right hands, with which the gourds were shaken, and occasionally struck against the palms of their left hands, beating responses to the tunes sung by the dancers.

KING OF WARRÉ.

Being desirous of paying the King of Warré a visit, I left my vessel early in the morning, in the month of February, having Wacoo as my guide and protector. As the journey to the capital would occupy two days and one night, we took every thing requisite to render ourselves comfortable during the time we should be in the canoe which conveyed us, and which had over it an awning made of mats, that protected us from the intensity of the rays of the sun, and the heavy dews of the night. Our canoe proceeded at about the rate of four miles an hour, taking an east course along the creeks, some of them both wide and deep, and others barely of sufficient magnitude to allow our small bark to navigate them.

During our passage to Warré, we crossed two rivers, which join the sea to the northward of Cape Formosa; and we only saw two small villages on the whole extent of the road to that town.

This country is covered with an impenetrable forest, which grows upon land that seems composed of alluvion; and, even in the middle of the dry season, water covers a large portion of its surface nearly to the depth of a foot.

We arrived at Warré about five o'clock the following day. This town is situated on a beautiful island, about five miles in circumference, and which might have fallen from the clouds in the midst of a desert; for it is a little elevated above the surrounding country before described, is well cultivated, and has much

much the appearance of an extensive park.

The capital of Warré is divided into two towns, distant from each other half a mile. The most populous one is that in which the king resides, and the combined population amounts probably to 5,000 souls.

We had lodgings prepared for us at the house of our guide's father, and soon after our arrival, refreshments was sent us by the king, accompanied by a message, that he would be glad to see us the following day. We accordingly waited on him (our guide acting as linguist), and arrived at his house about mid-day. After passing through five or six apartments of various forms and sizes, we were ushered into the audience chamber, where we found his sable majesty fully prepared for the occasion, and seated on a low stool, placed on a kind of platform, raised about eighteen inches above the floor. A boy was holding a pink silk umbrella over his head, and another was brushing away flies with an elephant's tail. To our extreme surprise, we found the king dressed in the European style, and wanting nothing to complete the dress but a shirt and a neckcloth.

The king, whose name is Otoo, appeared about sixty years of age, his countenance mild and intelligent, and his person of the middle size, inclined to corpulency. He had on a white satin waistcoat, trimmed with silver lace, a silk purple coat much embroidered, black satin small-clothes with knee-buckles, coarse thread stockings, shoes and buckles, and a large black hat trimmed round the edge with red feathers; all of which appeared to us of Portuguese fabric, except the coat and waistcoat, which, there is little doubt, had, at a former period, been worn at the court of St. James's.

Our audience continued about an hour, when King Otoo dismissed us with much courtesy; and requested that while we remained at Warré we would visit him daily.

On entering the first apartment of the palace, we were much surprised to see, placed on a rude kind of table, several emblems of the Catholic religion, consisting of crucifixes, mutilated saints, and other trumpery. Some of these articles were manufactured of brass, and others of wood. On inquiring how they came into their present situation, we were informed that several black Portu-

guese missionaries had been at Warré, many years since, endeavouring to convert the natives into Christians; and the building in which they performed their mysteries, we found still standing.

A large wooden cross, which had withstood the tooth of time, was remaining in a very perfect state, in one of the angles formed by two roads intersecting each other. We could not learn that the Portuguese had been successful in making proselytes; indeed, King Otoo's subjects appeared to trouble themselves very little about religion of any kind.

WOMEN.

Polygamy is common here, as in other parts of Africa; and the number of wives which the black monarch had exceeded sixty; for such I judged to be the amount, as one day in my rambles, I inadvertently peeped into the royal seraglio. This building is at some distance from the king's residence, and has the form of a quadrangle with a large open area, in the centre; the doors and windows of the various apartments which compose the sides opening into it. The external walls are comparatively high, and have but one opening. Hearing the noise of many voices, and the door standing invitingly open, I walked in, when loud screams from a vast number of women and children assailed my ears. As I perceived that my presence very much alarmed them, I did not advance far beyond the threshold of the door, where I first entered, but remained stationary a few minutes, in order to observe what their various employments were; and here indeed were queens actively engaged in all the duties and embellishments of domestic life, from the toilette to the washing-tub. And as we often hear of king's being called (allegorically) the fathers of their people, the extraordinary fact seemed to be verified in old King Otoo's person; as, from the number of young children in this establishment, it would be no great stretch of the imagination to fancy the population of Warré to have been principally of his own creation.

When I called on the king the day following this adventure, he with much good humour informed me that he had heard of it; but, as I was a stranger, and unacquainted with their customs, he would excuse the mistake; but added, by way of warning, perhaps, to some of his courtiers who were present,

that,

that, had any of his subjects been guilty of such a trespass, the consequences to them would have been serious.

BONNY.

The town of Bonny is placed on the left bank of a river, about five miles from the sea. It is built on a morass (in fact, the surrounding country is little else), having the river on the west, and a creek on the north, which leads to Little Bonny, a branch of which also communicates with the river Adony.

This place is the wholesale market for slaves, as not fewer than 20,000 are annually sold here; 16,000 of whom are natives of one nation, called Heebo, so that this single nation has not exported a less number of its people, during the last twenty years, than 320,000; and those of the same nation sold at New and Old Calabar, probably amounted in the same period of time to 50,000 more, making an aggregate amount of 370,000 Heebos. The remaining part of the above 20,000 is composed of the natives of the brass country, called Allakoos, and also of Ibbibbys or Quaws.

Fairs, where the slaves of the Heebo nation are obtained, are held every five or six weeks at several villages, which are situated on the banks of the rivers and creeks in the interior, and to which the traders of Bonny resort to purchase them.

The preparation necessary for going to these fairs generally occupies the Bonny people some days. Large canoes, capable of carrying 120 persons, are launched and stored for the voyage. The traders augment the quantity of their merchandize, by obtaining from their friends, the captains of the slave ships, a considerable quantity of goods on credit, according to the extent of business they are in the habit of transacting. Evening is the period chosen for the time of departure, when they proceed in a body, accompanied by the noise of drums, horns, and gongs. At the expiration of the sixth day, they generally return, bringing with them 1,500 or 2,000 slaves, who are sold to Europeans the evening after their arrival, and taken on-board the ships.

The Heebos, to judge by the immense number annually sent into slavery, inhabit a country of great extent; and extremely populous, the southern boundary of which may be comprised between Cape Formosa and Old Calabar; and it is very probable that the towns at the mouths of the rivers along the coast, in-

cluding New Calabar and Bonny, were peopled originally from the Heebo country: in fact, Amaecre, the King of New Calabar, and Pepple, King of Bonny, are both of Heebo descent, as well as many of the principal traders at both these places.

A BRAVE RACE.

The country inhabited by a nation called Ibbibby, or Quaw (the Mocoos of the West Indies), bounds it on the east. To this nation the Heebos express a strong aversion, and call them cannibals. They certainly have a ferocious aspect, and their appearance and disposition would cause a person to suppose, that in their own country they lead a wild, predatory life. Whenever insurrection has taken place on board of a slave ship at Bonny, they have always been found to be the ringleaders, and often the only slaves concerned in it, the Heebos remaining passive spectators. Contrary to the latter, they have very black skins, and their teeth filed so as to resemble those of a saw. The females are equally mischievous and ferocious as the men.

THE HEEBOS.

The Heebos, in their persons, are tall and well formed, many of the women symmetrically so; and may be distinguished from the other tribes of Africans by their skins having generally a yellow; bilious cast, although varying, in some instances, to a deep black. Their dispositions are naturally timid and desponding, and their despair on being sent on board of a ship is often such, that they use every stratagem to effect the commission of suicide, and which they would often accomplish, unless narrowly watched: they, however, by mild treatment, soon become reconciled to their floating prisons.

KING OF BONNY.

It is expected that every vessel, on her arrival, will fire a salute the instant the anchor is let go, as a compliment to the black monarch, who soon afterwards makes his appearance in a large canoe, at which time, all those natives who happen to be alongside of the vessel are compelled to proceed in their canoes to a respectful distance, and make way for his majesty's barge. After a few compliments to the captain, he usually enquires after brother George (meaning the King of England), and hopes he and his family are well. He is not pleased unless he is regaled with the best the ship affords; and, on returning to his canoe, expects to find a little store of sugar,

tea, butter, white biscuit, and wine. Presents, of greater value and bulk, are sent to him in the ship's boat. His power is absolute; and the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, is subject to his dominion. His war canoes are capable of carrying one hundred and forty persons each, and have often a gun of large calibre mounted on the bow. He has destroyed the town of New Calabar twice, and boasts of having eaten part of the heart of its king. His Jew Jew, or fetiche house, is ornamented with rows of the skulls of captives taken in battle.

SUPERSTITION.

The iguana is the Bonnians' fetiche, or Jew Jew; and these reptiles may be seen crawling about the town, where they are caressed and fed by the natives; and he, into whose house one of them enters, thinks himself most fortunate. One day, when thirty or forty canoes surrounded the vessel, an iguana was discovered near the middle of the river, proceeding to Peter's side, which is opposite to Bonny, when all the canoes immediately pushed off; and great was the contention among them, as to who should reach the reptile first, and ferry it to the spot to which it seemed to be bending its course.

Human sacrifices are common. When a chief dies, many of his wives are destroyed, and interred with him.

OLD CALABAR.

The people of Old Calabar have, for a long period, dealt in the productions of the soil, as also in slaves; and have exported, annually, seven or eight hundred tons of palm oil, besides barwood. It is probable, that their attention was first directed to the manufacture of palm oil, in large quantities, in consequence of Bonny becoming the great slave market, and monopolizing the trade in slaves, which Old Calabar carried on to a considerable extent before it; but which the chiefs of Old Calabar lost, by exacting from the vessels trading, exorbitant duties or customs.

An extensive trade in slaves has been carried on at Camaroons, where also a larger quantity of ivory is procured, and of a superior quality to that of any other port in Africa. A considerable proportion of the negroes, obtained both here and at Gaboon, are a miserable race of beings, and held in but little estimation in the West Indies. They appear to be the descending link in the great animal chain, which connects man with the ourang-outang. Their foreheads

are short, oval, and receding; eyes close together; noses scarcely above the level of the cheeks; mouths wide, and projecting; receding chins; hair, thinly sown, soft and woolly; narrow chests, long bodies, abdomens protuberant, short lower extremities, and long arms; legs without calves and long feet. They have poor constitutions, and, when assailed by disease, generally sink under it.

FOGS.

During the months of January and February, there occur here what the natives call Smokes, from the atmosphere being rendered so extremely thick, that objects cannot be seen at the distance of a hundred yards, except when the sun is near the meridian, when it clears away a little. These smokes are accompanied by a moderate north-east wind, which frequently continues six weeks, and produces on plants the same effect as the harmattan, by withering their leaves; and precisely as the blast, or northwind, does on the cotton plant and the other vegetable productions of Guyana. The thermometer generally sinks ten degrees, and the natives feel the change so sensibly, that they wrap their bodies up in cloth very closely, and have fires constantly in their houses. Their skins have at this time a white scurf upon it, and this season is extremely unobnoxious to them. The rigging of a vessel acquires hardness, and rattles as if it were frozen, from the peculiar astringency, which the air at this time seems to possess.

ST. THOMAS.

The island of St. Thomas is of considerable extent and great fertility; it bears south-west from the Island of Princes, distance twenty-seven leagues.

The hills of this island are high, conical, and covered with wood; the face of the low country, at the north-east end, is undulating, and adorned with luxuriant verdure, and exhibits many fine plantations of the sweet cassavi and calavancies, also groves of cocoa-nut and plantain. St. Thomas is sometimes visited by slave-ships requiring refreshments and water; but, as tornadoes blow here with unusual violence, and the bay where vessels anchor is open and entirely exposed to their violence, they in general call at Princes island in preference, particularly during the tornado season.

The town of Chaves, at the bottom of the bay is the usual place where the governor-in-chief resides, and there is a tolerable

tolerable fortification to defend it, garrisoned by a motley militia. The population is chiefly black, the major part of whom are slaves.

MAJUMBA.

Majumba, on the coast of Angola, lies in latitude $3^{\circ} 35'$ south, and longitude $11^{\circ} 20'$ east of the meridian of Greenwich. The anchorage is a fine sandy bay, about two miles deep, and open to the westward.

We anchored at this place early in October, when the rains had just commenced, and, on landing, we were not a little surprised and amused at the grotesque figures which many of the natives made, who had on their heads large wigs, made apparently of the bristles of pigs, not a hair of which had a curve in it, and at the extremity of each stood a dew-drop, for it was a mizzling rain, with now and then a dash of sunshine. At this time the wigs made a very brilliant appearance; they were of all colours, although red and white were the predominant ones, which, contrasted with the black visages and naked bodies of the wearers, gave them a most ludicrous appearance; they had been purposely made and carried to Majumba on speculation, by a Captain Higgin, of London, an eccentric character.

MALEMBA.

That part of Africa lying between the river Loanga Duiza and Cabenda Hook, comprises an extent of sea-coast of nine leagues. Malemba is in the centre, and lies in latitude $5^{\circ} 24'$ south, and $12^{\circ} 20'$ east, of the meridian of Greenwich, and may be justly considered as the Montpelier of western Africa.

The trading town of Malemba, which is under the dominion of a chenoo or chief, residing in a town about twenty miles from the sea, called Chingelé, is built near the margin of a cliff, that rises abruptly from the seashore to an elevation of one hundred feet, and is entirely composed of a dusky red argillaceous earth.

On gaining the summit of this cliff, an extensive and beautiful plain presents itself, as far as the sight can reach to the east and south. To the north the country is broken with the windings of the Loanga Duiza river, the margins of which are finely wooded. The plain is covered with a luxuriant grass, and clumps of trees are scattered upon its surface, having the appearance of being planted by the hand of man, to afford

him shelter from the sun and rain; and to adorn the landscape.

The climate of Malemba, when compared with that of any other part of Africa which I have visited, is very salubrious, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and soil, and the absence of those deep forests so common in other districts. Masters of vessels, and their crews, trading here, have, in consequence, almost uniformly enjoyed good health.

If salubrity of climate, then, were the only advantage which Malemba possessed over other parts of Africa, between the rivers Senegal and Congo, it would well deserve the consideration of his Majesty's government, in the event of contemplating the establishment of another colony, besides that of Sierra Leone, of the negroes captured in vessels trading for slaves contrary to law; whether their views might not be advantageously directed hither, as a place where the experiment would be more likely to be attended with success than on the Gold Coast; because it would be here that those Europeans, whose province it would be to watch over an infant colony so composed, would enjoy that state of health so necessary to enable them to superintend, and direct personally, and with proper effect, the physical and moral energies of those Africans committed to their care.

The Gold Coast is nearly, if not quite, as unhealthy as Sierra Leone; and, if the gentlemen sent out by the African committee to Cape Coast Castle, were lodged, on their first arrival from Europe, one mile in the interior of the country, instead of within the walls of that castle, the fact would too soon be fatally verified.

The superior healthiness of the castle itself may be accounted for, by its southern rampart-wall being built on a ledge of rocks which project a little way into the sea, and against which rocks the sea beats with great violence, thereby creating at all times a cool and refreshing current of air within the castle. The sea-breeze also blows directly into it, pure as the element over which it wings its course; and, at some seasons of the year, this breeze continues blowing days and nights without intermission.

The natives, too, of Angola, and of Malemba and Cabenda in particular, are a mild, tractable, inoffensive people, not at all warlike, and form a striking contrast

contrast to the natives of the Gold Coast, who are turbulent in disposition, averse from innovation, and over whom the forts have not any control beyond the reach of their guns.

Their operations in husbandry are extremely limited, and the edible vegetables which they most cultivate, is the manioc, or sweet casavi, to which may be added, a small quantity of maize, calavancies, and yams; and even when they have thus obtained them, they are often too idle to prepare them in a proper manner, by any culinary process, so as to render them nutritious aliment; in consequence of which, their digestive organs are much weakened, and they suffer from worms, particularly of the *tæneæ* species.

When the season proves unfruitful, and the plantain-tree (the bread-fruit tree of Africa) does not yield its usual abundance of fruit, and on which they chiefly depend for subsistence, the natives of Angola are reduced to extreme want, and feel the effects of a famine which a little industry would have prevented.

On every other part of Africa where slave-ships resort, the captains of these ships depend on the country supplying a certain portion of food adapted to the habits and constitution of the negroes they may obtain at them; on the windward coast they procure rice; on the Gold Coast maize; at Wydah, Ardrah, and Lagos, maize and calavancies; at Benin, Bonny, Calabar, and Camaroons, yams; but, on the coast of Angola, the natives have no superfluity of provisions to sell, in consequence of which, vessels frequenting it are compelled to bring with them, from Europe, sufficient food to feed the negroes while accumulating on-board the ships, and during their passage to the West Indies.

SEASONS.

The seasons in Africa may be divided into wet and dry: the wet commencing, north of the equator, in the month of May, and terminating in July, when the dry begins; although heavy showers of rain fall during the months of October and November, which enables the Africans to reap a second harvest of maize; but the rains commence and terminate six weeks earlier near the equator, than at the northern boundary, where the periodical rains cease.

To the southward of the equator, rains begin to fall in October, which continue till January; but subject to the same variations as north of the equator.

tor, the seasons being governed by the earth's place on the ecliptic.

The wet season is always ushered in by tremendous tornadoes, which occur almost daily for a fortnight or three weeks previous to its commencement.

THE HARMATTAN.

The harmattan wind blows generally once or twice during the months of January and February: it sometimes lasts a fortnight, but more frequently only three or four days. From Cape de Verd to Cape Palmas, the direction from which this wind blows is north-east; but from the latter place to Benin, ENE by compass.

In one of my passages between the Cape de Verd islands and the continent of Africa, in the month of January, a harmattan commenced, which continued four days. The atmosphere, during this period, was so hazy, that we could not discern any object fifty yards from the vessel, in any direction. But this haze is not like that which accompanies the easterly wind of Europe, but is more intense; for it is occasioned by an impalpable powder floating in the atmosphere, which, in this instance, adhered to those parts of the sails of the vessel that received the greatest impulse from the wind, and gave them the same colour and appearance as if they had been immersed in a tan-pit. The powder, when collected, had an earthy smell, and its colour very much resembled clay.

On the Gold Coast, as also in the bight of Benin, the harmattan, or north-easterly wind, is not accompanied with so dense a haze as the one experienced off the Cape de Verd islands; but is invariably caused by that impalpable powder floating in the atmosphere, in greater or lesser quantities, according to the distance from the desert from which it emanates. When off the Cape de Verds, we were near the western extremity of the great desert of Sahara. This accounts for the great quantity of powder floating in the atmosphere during the harmattan, which we there experienced, as there can be little doubt that this dust is raised into the air by whirlwinds from the face of the desert. In fact, I consider it as analogous to those winds which blow from the north, and that prevail occasionally on the coast of Guyana, and also at Jamaica, during the same period of the year; but tempered and modified in its passage across the desert, to the western shores of Africa, near the equator. This wind,

on first reaching the great desert from the north, is doubtless violent; and, in displacing the heated air from its surface, creates those whirlwinds which raise into the atmosphere the fine impalpable powder which occasions the haziness before noticed. The extreme aridity of the desert deprives it also of every particle of moisture; therefore, the greediness observable in it afterwards, in absorbing the juices of plants, and the moisture from all bodies with which it comes in contact, may be accounted for. The reduction observable in the temperature of the atmosphere, the thermometer generally falling from five to ten degrees of Fahrenheit, is caused, I presume, by the rapid evaporation going on at this period; and the rays of the sun being obstructed in their passage to the earth, by the state of the atmosphere; for the sun at noon-day may be looked at with the naked eye, and is seen but dimly, as through a smoked glass.

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The shore from Cape Palmas to the high land of Drowin is rocky, although the country to the east and west of Drowin is but little elevated above the sea. The hills of Drowin are of moderate height, rise abruptly from the sea-shore, and appear unconnected with any chain of hills in the interior; for the face of the country from hence to Cape Appolonia, as far as the eye can reach from the mast-head of a vessel, is extremely low. The rocks of Bereby, St. Andrew, and Drowin, are composed of sand-stone, having quartz pebbles mixed up in it. The low country is compassed of red loam, vegetable mould, and sand.

From the river Volta, to within twenty or thirty miles of the river Formosa, the country is level; and report states such to be the case three or four hundred miles into the interior; it is so low, that on approaching it from the sea, the trees are first visible. The substratum is generally stiff red clay, covered with vegetable mould and sand, in which a stone the size of a walnut is not to be met with.

From a point about eight leagues to the westward of the river Formosa, commences that large alluvial tract of land which extends to the southward of Cape Formosa, and from thence to the eastward to the river Del Rey about two hundred miles, and from the sea board into the interior of the country, sixty or seventy. It is covered with an impenetrable forest, growing

out of a muddy soil; much of which is covered with water, some inches deep.

A few leagues to the southward of Del Rey, there are some moderately high hills, called the high land of Camarouns, the altitudes of which have been much magnified by some travellers, who were probably deceived, in consequence of the surrounding country being a few feet only above the level of the sea.

THE LAGOS.

Lagos river is only about five or six hundred yards wide at its entrance, although it has been dignified as one of the embouchures of the Niger. In my opinion, it merely empties into the sea the overflowings of two lakes, those of Cradoo and Ardrah; and at no very remote period probably, the sea-shore was continuous across where its mouth now is, and formed a narrow neck of land, which separated those lakes from the ocean; but which boundary the heavy periodical rains and sea demolished, by which means their waters found a quicker junction with the sea than by the Formosa. In confirmation of which the bar is formed of hard sand, commences close to its mouth, and extends only three or four hundred yards to seaward; and is so shallow, that it is dangerous for boats drawing more than six or seven feet water to pass it.

LANGUAGE.

The tower of Babel might have been built on the western shores of Africa five degrees north of the equator, and its inhabitants dispersed to the north, east, and west, for almost every tribe (and they are innumerable) has a distinct language unintelligible to the others; and as they have not among them any written character, the different languages spoken can only be learned in those countries where they are used. The enunciation of all that I have heard spoken, is soft and harmonious, and the words composing them abound in vowels, and generally terminate in them. Their compound words seldom exceed four syllables, and frequently entire sentences not more. Their language is, of course, adapted to their habits and wants; and, as these are extremely few and simple, and nearly similar in all, the construction of the different languages is the same.

RELIGION.

The evil spirit, contrary to the prevailing

vailing opinion of Christians, though emanating probably from the same cause, the blacks conceive invariably to be of a white colour, assuming various forms, to effect various malignant purposes. The fetiche men, or priests, are generally cunning, designing fellows, who by their mummeries of rags and reptiles, keep alive their hopes and fears as best suits their purposes, by which means they cheat them out of their property; or, in combination with their kings and chiefs, too frequently rob them of their liberty also. The Dahomians, whose tutelary deity is the leopard, conquered the Grewhes; or Wydahs, whose object of adoration is a snake; yet, when the leopard commits depredations among the flocks of the latter, they destroy it with impunity, as the former do the snake, if troublesome in their houses or poultry-yards. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the king of Dahomy's power being so absolute and uncontrolled, that it requires no support from the priesthood; or else one might suppose, that he would support the leopard order of priests against the priests of the snake, which is not the case.

The alligator is the great fetiche at little Popo, and this reptile sometimes makes free to carry off a child, when bathing in the lagoon at that place. At such times, the fetiche men, in order to support their power and credit, are compelled to take the depredator; and the first alligator they entrap, is passed on the child's parents as such, and is sacrificed to the manes of the deceased.

The Fantees, who have nearly as many tutelar deities as there are days in the year, yet whose religion hangs more loosely on them than most Africans who have any religion at all, eat the shark, the New Calabarians' god; and *sanya*, its Pantee name, they consider as a dish fit to set before a king. The canine race, which are the protecting deities of the Lagos people, are considered, by the natives of Bonny, as the greatest dainties; and the ignana, the Bonnians' object of adoration, is devoured as excellent food by the natives of Bébin, and probably if the Ibbibbys, or Quaws, could conveniently get at the monarch of that nation, his godship would fare no better than the shark, the dog, or the iguana.

Circumcision is very commonly practised on the natives of western Africa, and where the Mahomedan religion is

not known; and I could never obtain any other information from them relative to this practice, but that it was the custom of their forefathers to be so marked.

DISEASES.

The climate of Africa, Malemba, on the coast of Angola, excepted, has been generally found to be extremely prejudicial to the health of newly-imported Europeans. There are few persons who have visited Africa, but must have observed the baneful effects of its poisonous atmosphere on those not inured to it, and have seen strangers, whom curiosity alone has induced to sleep a night or two on shore, fall victims to its malignity.

Sometimes, indeed, an European appears, whose constitution is so happily framed as to adapt itself to any climate, however bad, and who actually enjoys good health without adopting any unusual caution to preserve it; while his surrounding companions are daily sinking into the grave, and those who survive are to be seen crawling about, more like cadaverous spectres, than human beings endowed with life. The diseases to which Europeans are liable in this climate, are bilious fevers, of the most malignant kind; in recovering from which, the patients, for many months, labour under extreme debility, or, probably, intermitting fever or dysentery.

This extreme unhealthiness arises from a moist and hot atmosphere, and which is impregnated with marsh miasmata, and the noxious gas evolved from vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, the process of which is constantly going on in a country lying so near the equator, but little cultivated, and where the woods are so dense as to be impervious to the rays of the sun.

Notwithstanding this climate is found to be so extremely prejudicial to the health of Europeans, the natives appear to enjoy good health, and to live to a tolerably old age. The wet season, like our winter, produces inflammatory attacks of the lungs and pleura, and also catarrh and mumps. The Africans seem peculiarly sensible of the least change in the temperature of the atmosphere.

When the small-pox makes its appearance, it frequently depopulates entire villages; and, as a disease, it is probably the greatest scourge the Africans have to contend with. The common diseases to which the blacks are sub-

ject, are yaws, a bad cutaneous disease; also a contagious pustular eruption, elephantiasis, leprosy, and hernia. But few deformed persons are to be met with, although that *lusus naturæ*, the white negro, born of black parents, is to be seen in almost every populous town. The colour of the skins of these unfortunate persons is a pale ash, evidently arising either from the epidermis or mucous membrane which it covers being diseased, for they appear not to perspire freely; they are also generally purblind, and form an extraordinary contrast to their black parents and companions, in whose opinion they are unfortunately by this malady degraded.

MORTALITY.

On a voyage to Lagos and Benin, out of a crew consisting of fifty-five persons thirty-five died; among whom, were all the principal officers. This mortality arose in consequence of their being employed, either in the factories on shore, or in boats in the rivers. Those who remained on board of the vessel, which was at anchor off the coast, enjoyed good health.

At the island of Princes, where the vessel called for refreshments, three of the crew, consisting of the cooper, his mate, and a seaman, (and who had previously enjoyed excellent health), died, in consequence of their duty requiring them to be much on shore.

On a voyage to the Gold Coast, I was the fourth officer that took charge of a factory at Lagoo; a town about twenty-three miles to the eastward of Annamaboo, and near the British fort at Tantomquerry. At this place my three predecessors had died in little more than three months, notwithstanding this town is built on the top of a hill, having an elevation of three or four hundred feet, the base of which is washed by the sea.

In two voyages to Bonny, I remarked, that the coxswains who had charge of the boats that took the captains on shore every evening (where they remained two or three hours), frequently lost their lives, by being exposed to the effluvia, arising from the slimy bed of the creek, which leads to the town, unless inured to the climate. The remainder of the boats' crews, being natives, did not of course suffer.

Vessels, which anchor near the south point of this creek, (the cemetery of Europeans, and where many thousands have been interred), and which many

imprudently do for the paltry convenience of having a quicker communication with the shore, are in general very sickly, while those lying in the middle of the stream remain healthy.

On a voyage to Benin, when the vessel having a crew of twenty men proceeded into that river, and anchored off New Town, ten of them died in four weeks, although none of them except myself ever went on shore. On this voyage, my residence was occasionally at Lagos, Badagry, Ardrah, Wydah, as well as at Benin; and I remarked, that the major part of those officers and men who had occasion to be on shore, at any of these places, and were not inured to the climate, generally fell victims to it in three or four weeks. I observed the same to occur at Lagoo on the Gold Coast.

At Malemba none died, and those who had been sick recovered, except my surgeon, who had imprudently, and contrary to my express orders, slept one night on shore at Accra on the Gold Coast, and lost his life, by fever, in fourteen days afterwards.

In the four following voyages to the Gold Coast, the vessels commanded by me had crews of fifty men each, none of whom died, in consequence of being strictly prohibited from sleeping on shore, and never allowing them to be exposed to the rains, two instances only excepted. One occurred, in consequence of my being compelled, in self-defence, to establish a factory at Lagoo, where three officers died in three months.

On another occasion, the governor of Dixcove fort prevailed on my second officer to allow the armourer of the ship to remain on shore for one night, in order to complete a job he had in hand for him, although he had been sent by me in the boat to bring him on board. The consequence to the poor man was, that he died in three weeks.

CIVILIZATION.

The climate of Africa is unfavourable to any rapid progress being made in the civilization of its inhabitants.

That the Africans are endowed by nature with faculties as capable of receiving instruction as the savages inhabiting any other country we are acquainted with, is at this day not to be questioned; although this climate, as before remarked, is unfavourable to either bodily or mental exertion; and the nature of their civil and religious institutions

institutions is such, as to place them in a state of extreme degradation, for Africa is a country chiefly inhabited by tyrants and slaves.

When the slave-trade is abolished by all those nations who have hitherto carried it on, on the western shores of Africa, it is probable the chiefs inhabiting those parts will direct their attention to obtaining from the soil those products for which they can obtain in exchange such articles as they have been accustomed to receive in barter for slaves. But wherever the trade in slaves exists, the cultivation of the soil, and the obtaining the natural and valuable products of the country, for sale to the Europeans, is neglected.

It is to be presumed, then, that the first approaches of the Africans towards a state of civilization, and an amelioration of their condition, will be first observable in those inhabiting the western coast, and after the slave-trade has *totally ceased* to exist. Wars of aggression will become less frequent, as the principal excitement to them will have ceased to operate; and the chiefs will then find it indispensable to direct their attention to the cultivation of the soil, in order to obtain from it, for barter, its natural products.

It must, however, be expected, that their exertion in this way will be extremely limited for a considerable period, because Europeans cannot be incorporated with them, so as to set them an example of industry, and instruct them in the skill and knowledge necessary, in consequence of the extreme unhealthiness of the climate.

GREAT INTERIOR LAKE.

Many of the slaves of the Housa nation, with whom I have conversed, both at Ardrah and Lagos,* and also on board of vessels slaving there, have invariably stated, that they travelled on foot from their own country through that of Hio; and that there is an immense lake in Housa, which they compared to the sea; that persons were frequently days and nights on it without seeing any land; and that the sun is observed to rise and set on its water.

* I have little doubt but the Niger might be visited by way of Ardrah and Hio, with less personal risk to the traveller, from the natives, than by any other route we are at present acquainted with. Horses are to be obtained at Ardrah, and also natives who understand both the Hio and French languages.

They described having seen white people in its vicinity with long hair like Europeans (meaning Moors, of course); but that I could never learn from them, that Housa had any communication whatever by any river with the sea-coast, by which they could be transported to it. Slaves of the Housa nation are brought to Ardrah by the Hio traders, and then sold, either to European or black traders, belonging to Lagos and Badagry. Their attenuated bodies, on their first arrival, proves their journey to have been long, tedious, and exhausting.

A VIEW OF THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA; WITH REMARKS

*On the Moral and Physical Condition of the Slaves
and on the Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies.*

By J. STEWART,
Late of Jamaica.
Octavo. 10s. 6d.

[Mr. Stewart, like Capt. Adams, has produced a book on a subject on which there has been a scarcity of writers. Africa is an object of great curiosity, but Jamaica is one of immediate national interest, and a work treating of this Island, by an enlightened author, has long been a desideratum; such a person is Mr. Stewart, an opinion in which we shall be justified by every reader of the following passages. We regret that, from a due respect to the interest of the author, we could not consider ourselves justified in making our extracts still more copious. There is no person, who, after reading Mr. Stewart's book, will desire further information relative to this important Island.]

THE MAROONS.

THOUGH Jamaica has, since its possession by the English, been little molested by foreign enemies, there has arisen, at different times, within its own bosom, a foe more terrible than any external enemy—namely, the slaves; and, at a later period, (viz. in 1795), a formidable tribe of the Maroons.

The first alarming insurrection of the slaves took place in 1690; but the enormities committed were chiefly confined to the parish of Clarendon. In 1760 a most formidable insurrection of the Coromantees, one of the most ferocious of the African tribes, broke out

out in the parish of St. Mary, and soon spread into other districts of the island. It appeared that the whole of that tribe throughout the island were accessory to that rebellion. A dreadful massacre of the defenceless whites, in various parts of the interior, ensued. The object of the insurgents was of course the total extermination of the whites. Happily, however, they were at length subdued, and some terrible examples were made of the most active of their leaders. Notwithstanding this severity, another insurrection was attempted in St. Mary's only five years after, which, however, was disconcerted through the precipitation of the ring-leaders. Happily, for the whites, the insurgents wanted the skill and prudence to plan, combine, and direct, their movements; they possessed a fearful odds of physical and numerical strength, but they knew not how to wield it.

Prior to the first insurrection, bodies of slaves had at different times absconded from their masters, and established themselves in the fastnesses of the woods; these became rallying points to other fugitive slaves;* at length they became so numerous and daring as to make incursions on the whites, carrying havoc and dismay wherever they went. This is the first origin of the Maroons. Under a bold and desperate leader, called Cudjoe, they at length bade defiance to the government, and carried on a regular warfare against it. Parties of whites were sent in pursuit of this banditti, and skirmishes often took place between them, with various success, but most commonly in favour of the Maroons, from their being more accustomed to traverse the mountainous woods, and better acquainted with the fastnesses and retreats they afforded. When hard pressed, and likely to be discomfited, they retired into these fastnesses; from which they again issued, burning, and plundering; and massacreing, with remorseless fury, wherever they directed their march.

The white inhabitants being at length wearied and harassed by this savage warfare, and in continual danger from their barbarous enemies, and the government seeing no likelihood of being able to drive them from their haunts and compel them to surrender, a treaty

was concluded with them by Governor Trelawny, by which they were declared free, and certain tracts of land were assigned to them. They were to be entirely subject to the laws and government of the whites; only, in petty cases, they might decide their own differences, subject, however, to the control of a white superintendent. It was also stipulated, that they should assist the whites in pursuing and reclaiming all runaway slaves, who might have fled into the woods, for each of whom, when brought in, they were to receive a stipulated reward. And, shocking to relate, the instructions not unfrequently were to bring in the fugitive slaves, *dead or alive*; so that it was no unusual thing for a party of Maroons to take the least troublesome method of earning their reward; namely, bringing in the head, instead of the living body, of the unfortunate delinquent. The Maroons were also to assist the whites in all contests either with foreign or domestic enemies.

The Maroons continued peaceable until 1795, when an unfortunate event occurred which kindled an alarming and destructive rebellion. Two Trelawny Town Maroons (the most numerous and formidable tribe, or township, in the island,) were convicted by the magistrates of the parish of St. James of stealing a hog from a white settler; and were sentenced for this crime to be publicly whipped by the workhouse driver. Their townsmen were indignant at this ignominious sentence: they said, that if the white people had put their companions to death, they would not have complained; but to disgrace and degrade them by a punishment inflicted only on slaves, was such an injury and insult to the whole tribe as could only be atoned for by a retributive vengeance.

The first signal of war was the disastrous overthrow of Colonel Sandford's corps of light dragoons (the 20th regiment), reinforced by a party of mounted militia, in all about four hundred men, by an ambuscade of the Maroons, in a defile between the old and new Maroon towns. This officer unfortunately pushed on farther than his orders directed, and, through his temerity and imprudence, perished, with thirty of his party, by a close and deadly fire from an unseen enemy. The affair was but of a few minutes, and, had the courage of the insurgents been equal to their activity and skill as marksmen, it is probable

* There were also at this time fugitive negroes belonging to the Spaniards lurking in the woods.

probable that not one of the party would have escaped.

The next signal defeat of the whites was that of a detachment of the 83d regiment and a party of the Accompong-town Maroons, commanded by Colonel Fitch, wherein that officer, eight soldiers of the 83d, Captain Bisset of Fort Charlotte, and two of the friendly Maroons, were killed, and fourteen of the party wounded. It is here to be remarked, that the Accompong-town Maroons, not being implicated in the quarrel of the insurgent tribe, joined the whites, in virtue of the treaty made with their forefathers by Governor Trelawny. But they were at best a doubtful and unwilling ally, and after this defeat, they retired to their town, and refused to fight any more,—a resolution which the whites were not in a condition to oppose; glad, indeed, in the then posture of their affairs, to secure their neutrality.

The insurgent Maroons now formed themselves into different parties, each commanded by some daring and skilful captain, and attacked the whites at different points. Their policy was, not openly to face the parties of their adversaries, but to cut them off in detail. By means of their scouts and spies, they learnt the route of small detachments and escorts, which they ambushed and destroyed. On one occasion they killed every man of a detachment of regulars, conveying provisions to one of the posts. Their parties spread among the remoter settlements, where there were no troops stationed, reducing the buildings to ashes, and massacring the inhabitants,—too often under circumstances of the most savage barbarity. Terror and dismay now began to spread among the whites; great numbers of them had perished, while it was not distinctly ascertained that a single Maroon had fallen in action; such negroes as had been killed, in surprising their encampments, being fugitive slaves who had joined them, or been forced into their service, and made scouts and sentinels of. It was, in short, found that the whole military strength of the island was not a match for this handful of Maroons: and fearful anguries began to be entertained as to the issue of the contest.

In this state of affairs, Lord Balcarra, with the advice of his council, and the earnest recommendation of the principal inhabitants, resolved to send to the island of Cuba for blood-hounds,

for the purpose of employing them against the rebellious Maroons—a new and terrible expedient, which nothing but dire necessity could have induced his lordship to have recourse to. His object was to terrify the Maroons into submission, by the introduction of these animals, and thus save the country, and put a stop to the horrible barbarities of those savages. He judged right as to the effect these canine allies would produce. The exaggerated accounts which some runaway slaves conveyed to the Maroons of the strength and ferocity of the dogs struck them with terror: in a short time after their introduction, a party of forty Maroons came in and surrendered themselves; and in two months after, (March 18th, 1796,) the whole surrendered, by capitulation, to General Walpole. The terms were, that their lives should be spared, and that they should be suffered to remain in the country, under the whites, as before. This last article the governor and assembly conceived to be highly impolitic, and they therefore refused to ratify it. It was justly considered, that, though these people would remain for a time, from compulsion, apparently submissive and peaceable, they would yet brood over their hatred to the whites, and secretly meditate a future and signal vengeance, when some fit opportunity offered. They were, therefore, transported, at the expence of the island, to Nova Scotia, and subsequently, as the climate of that region was too cold for them, to Sierra Leone, in Africa.

CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of Jamaica continued in a very unsettled state until 1728, when it was permanently settled by an agreement with the crown. During the first five years that the island was in possession of the English, an absolute military government existed. In 1660 the governor (Colonel D'Oyly) administered the government in conjunction with a council of twelve, chosen by the inhabitants. This was the first advance towards a representative system.

In 1663, the first general assembly was summoned by Sir Charles Littleton, then governor; and, on the 20th of January, 1664, they met. They exercised the right of adjourning themselves. Soon after the restoration, an arbitrary constitution was formed for the island, as a punishment for refusing a revenue to the crown of four and a half per cent. on the gross produce of the island; but

it was indignantly rejected, "and ultimately (says Dr. Colquhoun) abandoned by the parent state, without obtaining the impost which had been demanded, and the old privileges of the assembly were restored, and that of framing such laws for their internal government as the exigencies of the country required. Yet the sovereigns refused to confirm those privileges, which placed the affairs of Jamaica in a very unsettled state for fifty years, and greatly obstructed its progress towards improvement.

The unhappy contest continued from the reign of Charles the Second to George the Second, when, in 1728, matters were compromised by an agreement, on the part of the assembly, to settle on the crown a perpetual revenue of 8000*l.* a year, on condition, first, that the quit-sents, then estimated at 1460*l.* per annum, should form part of the sum; secondly, that the body of their laws should receive the royal assent; and, thirdly, that all such laws and statutes of England as had at any time been esteemed, introduced, used, accepted, or received, as laws of the island, should be and continue laws of Jamaica for ever. This compromise matured the constitution of Jamaica."

STATISTICS.

The following particulars will show the progressive improvement of the cultivation, population, and commerce of Jamaica, for the last century and a half.

In 1673, there were in the island 7768 whites, and 9504 slaves. The chief products were cocoa, indigo, and hides. Sugar had just then been begun to be cultivated.

In 1722, the island produced 11,000 hogsheads of sugar.

In 1734, there were 7644 whites, 86,546 slaves, and 76,011 head of cattle, in the island.

In 1744, there were 9640 whites, 112,428 slaves, and 88,036 head of cattle; and the island produced 35,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 10,000 puncheons of rum.

In 1768, there were 17,000 whites, 166,914 slaves, and 135,773 head of cattle; and 55,761 hogsheads of sugar, and 15,551 puncheons of rum were produced.

In 1774, the island produced only 654,700*lbs.* of coffee; and, in 1790, 1,783,740*lbs.*

At present there are in Jamaica about 350,000 slaves, 300,000 head of stock, and the annual average produce may be

about 130,000 hogsheads of sugar, 60,000 puncheons of rum, and 18,000,000 *lbs.* of coffee, &c.

Jamaica contains, according to Mr. Robertson's survey, 2,724,262 acres, of which there were in cultivation, in 1818,

	Acres.
In sugar plantations	639,000
In breeding farms, or pens	280,000
In coffee, pimento, ginger, cotton, &c.	181,000

Total.....1,100,000

A considerable part of the uncultivated portion is, however, incapable of being turned to any account.

FACE OF THE ISLAND.

The principal chain of mountains runs through the centre of the island, from east to west, along a considerable part of its extent. These are of various altitudes and degrees of acclivity. Some are lofty, broken, and abrupt; others of a lesser height and more gradual ascent, and spreading at their summits into an expanse of fine fertile country, beautifully varied with hill and dale, and interspersed with coffee, pimento, and other plantations, and grazing settlements, or *pens*. The loftiest and least accessible of the central mountains are the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, the highest peak of which is computed to be about 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

There is no island in the West Indies so diversified in its surface as Jamaica. Its mountains, its precipitous rocks, its countless hills, valleys, and glades—its lofty, rugged, and abrupt ascents—its deep ravines, caverns, and cockpits—its thick-planted majestic woods—its numerous rivers, cascades, and mountain-streams, dashing through this wildness of nature—give to the interior a diversity and grandeur of appearance not to be found, perhaps, in any other island of similar extent. On descending towards the sea-shore, the scenery becomes less bold and stupendous, though still finely relieved by the varied surface of the country, by woods, fields, and luxuriant pastures of Guinea grass, beautifully shaded by the finest trees, displaying every tint of green. From the higher eminences is beheld the more level country below, covered with extensive cane-fields, intermixed with pastures, tufts of wood, and dwellings, stretching to the sea-shore, which is fringed with mangroves, and here and there enlivened with tufts and groves of cocoa-nut, palmeto, and cabbage trees.

GEOLOGY.

No fossil remains of animals have been discovered in this island; but, on the tops of some of the mountains, shells and other marine exuviae have been found. The rocks are chiefly chalk, quartz, and limestone. Both in the interior and near the sea are numerous caverns, some of which are of considerable size, and contain many specimens of stalactites, particularly one in the parish of St. Ann, which covers a large space of ground, and is intersected throughout by stalactite columns of various dimensions and shapes, like the massy pillars of a Gothic cathedral. Copper and lead are the only metals that have been ascertained to exist; no precious stones have been found. Mineralogical discoveries are not in fact made; the inhabitants find it more profitable to draw wealth from the surface of the earth, than explore its bowels for the precious metals; and researches of a purely scientific nature, after the rarities of the mineral kingdom, seldom engage any one's attention.

DISEASES.

The most common diseases in Jamaica are, malignant epidemic fever, commonly called yellow fever, common bilious fever, typhus fever, and intermittent fever, dysentery, pleurisy, and liver complaint.

Of all the diseases of this country, the most violent and fatal is the malignant epidemic fever. Its ravages are at times as rapid and destructive as those of the plague. It is most fatal to newcomers; persons long resident in the island, and consequently inured to the climate, generally escape it, while hundreds of the former are perishing around them. It is attended by a highly inflammatory febrile affection of the whole system, with a particular determination to the head, violent headache, nausea and irritation of the stomach, restlessness, pain and weakness of the spine, delirium, and an utter prostration of strength. In two or three days, if the febrile and inflammatory symptoms be not in some measure subdued, the patient is cut off, though a few may linger somewhat longer. Youth, strength, the most robust frame, avail not in withstanding this terrible foe; on these it operates most violently and rapidly.

In 1819 a malignant fever made dreadful ravages in Kingston and its vicinity, particularly among the troops. Of two regiments (the 50th and 92d), two-thirds were destroyed within the

space of about two months; most of the officers and their families perished; a panic seized the survivors; men who had faced death, on the field of battle, with unshrinking intrepidity, now dreaded the office of attending at the sick-bed of their comrades. It would appear, that the instant the soldiers were seized with this fatal epidemic, they too generally gave themselves up as lost: and this unhappy despondency often fatally seconded the virulence of the disease. The miserable remnants of these regiments were subsequently, though too late, removed on board of ship for the benefit of the sea air, and the fever from this time gradually subsided.

INFECTION.

Of the infectious influence of this disease there are various opinions. Some medical men decidedly conceive it to be contagious, while others are of a different opinion. Much may be said on both sides of the question. That contagion exists to a certain degree will hardly be denied. It may, however, be communicated to some, while others are exempt from it. Much depends on the predisposition of the body to receive or resist it. Medical men of some standing in the country are seldom attacked by this disease from attending patients afflicted by it; but persons not inured to the climate, and with a predisposition of body to receive disease, must necessarily be affected by the morbid effluvia in the sick-room of a patient under malignant fever, and probably, in nine cases out of ten, catch the disease. But, on the other hand, there is no proof that this malady is so violently infectious as to be conveyed, like the plague, by contact, from one country to another. It no doubt takes its rise from a peculiar state of the atmosphere, which, after long draughts, and especially in the neighbourhood of stagnant marshes, becomes impregnated with miasmata.

It is a curious fact, that the negroes and people of colour are not subject to the attacks of this epidemic. While the malady is raging in its greatest height among the whites, both of the first-named classes may be perfectly healthy; while, on the other hand, the whites may be healthy when fever prevails among the negroes. The people of colour are by far the most healthy and hardy of the three classes.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

On most of the sugar plantations in Jamaica there is a variety of soils, but some have a far greater diversity than others. It is not unusual to find, within

the boundaries of one estate, almost all the different soils of the country; while others contain only two or three kinds. The soils adapted to the sugar-cane are the various rich loams and moulds, and clay with a superstratum of mould. The former are turned up with the hoe, about four inches below the surface of the earth, and formed into ridges, called cane holes—in the spaces between which (four feet in breadth) the canes are planted. The clay soil is usually turned up with the plough, when it is suffered six or more weeks to *pulverise*, and then formed into cane-holes; after which it is fit for planting. The softer soils may be planted immediately after being turned up; and this is rather an advantage than otherwise to such soils. This *holing*, as it is called, or digging of the land, is the most toilsome work on a plantation.

The manure generally made use of, is that taken from the cattle-pens, after being properly prepared into a compost by the admixture of ashes, earth, &c. For the clay soils, ashes, marl, and sometimes lime, are used.

Three lengths of the top part of the cane, each having three, four, or more germs, are laid in each hole, with the germs placed sideways, and covered with a thin layer of earth. The lower and middle parts of the cane, when full-grown, do not produce shoots, so that nothing is lost; the top of the cane, which alone is fit for planting, being unfit for sugar. Good land, well manured, will produce four or five crops, when it is replanted. Very fertile land has been known to produce fifty or more crops, before the introduction of the Bourbon cane—that is, continued for fifty years to reproduce from the original stock; the field being occasionally manured, and supplied with fresh stocks or roots where any have decayed, soon after the field is reaped.

The returns of the land are various, according to the soil, seasons, manuring, and, on exhausted lands, the standing of the cane. A plant from a good soil, well manured, will yield four tons of sugar; while what is called a third ratoon, on an exhausted soil, will not produce half a ton. The magnitude of the crops of sugar estates depends so much on the seasons, that a plantation which, with favourable seasons, produces five hundred hogsheads, may not, if these should fail, yield one hundred.

In six or seven weeks after their being planted, the young cane plants have shot

up to about the height of a foot, when they are weeded. They receive three or four subsequent weedings or cleanings, and, as the cane advances in height, the dry leaves are removed from it. Canes planted in November are fit for the mill in fourteen or fifteen months; if planted in May, they are usually cut the succeeding May. Canes re-produced from the stock require less time to come to maturity; and the labour of cleaning them is by no means so great as that of cleaning the plant canes, the ground having much fewer weeds, from being covered with the exuviae of the cane.

The harvest commences at different periods in different districts, the planters being mainly regulated in this by the seasons, or periods of rainy and dry weather. December, January, and February, are the usual times. The canes, when cut down, are tied up into bundles, and conveyed by carts and mules to the mill; where they are passed through iron cylinders, which press out the juice: this is conveyed to the boiling-house, where it is converted into sugar. The molasses is taken to the distilling-house, and, along with the scum from the vessels in which the sugar is boiled, made into rum. The stem of the cane, after being expressed, is dried, and used as fuel for boiling the sugar. The operations in the mill and the boiling-house go on both night and day, the negroes being formed into what are called *spells*, or divisions (two or three, according to their number), which relieve each other in the nocturnal part of the duty. The getting-in of the crops lasts from three to four months. In the meantime, the sugar, when what is called cured, is sent in hogsheads, &c. to the wharfs, in waggons drawn by ten or twelve oxen.

A sugar plantation producing two hundred hogsheads of sugar had usually about two hundred slaves, a hundred oxen, and fifty mules; but there is no fixing of any precise number of each as generally applicable. What are called laborious estates, that is, having much clay land, and planting much, require a greater proportion of able slaves than others, unless the land is *put in* (planted) by jobbers. The more distant an estate is from the shipping place, the more oxen of course are required to convey down the produce; and a property that has a water or a wind-mill does not require half the number of mules that it would with a cattle-mill only. Indeed, a plantation with a good water-mill, and easy-lying fields from which the

the canes may be carted, scarcely requires any mules.

The four great desiderata in settling a sugar plantation are, goodness of soil, easiness of access, convenience of distance from the shipping place, and a stream of water running through the premises. Although an estate may prove very productive without a union of all these advantages, it would be folly to settle upon a tract of land that possessed neither of them.

An estate producing 200 hogsheads of sugar, averaging 16 cwt., may be thus valued:—

500 acres of land, at 20l. per acre, on an average,* 10,000l.
(Of which 150 acres, if the land be good, is sufficient for canes, the rest being in grass and provisions.)
200 slaves, averaging 100l. each, 20,000l.
140 horned stock, and 50 mules, .. 5,000
Buildings and utensils, 8,000

Jamaica currency, 43,000l.

COFFEE.

The coffee-planter is more fortunate than the sugar-planter, having not half so large a capital at stake, and the commodity he cultivates fetching, though not a large, at least a saving price. About six or seven years ago, and for several years antecedent, this article had fallen so low in price, that the cultivators were nearly ruined, and many of the plantations were thrown up. One man, more wise and patient than others, kept his stock on hand, borrowing money on it and on his plantation in the meantime, until a sudden and extraordinary rise took place, the price being more than quadrupled; by which means he realized a considerable fortune. A coffee plantation does not require above half the number of slaves and stock that a sugar estate does, neither is the labour so severe. The soil best adapted for the coffee-tree is a deep brown loam: the trees are planted at the distance of about six feet, and are carefully kept clean and pruned. The season for gathering the berries is from October to January. It is pulped, &c. and dried on terraced platforms, called barbecues.

PIMENTO.

The season for gathering the pimento is from August to October. The extremities of the branches bearing the

spice are broken off when nearly of the full size, but green; for if suffered to become ripe it loses its aromatic quality, and is of no use. It is then picked off from the stems, and dried in the sun, in the same manner as coffee. Jamaica is the only West India island which produces this spice in such abundance as to render it an important article of commerce.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Jamaica may be classed under the following heads:—The trade with the mother country—which is far more considerable than all the other branches together; the trade with British North America; and the trade with the island of Cuba and other Spanish islands, the Spanish Main, or Terra Firma, and other territories on the American continent formerly belonging to Spain.

Exported from
Sept. 30, 1819, to
Sept. 30, 1820.

Hhds. of sugar (aver. 16 cwt.)	115,065
Tierces of do. (averaging 11 cwt.)	11,322
Barrels of ditto	2,474
Poncheons of rum	45,361
Hogsheads of ditto	1,783
Barrels of ditto	566
Casks of molasses	252
Casks of ginger	1,159
Bags of ditto	316
Casks of pimento	673
Bags of ditto (averaging 112 lbs.)	12,880
Pounds of Coffee	22,127,444

In 1816 the import into the united kingdom of some of the above-mentioned articles was as follows:—Cotton wool, 1,021,674 lbs.; cocoa, 260 cwt.; indigo, 32,011 lbs.; fustic, 21,080 tons; logwood, 9638 tons; mahogany, 1396 tons.

Besides the articles enumerated in the foregoing accounts, Jamaica exports a considerable quantity of cotton wool, chiefly imported from the foreign islands, under the free-port law; also indigo, cocoa, tortoise-shell, mahogany (mostly of foreign import), dye-woods, hides, and various other articles of minor importance. Considerable quantities of bullion (chiefly dollars) were exported to Great Britain during the late war; but very little is now sent, the fall in the price rendering it an unprofitable remittance.

The annual exports to Great Britain and Ireland may amount, one year with another, to about five millions; and those to other parts to about £400,000.

In return for its commodities, Jamaica receives from Great Britain an annual supply of almost all her manufactures. The exclusive right which she claims of supplying

* Land in this island sells at various prices, according to quality and situation. Fertile land in a good situation will fetch 70l. or 80l. per acre; but in the remote mountains it may be bought for 5l.

supplying this and the other islands with her products is one important source of her commercial and manufacturing prosperity. The annual amount of British manufactures imported into this island alone is upwards of two millions. The imports from other parts (of lumber, provisions, cattle, &c.) amount to nearly a million currency. A portion of the goods received from Great Britain is for the supply of the Spanish American settlements, particularly of cotton and linen goods.

From British North America, Jamaica and the other islands receive lumber, salted cod-fish, salmon, mackerel, oil, tar, &c. and give in return sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, and pimento.

The tonnage of all vessels trading to and round this island, from the 29th September 1816 to the 29th September 1817, was as follows:—From Great Britain and Ireland, 101,365 tons; from North America, 56,411 tons; from the Spanish Main and neighbouring islands, 15,557 tons; droppers, 3109 tons: vessels trading under the free-port act, 13,121 tons. Of this shipping there is engaged in the Kingston trade a very large proportion, viz. From Great Britain and Ireland, 35,964 tons; from North America, 36,085 tons: from the Spanish Main and islands, 12,691 tons; droppers, 2032 tons: vessels, trading under the free-port act, 10,391 tons.

LOCAL TRADE.

The coasting trade of the island is carried on by means of droppers, or small vessels of from fifty to seventy tons burden. It consists of exportations of all sorts of dry goods, Irish provisions, cod-fish, &c. from Kingston to all the outports, the droppers taking, as return-cargoes, sugar, rum, pimento, and other produce. The houses in the commission line in Kingston supply the store-keepers at the other ports with the above-mentioned commodities as cheaply as they could import them, and sometimes much cheaper: for in the market of this emporium of the island, goods, but especially those of a perishable nature, rise and fall according to the supply in it. For example, butter may one week sell at 2s. 1d. per pound, from its being scarce, and on the following week fall to 1s. 6d. in consequence of the arrival of a large supply.

The store-keepers, or retail dealers in almost all sorts of goods, charge an immense profit on them. In selling goods on credit, they have a very sim-

ple process for ascertaining the price to be charged. They multiply the sterling cost by three, and this gives them the amount in currency they are to demand, being a profit of somewhat more than cent. per cent.; and yet their actual profits may not ultimately be fifty per cent., in consequence of bad debts, &c. They lay their account with not receiving payment for at least a third of the goods they sell in this way, and they indemnify themselves by charging accordingly;—in other words, they make the honest customer pay for the deficiencies of the fraudulent one,—than which nothing can be conceived more repugnant to fairness and equity.

The cash price of goods is from thirty to forty per cent. below the credit price. All the commodities of the country have also their cash prices, being about ten per cent. below what are called the market prices. The latter are fixed by a sort of compromise between the planters and merchants; the former by the respective buyers and sellers, regulated, of course, by the quality of the commodity. A wharfinger's receipt for a puncheon of rum, a tierce of coffee, or a bag of pimento, endorsed by the payer, passes in payment as readily as a bill or draft would do; so that these articles become a sort of circulating medium, and it is not unusual for a puncheon of rum, or other commodity, to pass through twenty or more different hands, without ever being moved from the wharf-store where it was deposited by its original owner, into whose possession it may again ultimately return.

COINS.

The coins in circulation in this island are chiefly Spanish. There are also some Portuguese gold pieces, and guineas and sovereigns. The Spanish gold coins are doubloons, value 16 dollars, or £5 6s. 8d. currency; half doubloons; pistoles, value 4 dollars, or £1 6s. 8d.; and half pistoles. The Portuguese gold coins are johannoos, and half and quarter johannoos, the full value of which are £5 10s., £2 15s., and £1 7s. 6d.; but there are few of these coins that are not deficient more or less in weight, according to which their value is regulated—as indeed that of all the other gold coins are, at the rate of 3d. per grain. Very few of the Spanish coins are deficient in weight. A few moidores and half moidores are in circulation, the full value of which are £2 and £1; but they are generally deficient in weight. Guineas and sovereigns

reigns are not common, though there is a premium of about 10 per cent. on them, a guinea of full weight passing for £1 12s. 6d. currency, and sovereigns in proportion. The silver coins are dollars, value 6s. 8d., half dollars, quarter dollars, half quarter dollars or 10d. pieces, and 5d. pieces; also pisterines at 1s. 3d., and rials or bits at 7½d.; but these have become rare. British silver coins are not common, and generally pass below their actual value, a crown piece passing only for a dollar, and the rest in proportion.

TAXES.

The principal taxes in this island are the poll-tax of 6s. 8d. for each slave, and 1s. 8d. for each horse, mule, or head of horned stock; the deficiency-tax, as it is called, being 20s. for each slave, but with this proviso, that every able-bodied man, whether proprietor or person employed by him, who does duty in the militia, saves to the amount of £50 of this tax annually.

There is, also, a land-tax of 3d. per acre, and quit-rent of ½d. per acre; a stamp-tax; a tax of 20s. on each wheel of all carriages not used in agriculture or for the conveyance of goods; and a house-tax of 12 per cent. on the amount of the rent.

There are also parochial taxes, viz. 6s. 8d. for each slave, and 1s. 8d. for each horse, mule, or head of horned stock; a road-tax of 4s. 9d. for each slave, for keeping the highways in repair; a tax on trade, and one on transient importers of goods, of 2 per cent. on their invoices.

The annual receipts, proceeding from the taxes, &c. may be estimated at about £280,000.

THE GOVERNOR.

The governor, besides his legislative prerogatives, has the style and authority of captain general, is chancellor and judge of the court of errors and of ordinary. He has the presentation to all vacant livings, appoints the magistrates, the members of council, the assistant judges, the masters of chancery, and various public officers; he grants all commissions in the militia, lays on martial law in times of emergency, grants letters of marque, and may respite, though he cannot pardon, criminals. He has, besides, other minor powers and prerogatives in his twofold capacity of governor and chancellor.

The governor, or lieutenant-governor, may be either a military man or civilian.

During the last fifty years there have been a greater proportion of the former appointed to this government. In time of war a military governor must doubtless be the most efficient. The Duke of Manchester is at present governor. His government has been marked by a mildness and moderation which has procured him the gratitude and attachment of the inhabitants, at whose earnest desire he has been allowed to retain his government more than double the time that any of his predecessors possessed it; and in testimony of the high sense the assembly had of his mild and equitable government, they unanimously voted him, a few years ago, an addition to his salary of £3000 currency.

ASSEMBLY.

The council consists of twelve, including the president, who is usually the chief justice: he is the person next in power and rank to the governor, in the event of whose death, should there be no commander of the forces, he assumes the supreme power, with the title of president, until the arrival of another governor or lieutenant-governor. The council form the aristocratic branch of the legislature, besides being the advisers of the first branch,—an anomaly certainly far from constitutional, and frequently the cause of much difficulty and delay in the public business, through the jealousy and bickerings that almost every session occur between them and the house of representatives.

The house of assembly consists of forty-five members, viz. two each for eighteen of the parishes, and three each for the remaining three, viz. Kingston, Port Royal, and St. Catherine. Its sessions commence in October, and continue till about the 20th of December. It has a speaker, sergeant-at-arms, librarian, chaplain, and messenger. The members are chosen by the freeholders septennially. The debates are often animated and warm, but there is not much display of that powerful and commanding eloquence which is so often witnessed in the British senate. This may in some measure be owing to the topics being so far inferior in magnitude and interest to those discussed in the imperial parliament.

LAWS.

The English common law is in force in Jamaica, but many of the statute laws are not—for example, the game laws, poor laws, bankrupt laws, and most of those relating to the revenue.

An English statute law, to have force in Jamaica, must be re-enacted by the legislature there.

The English bankruptcy laws are not, as has been said, in force here; but there is, in lieu, the "Insolvent Debtors' Act," by which a debtor, on making oath that he is possessed of no property, above bare necessities, and delivering his books, if he has any, into the hands of the deputy-marshal, or sheriff's deputy, is, after remaining three months in jail, exonerated from all demands against him.

By a law of the island, no person can leave it without advertising his intention three weeks before hapd; in which case it is in the power of a creditor to stop him till his demand be satisfied; and if any master of a vessel takes him from the island without such public notice, he subjects himself to a heavy penalty. Persons intending to leave the island are legally obliged, besides thus publishing their intention, to take out a ticket, or passport, signed by the governor, from the secretary's office, for which they pay £1 6s. 3d.

SLAVE LAWS.

The consolidated slave-laws, or code of laws enacted chiefly for the protection of the slaves, is a separate code, the result of a more enlightened and humane view of the duties of masters to their slaves, and of the necessity of enforcing the performance of those duties by positive enactments, which has been gradually gaining ground in the West Indies for the last thirty-five years—before which time the condition of the unhappy slave depended in a great measure on the will and pleasure of his master. These laws contain many excellent and humane provisions, which, were they duly carried into execution, would render the condition of the slaves as secure and comfortable as the state and nature of slavery would admit. But there are obstacles to the due execution of those laws which must first be removed ere they can have full efficiency: the principal of these is the absolute legal nullity of the evidence of a slave against a white man.

All trials of slaves, even those for capital offences, are carried on in the petty courts, or quarter-sessions of the respective parishes: These trials are usually conducted with the most perfect regard to impartial justice, and generally with a leaning of mercy towards the delinquent. The court appoints counsel to conduct his defence. When

a white man stands accused of the murder of a slave, he is tried in the supreme court, or either of assize-courts, according to the county in which the murder has been committed. Should he be convicted, he suffers the same penalty of the law as a slave would who had been convicted of killing a white man. The great difficulty is to bring home legal evidence against the former.

In 1821, a white man shot a slave, employed along with others by a deputy-marshal to assist in making a levy of slaves belonging to this man, on a writ against him. The evidence of the other slaves so employed was nugatory; and the marshal's follower who headed them, having been convicted of perjury on a former occasion, his evidence was deemed inadmissible by the court. The culprit would accordingly have been acquitted for want of evidence, had it not been for the testimony of *two of his own witnesses* (his housekeeper and his daughter), who, in their cross-examination, admitted the fact of his having shot the slave, under the impression of its being a justifiable act in defence of his property. On this evidence he was convicted and executed, though recommended to mercy by the jury. His housekeeper and daughter were free persons of colour,—a class of people whose evidence some years ago was inadmissible against the whites,—a disability since very properly removed by the legislature.

RELIGION.

The established religion of Jamaica is that of the church of England. Each parish has a rector and a curate. The rectors have a stipend of 420l. currency, and a parsonage-house, a very inadequate income for a clergyman in the West Indies, were there no other emoluments attached to the livings; but this stipend does not form a fourth part, and, in some parishes, not, perhaps, above an eighth part of the average income of the rectors. Their fees are the principal source of their incomes, which vary from about 1500l. to 3000l. and even upwards, according to the wealth and population of the respective parishes. Kingston may be regarded as the most productive rectory in the island, and next to it, St. Catherine's, St. Thomas in the East, St. James's, and Trelawny. The fees arise from marriages, baptisms, and funerals; also permission to erect monuments in the church, &c. The fees for marrying and baptizing, as fixed by law, are very moderate

derate; and, if the parties choose to have these solemnities performed in the church, the rector is not entitled to demand more than the legal fees. But this is seldom done, except by the poorest persons: it is not considered as liberal or genteel: the rector is usually sent for, and then it is understood that his fee shall be in proportion to the rank and wealth of the parties, and the distance he may have to travel when so summoned.

There is in Kingston a Presbyterian church. It was established, about seven years ago, by the Presbyterian inhabitants of that city, who are numerous, opulent, and respectable, assisted by some grants from the assembly. This establishment is recognised as a branch of the church of Scotland, and its pastors are appointed by the presbytery of Edinburgh. Some narrow-minded persons in the assembly opposed any grants of the public money being voted in aid of this church, on the grounds of its not being recognised by the constitution, and its having no better claim to such support than other dissenting establishments: they forgot that the Presbyterian is the established religion of an integral part of the British empire, and that the British legislature sanctions and assists three Presbyterian establishments in India. The fact is, that the establishment in Kingston had become absolutely necessary; for, from the greatly increased population of that city, the parish-church had become insufficient to contain the inhabitants; and that circumstance, and the natural desire which men have to worship their Creator after the manner of their forefathers, suggested to the Presbyterian inhabitants the propriety of building a church for themselves.

There are also a Roman Catholic chapel in Kingston, several meeting-houses belonging to Methodists, Moravians, Anabaptists, &c. and a Jewish synagogue.

THE WHITE INHABITANTS.

The white inhabitants of Jamaica consist of creoles, or natives of the country, and Europeans. There may be about three of the former to two of the latter. Formerly there was a marked difference in the habits, manners, and mode of life of those two classes, but that no longer generally exists. The primitive creolian customs and manners are fast disappearing, being superseded by the more polished manners of European life. Even within the last fifteen

or twenty years a very considerable improvement has taken place in the state of society here. This is owing in a great measure to the now universally prevailing practice of sending the children of both sexes to Great Britain for their education.

Wherever slavery exists, there must be many things attending it unfavourable to the improvement of the minds and manners of a people: arbitrary habits are acquired, irritation and violent passions are engendered—partly, indeed, by the perverseness of the slaves,—and the feelings are gradually blunted by the constant exercise of a too unrestrained power, and the scenes to which it is continually giving birth. The very children, in some families, are so used to see or hear the negro servants whipped, for the offences they commit, that it becomes a sort of amusement to them. It unfortunately happens that the females, as well as the males, are too apt to contract domineering and harsh ideas with respect to their slaves—ideas ill suited to the native softness and humanity of the female heart,—so that the severe and arbitrary mistress will not unfrequently be combined with the affectionate wife, the tender mother, and agreeable companion;—such is the effect of early habits and accustomed prejudices, suffering qualities so anomalous to exist in the same breast. A young lady, while yet a child, has a little negress of her own age pointed out to her as one destined to be her future waiting-maid; her infant mind cannot conceive the harm of a little vexatious tyranny over this sable being, who is her property; and thus are arbitrary ideas gradually engrafted in her nature. Such is the power of habit over the heart, that the woman accustomed to the exercise of severity soon loses all the natural softness of her sex. Nothing was more common formerly than for white mistresses not only to order their slaves to be punished, but personally to see that the punishment was duly inflicted.

Every unmarried white man, and of every class, has his black or his brown mistress, with whom he lives openly; and of so little consequence is this thought, that his white female friends and relations think it no breach of decorum to visit his house, partake of his hospitality, fondle his children, and converse with his *housekeeper*—as if that conduct, which they regarded as disgraceful in their own class, was not so in the female of colour.

If a gentleman pays his addresses to a lady, it is not thought necessary, as a homage to her delicacy, to get rid, *a priori*, of his illicit establishment, nor is the lady so *unreasonable* as to expect such a sacrifice; the brown lady remains in the house till within a few days of the marriage, and, if she is of an accommodating disposition, even assists in making preparations for the reception of the bride; in which case there may be a tolerable good understanding between them, and the wife may even condescend to take in good part the occasional calls, inquiries, and proffered services of the ex-favourite; and make suitable returns of kindness to her and her children. Nothing is more common than for the brown mistress of a white man to apply to a respectable married lady to become godmother to her female infant.

The white females of the West Indies are generally rather of a more slender form than the European women. Their complexion, which they are peculiarly careful to preserve, is either a pure white or brunette, with but little or none of the bloom of the rose, which, to a stranger, has rather a sickly appearance at first, though that impression gradually wears off. Their features are sweet and regular—their eyes rather expressive than sparkling—their voices soft and pleasing—and their whole air and looks tender, gentle, and feminine. With the appearance of languor and indolence, they are active and animated on occasion, particularly when dancing, an amusement of which they are particularly fond, and in which they display a natural ease, gracefulness, and agility, which surprise and delight a stranger. They are fond of music, and there are few who have not an intuitive taste for it, and fine voices. The heat of the climate, joined to the still habits of a sedentary life, naturally beget a languor, listlessness, and disposition to self-indulgence, to which the females of more northern climates are strangers. The daily loll in bed, before dinner, is so gratifying a relaxation, that it has become almost as necessary as their nightly repose.

THE CREOLES.

The creole ladies are so excessively fond of pleasure and amusements, that they would be glad if the whole texture of human life were formed of nothing else; balls in particular are their great delight: they are averse to whatever requires much mental or bodily exer-

tion, dancing excepted; reading they do not care much about, except to fill up an idle hour; and diligence, industry, and economy, cannot be said to be among the number of their virtues.

The low, ignorant, creole men, are, generally, indolent, extravagant, unprincipled in their dealings, and depraved in their habits; in the two last of which qualities they are indeed rivalled by many of the Europeans of the same class. But the creole gentleman, who has received a liberal education in Great Britain, is in no material respect different from the well-educated gentleman of any other country.

ATTORNEYS.

The attorney employed by the non-resident proprietor has the whole management of his estates and other concerns intrusted to him by power of attorney. He may be a resident proprietor, a merchant, a lawyer, a medical man, or an old experienced overseer who has given proofs of ability and diligence in his quondam situation. Some proprietors appoint two attorneys, one to manage their mercantile, law, and other concerns; the other a professional planter, to superintend the agricultural duties of their plantations. These agents have a joint power, and mutually share the emoluments of their agency. An attorney has sometimes fifteen or twenty estates, belonging to different proprietors, under his sole care. Some of these may be an hundred miles distant from one another; in which case, the attorney employs a sub-agent to overlook the management of the remote estates, he himself paying them a visit once a year. The attorney who has the management of so many properties is in the way of rapidly realizing a great fortune: his emoluments are considerable, being a commission of five per cent. on all sales and purchases (the crop being valued at the existing current prices), though some are employed at a certain salary. Besides this, they have the privilege of residing, if they choose, on one of the properties, where they may live in splendour at no other expense than that of their wine. In a few years they may become opulent proprietors themselves—perhaps get into their hands some of the estates of their less active constituents, who will not take the trouble of managing their own properties. But the latter are beginning to be somewhat wiser: many now go upon the plan of allowing a stipulated salary to their attorneys, and no perquisite beyond that,

that, and of confining them to the management of their estates only. They became sensible that it was safer to give a fixed salary than a per centage on the crops; for in the latter case there was a motive for making great crops, at whatever expense of slaves or stock, which fell solely on the proprietor. Formerly, when slaves could be easily replaced, much oppression and a great waste of life was occasioned by what was called the pushing system—that is, extracting from the soil as much as possible by an overworking of the slaves. The proprietors also begin to see that the attorney, who has more than six or eight plantations to manage, cannot possibly do justice to the whole by his personal attentions; many therefore restrict them to a certain number, and watch over their proceedings by the minutest inquiries, and by the instructions they occasionally forward. But there is still a great latitude for abuses in the management of estates in chancery, and there are generally not a few in that unfortunate predicament. The chancellor appoints the receiver—perhaps a man he never saw, and knows nothing about,—and the property committed to his charge is faithfully and honestly managed, or otherwise, according to the character of the man. Sworn accounts of the crops, and the disposal of them, &c. are regularly rendered in to the chancellor; but there are other important matters of which he has no official information. The capabilities of the estate, and the economy and judiciousness of its management, are not inquired into; and accordingly there have been instances of estates so managed by an adroit receiver, that, instead of improving so as to pay off the demands against them, they have been involved deeper in debt, until at length they have been brought to the hammer, and the receiver, who had become a principal creditor, became the purchaser.

At the present day there are only a few of what are called great attorneys in the island—that is, having from fifteen to twenty estates under their charge (either as receivers or attorneys), producing a revenue of from eight to ten thousand pounds, without risk or deduction—an income far beyond that of the generality of the proprietors. These men will not condescend to take charge of a property on any other terms than those they have been accustomed to; but men who have yet their fortunes to make are contented to receive a moderate salary, not ex-

ceeding the half which their agency would produce if they were allowed the customary commissions.

MEDICAL MEN.

On the plantations there are in general very good hospitals, or, as they are here preposterously called, *hot-houses*, for the sick slaves. The surgeon is either employed by a proprietor of two, three, or more estates, to attend the hospitals of these alone—in which case he usually resides on one of them, and visits the hospitals every day; or, (which is the most common way) he practises for a number of estates belonging to different persons, besides the smaller settlements in the neighbourhood. A medical man, with only one assistant, has sometimes the practice of fifteen or more estates, which, with the smaller properties, may contain a population of about four thousand—by far too extensive a practice for only two medical attendants; so that the hospitals, instead of being attended daily, are not visited oftener than twice or thrice a-week, especially on the remoter properties. At a sickly period, therefore, strict medical attention to all the patients must become utterly impracticable, and the loss of many valuable slaves may ensue. The obvious remedy for this evil is the limiting or proportioning the extent of practice to the number of the practitioners; and, if necessary, increasing their emoluments accordingly. Besides this extensive plantation-practice, a surgeon has his *white practice*, which is generally more lucrative than the black. For his attendance on the slaves he is allowed 6s. 8d. per head for every slave, sick or well, and the proprietor furnishes the medicines. For every visit to a white patient the charge is 1*l.* 6s. 8d; this is reasonable enough, but the charge for medicines is enormous, being about 2000 per cent. on the prime cost!

Some of those who set up as medical men in Jamaica are not the most competent that could be desired.—Dispensing with the customary formalities of college lectures, hospital attendance, and diplomas, they set up as healers of disorders, with no other pretensions than having served a few years' apprenticeship to an apothecary, or performed one or two voyages on-board of an African trader as assistant *surgeon*. There are at present, however, many able practitioners in the island, though very few of them are regularly-bred physicians. A practitioner here unites the functions of physician, surgeon, and apothecary;

he prescribes, performs operations; and compounds his own medicines.

EDUCATION.

One of the most important wants in Jamaica is that of proper seminaries for the instruction of youth of the better class, who are on that account sent to Great Britain to be educated. In Kingston, and in some of the parishes, there are tolerably good public foundations; where the elements of education and some of the languages are taught, and in every parish there is a free school; but no parent, with the means of giving his son a British education, would think of placing him in these seminaries. The masters are generally inferior in talents and attainments to those who are at the head of the public schools in England; there is not that discipline and order maintained in the former as in the latter, and, if there were, it would be a cause of perpetual discontent to the indulgent parents, many of whom would rather that their children should remain for ever in ignorance, than be subjected to anything in the shape of correction. The usual plan is, to give the male children the elements of instruction in the island, and then send them to Great Britain to have their education finished; but the females are usually sent at five or six years of age, there being only one seminary in the island (in Kingston) where young ladies can receive any thing like an accomplished education, and even there it cannot be expected that their minds and manners can be so well formed as in a well-conducted seminary in Great Britain.

LITERATURE.

With the exception of some medical tracts, and a very comprehensive *Hortus* published a few years ago, no work of any note has issued from the press here. Periodical works have been repeatedly tried, but without success. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants never think of reading any thing beyond a newspaper, business and pleasure engrossing too much of their attention to leave much leisure for reading. Six newspapers are published here, viz. four weekly and two daily papers; about half of these are usually filled with advertisements, and the other half with political matter, chiefly copied from the English papers and literary extracts. In Kingston there is a tolerably good circulating library; but none in any of the parishes that deserve the name. Intellectual pleasures are not so much suited to the

taste of the inhabitants as something that will create a bustle, and bring a crowd of well-dressed persons together in pursuit of amusements of a more tangible nature—such, for instance, as the parish races, where, in one week, there is as much money spent as would establish a superb public library.

LUXURY.

The creoles are not extravagantly expensive in the furniture of their houses; it is generally plain, but genteel. Their sideboards and beaufets, however, display a costly brilliancy, in unison with the plentiful and splendid cheer which is spread on their dinner-tables. In a large house, consisting of many apartments, the labour of six or eight female slaves is required for two or three hours every morning in burnishing the floors, which for brilliancy of polish rival the finest furniture. They are formed of mahogany, wild orange, or other hard wood.

About the house of a wealthy proprietor there are usually about twenty-five or thirty black and mulatto servants, including grooms, a gardener, laundresses, and persons attending cows, sheep, hogs, and poultry. Besides the ordinary servants of the family, the ladies have each one, and sometimes two waiting-maids, whose sole employment is to attend on their respective mistresses. The occupation of the other female servants consists in keeping the house in order, making the household linen and servants' apparel, running of errands, attending at table, &c.; while the ladies' maids, squatted down on the floor by their mistresses, are employed in various kinds of needle-work. The equipage of such a family consists of a coach or landau, and one or two covered gigs or chaises, and fifteen or twenty horses and mules, with their proper attendants. The whole may be worth about £2,000 currency.

When a private entertainment is to be given, no expense or pains are spared to render it as sumptuous as possible. The table is spread with a costly profusion of all the viands and delicacies which industry or money can procure. The dinner is not generally divided into separate courses, but the table is at once loaded with superabundance; flesh, fish, fowl, game, and various vegetables, appear at once to view, in a style rather indicative of a liberal display of hospitality than taste and selection. The dessert, consisting of

of various articles of pastry, and a profusion of sweetmeats, is not less sumptuous; while a variety of wines, kept cool with wet cloths, liqueurs, &c. are handed round to the guests by the black attendants, who, on such occasions, appear in their best apparel. After the dessert a variety of the choicest fruits are put down; and when the ladies withdraw (after a few toasts are given,) the gentlemen generally smoke segars and sit over their wine till a late hour. If singing be proposed, which is generally the case in mixed parties, the ladies remain longer at table, and take a pleasure in exerting their vocal powers for the entertainment of the company. It may be supposed that none but the most opulent venture to give such costly entertainments; but every one here is ambitious to make a figure in this respect, and usually treat their guests in a style above, rather than below, their circumstances. Families residing in the country can do this at far less expense than those in the towns, who have every article to purchase. The former raise every necessary for their tables on their respective properties.

SLAVES.

It may truly be said, that the treatment of the slave depends in a great measure upon the character and temper of his master or manager. How ineffectual to the slave are humane and judicious laws, if a barbarous master or overseer has it in his power to evade them in various ways. There can be no hesitation in saying, that the slave who lives under the immediate superintendence of a humane and considerate master enjoys a life of as much comfort and contentment as the condition of a slave is capable of. This perhaps is the utmost that can be said; for, though the wants of the slave may be supplied by the beneficent provision of such a master, and he may consequently be said to be so far more desirably situated than many of the poorer peasantry of Great Britain, yet to argue, generally, that he is happier than they—an assertion which one frequently hears—is certainly saying too much. The situation of the two classes can admit of no other comparison than as to the physical wants of our nature. The being who toils by the compulsion of a master, and whose servitude, whether oppressive or otherwise, ceases only with his life, is, on the scale of moral and social

happiness, far beneath him who labours voluntarily, and can choose whom he pleases as his master or employer. Yet it may be said, that the slave, accustomed from infancy to his condition, is incapable of appreciating the blessings of liberty, and looks not for more than mild and just treatment, and the supply of all his wants. That situation, which would be terrible to the peasant, is rendered tolerable, through habit, to the negro slave, and becomes, as has been said, a state of comfort and contentment under a just and humane master; so much so indeed, that there have been instances of slaves, so situated, who would have declined the boon of freedom, had it been offered them. This may be easily accounted for: they were treated mildly and justly, not overworked, a reasonable time was allowed them to attend to their own affairs, all their wants were liberally supplied; they had their houses, gardens, provision-grounds, and pigs, and poultry, and they were in a degree attached to a spot where they had tasted comforts far beyond those of other slaves. To relinquish these possessions and advantages, and be thrown on their own resources, inclined to indolence and self-indulgence as many of them are, they knew would not be an exchange for the better.

But very differently situated is the poor slave who is doomed to toil for a master of a character directly opposite to the foregoing. If oppressed and ill-treated, he may indeed lay his complaints before a magistrate, who of course is bound to listen to, and, if possible, redress them; and, if he be a good man, he will actively endeavour to do so. But he cannot *legally* render justice to the slave by the punishment of the master, should the latter decline giving evidence against himself—a very natural proceeding where no other admissible evidence exists; the evidence of the slave, and of his fellow-slaves, is insufficient to convict him. The magistrate then can only admonish the master, and the slave is sent home, perhaps to suffer renewed severities for his audacity in preferring a complaint against his master.

There is only one way of removing this obstacle to the more effectual amelioration of the condition of the slave; and that is, by rendering his evidence, under certain modifications, legally admissible against the whites. Such an innovation would indeed probably

hably raise an outcry among a certain class of persons, who see danger in every boon of kindness extended to the slaves; but a day will arrive when it will be a subject of wonder, even in the West Indies, that human beings should have been precluded the means of procuring legal redress against injury and oppression—that the shadow and mockery of justice should have been held out to them, while an insuperable bar was placed between them and the reality. That there might be danger in the immediate unqualified admissibility of negro evidence, in all cases, against the whites, will not be denied; but that danger could be easily guarded against. It will not be said that the low and uneducated whites, in most countries, are in intellect and principle greatly superior to the bulk of the negro slaves. One great deficiency of the latter is their general ignorance of the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion. Without some knowledge of its truths and its duties, it is hardly to be expected that the sacredness of an oath can either be understood or respected by an untutored negro; but after a competent instruction in these, his evidence, on oath, could not reasonably be objected to.

The abolition of the slave-trade has perhaps done more towards substantially improving the condition of the slaves than all the laws which have been enacted for that purpose. However beneficent the spirit in which those laws were framed, and however wisely intended to guard against oppression, still, as has been shown, they are liable to be evaded and violated in various ways by persons so disposed.

While individuals, holding estates, could supply the decrease of strength on them at an easy rate, this decrease would not alarm them much; but when the source of supply came to be cut off, it must necessarily be viewed as an irreparable loss and destruction of capital. The man, who wishes to preserve his property unimpaired, or who would improve its value, must now devote his attention to the means of keeping up, if not increasing, the number and efficiency of his slaves; for these constitute his wealth; without them his lands would be but an unproductive waste.

Many, or most of the old abuses, are removed; punishments are more rare, and far less severe; the slaves are not

worked at unseasonable hours (excepting the night-work during crop, which will probably continue until methods are devised for expediting the work by day at that period); labour is more mild; the slaves are better fed, clothed, and lodged, and when sick, experience kinder attention, and are more amply supplied with necessary comforts; and, above all, the breeding women are carefully attended to, and receive every necessary indulgence and assistance. In consequence of these reformations, there are now few plantations which have not an increase of slaves (formerly the decrease was so great that the planters conceived it impossible to carry on their plantations without a regular importation); atrocious cases of cruelty are rarely heard of; a greater degree of confidence, comfort, and contentment is observable in the looks and appearance of the slaves, and those ill-treated, heart-broken, emaciated beings which the highways once exhibited, are now seldom to be seen.

The plantation-slaves are divided into three classes, or *gangs*, as they are called, according to age and condition. The first gang consists of the ablest of both sexes, from sixteen to about fifty years of age, and are employed in the most laborious of the work; the second gang contains the elderly and weakly men and women, and boys and girls of from twelve to sixteen, who have lighter work assigned to them; and the third or what is called *small gang*, consists of the children from about six to twelve, attended by a female driver, and are employed in weeding the young plant-canes, and other easy work adapted to their strength. In most of the jobbing-gangs, the different classes, with the exception of children, are very improperly blended together. When the slaves are rendered unfit, by age or infirmity, for field-labour, they are employed in occupations that require little bodily exertion; the men are placed as watchmen over the canes and provisions, and the women to take care of the children, or in other light employments. The duty of the former, though not laborious, is certainly arduous: to prevent depredations on that which they are appointed to protect would require more activity and vigour than many of these superannuated slaves possess.

The different tribes or nations of the negroes are, like the different nations of Europe,

Europe, of various characters and dispositions. Some are mild, docile, and timid—while others are fierce, irascible and easily roused to revenge. They are in general crafty, artful, and plausible, little ashamed of falshood, and strangely addicted to theft: to pilfer from their masters they consider as no crime, though to rob a fellow-slave is accounted heinous: when a slave makes free with his master's property, he thus ingeniously argues,—“*What I take from my master, being for my use, who am his slave, or property, he loses nothing by its transfer.*”

The Eboc is crafty, artful, disputative in driving a bargain, and suspicious of being over-reached by those with whom he deals; but withal, patient, industrious, saving, and tractable. The Coromantee is, on the contrary, fierce, violent, and revengeful, under injury and provocation; but hardy, laborious, and manageable, under mild and just treatment. This tribe has generally been at the head of all insurrections, and was the original parent-stock of the Maroons.

The Congo, Papaw, Chamba, Mandingo, &c. are of a more mild and peaceable disposition than the Coromantee, but less industrious and provident than the Eboc. The Mandingoes are a sort of Mahomedans, though they are too ignorant to understand any thing of the Alcoran, or of the nature of their religion: some of them, however, can scrawl a few rude Arabic characters, but without understanding or being able to explain much of their meaning. Probably they are scraps from the Alcoran which they have been taught by their imams, or priests. The creole negroes are the descendants of the Africans, and may be said to possess in common the mingled dispositions of their parents or ancestors. But they pretend to a great superiority in intellect and manners over the Africans—boast of their good fortune in being born creoles,—and the farther they are removed from the African blood the more they pride themselves thereon.

The passions and affections of the negroes, not being under the control of reason or religion, sometimes break out with frightful violence; rage, revenge, grief, jealousy, have often been productive of terrible catastrophes; but it is only in their intercourse with each other that this impetuosity prevails; they are so far subdued by a habitual awe of the whites as to have a mastery over their passions, and, if ill treated, they brood in silence over their wrongs, watch-

ing for a favourable opportunity of revenge.

Numerous instances of the gratitude and attachment of negro slaves towards their masters have come within the author's knowledge; though he has also had occasion to witness the most hardened ingratitude in individuals of this race, not only to their masters and their fellow-slaves, but even to their parents, when age and decrepitude had rendered their kindness and assistance doubly necessary and welcome. Filial gratitude is not so powerful an affection as parental love, and among the negro race this is often strikingly exemplified.

Very affecting scenes often occurred of negro sales during the existence of the slave-trade. Groups of slaves were seen with their arms entwined round each other's necks, waiting, with sad and anxious looks, the expected moment of separation. Perhaps they were sisters and friends—perhaps a mother and her children—perhaps a husband and wife. In vain was the endeavour to separate them—they clung closer together, they wept, they shrieked piteously, and, if forcibly torn asunder, the buyer had generally cause to regret his inhumanity; despair often seized on the miserable creatures, and they either sunk into an utter despondency or put a period to their lives.

The negroes, though so rude and ignorant in their savage state, have a natural shrewdness and genius which is doubtless susceptible of culture and improvement. Those who have been reared among the whites are greatly superior in intellect to the native Africans brought at a mature age to the country. Many are wonderfully ingenious in making a variety of articles for their own use, or to sell; and such as are properly brought up to any trade, show a skill and dexterity in it little inferior to the Europeans. In reckoning numbers they are somewhat puzzled, being obliged to mark the decimas as they proceed. Some author mentions a nation so extremely stupid that they could not reckon beyond the number five. The negro can go far beyond this—indeed, give him time, and he will, by a mode of combination of his own, make out a pretty round sum; but he is utterly perplexed by the minuter combinations of figures according to the European system of arithmetic.

The negroes are astonished at the ingenuity of the Europeans, and there are some articles of their manufacture which appear quite unaccountable to them, as watches,

watches, telescopes, looking-glasses, gunpowder, &c. The author once amused a party of negroes with the deception of a magic lantern. They gazed with the utmost wonder and astonishment at the hideous figures conjured up by this optical machine, and were of opinion that nothing short of witchcraft could have produced such an instrument. They are also astonished at the means by which the Europeans can find their way to Africa and other remote countries, and guide their vessels, through trackless oceans, with as much certainty as they can travel over a few miles of well-known country. This they can only attribute to some supernatural gift of knowledge.

The creole slaves are in general more acute and quicker of apprehension than the Africans. A creole negro boy put to learn a trade acquires a thorough knowledge of it in five or six years, and performs his work with as much neatness as a European workman, though with less dispatch. Excellent negro masons, carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, tailors, sailors, pilots, &c. abound here;—and there cannot be a doubt but that, by the culture of education, they are capable of the higher attainments of the mind. There have been examples of negroes, who, with but little assistance from education, have displayed astonishing proofs of talent; among these the celebrated Toussaint L'Ouverture, who, though an uneducated slave, acquitted himself as a general and a statesman in a manner that astonished and confounded those who maintained that negroes were incapable of intellectual improvement.

The houses of the slaves are in general comfortable. They are built of hard-wood posts, either boarded or wattled and plastered, and the roof formed of shingles (wood split and dressed into the shapes of slates, and used as a substitute for them), or thatched with the leaves of the sugar-cane, or the branches of the mountain cabbage: this latter is of so durable a nature that it will last for thirty or forty years. The size of the houses is generally from fifteen to twenty feet long, and from ten to fifteen wide. They contain a small hall, and one or two bed-rooms, according to the size of the family. The furniture of this dwelling is a small table, two or three chairs or stools, a small cupboard, furnished with a few articles of crockery-ware, some wooden bowls and calabashes, a water-jar, a wooden mortar for pounding Indian corn, &c. and various other arti-

cles. The beds are seldom more than wooden frames spread with a mat and blanket.

Adjoining to the house is usually a small spot of ground, laid out into a sort of garden, and shaded by various fruit-trees. Here the family deposit their dead, to whose memory they invariably, if they can afford it, erect a rude tomb. Each slave has, besides this spot, a piece of ground (about half an acre) allotted to him as a provision-ground.

The common food of the slaves is salt meat (commonly pork), or salted fish, boiled along with their yams, cocos, or plantains, mixed up with pulse and other vegetables, and highly seasoned with the native pepper (*capsum Indicus*). Pimento they never use in their food. They receive from their masters seven or eight herrings per week, a food which most of them, who can afford better, despise; and they accordingly sell them in the markets, and purchase salted pork, of which they are exceedingly fond.

The common dress of the male slaves is an osnaburgh or check frock, and a pair of osnaburgh or sheeting trowsers, with a coarse hat. That of the women is an osnaburgh or coarse linen shift, a petticoat made of various stuff, according to their taste and circumstances, and a handkerchief tied round their heads. Both men and women are also provided with great-coats (or *crocoas*, as they call them) of blue woollen stuff. Neither sex wear shoes in common, these being reserved for particular occasions, such as dances, &c. when all who can afford it appear in very gay apparel—the men in broad-cloth coats, fancy waistcoats, and nankeen or jean trowsers, and the women in white or fancy muslin gowns, beaver or silk hats, and a variety of expensive jewellery. But it is only a small proportion who can afford to dress thus finely.

The slaves have little time to devote to amusement, but such occasions as offer they eagerly embrace. Plays, as they call them, are their principal and favourite one. This is an assemblage of both sexes, dressed out for the occasion, who form a ring round a male and female dancer, who perform to the music of drums and the songs of the other females of the party, one alternately going over the song, while her companions repeat in chorus.

Plays, or dances, very frequently take place on Saturday nights, when the slaves on the neighbouring plantations assemble together to enjoy this amusement.

ment, It is contrary to the law for the slaves to beat their drums after ten o'clock at night; but this law they pay little regard to. Their music is very rude; it consists of the *goombay* or drum, several rattles, and the voices of the female slaves, which, by the bye, is the best part of the music, though altogether it is very rude. The drums of the Africans vary in shape, size, &c. according to the different countries, as does also their vocal music. In a few years it is probable that the rude music here described will be altogether exploded among the creole negroes, who shew a decided preference for European music. Its instruments, its tunes, its dances, are now pretty generally adopted by the young creoles, who indeed sedulously copy their masters and mistresses in every thing.

On new-year's day, it is customary for the creole negro girls of the towns, who conceive themselves superior to those on the plantations, to exhibit themselves in all the pride of gaudy finery, under the denomination of *Blues* and *Reds*—parties in rivalry and opposition to each other. They are generally dressed with much taste, sometimes at the expense of their white and brown mistresses, who take a pride in shewing them off to the greatest advantage.

At their funerals, the African negroes use various ceremonies, among which is the practice of pouring libations, and sacrificing a fowl, on the grave of the deceased—a tribute of respect they afterwards occasionally repeat. During the whole of the ceremony, many fantastic motions and wild gesticulations are practised, accompanied with a suitable beat of their drums and other rude instruments, while a melancholy dirge is sung by a female, the chorus of which is performed by the whole of the other females, with admirable precision, and full toned and not unmelodious voices. When the deceased is interred, the plaintive notes of sympathy are no longer heard, the drums resound with a livelier beat, the song grows more animated, dancing and apparent merriment commence, and the remainder of the night is usually spent in feasting and riotous debauchery.

The most dangerous practice, arising from a superstitious credulity, prevailing among the negroes, is, what is called *obeah*, a pretended sort of witchcraft. One negro who desires to be revenged on another, and is afraid to make an open and manly attack on his adversary, has usually recourse to *obeah*. This is con-

sidered as a potent and irresistible spell, withering and palsying, by undescribable terrors and unwonted sensations, the unhappy victim. Like the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*, it is a combination of many strange and ominous things—earth gathered from a grave, human blood, a piece of wood fashioned in the shape of a coffin, the feathers of the carrion-crow, a snake's or alligator's tooth, pieces of egg-shell, and other nameless ingredients, compose the fatal mixture.

The African negroes of the West Indies, whatever superstitious notions they may bring with them from their native country, agree in believing the existence of an omnipotent Being, who will reward or punish us in a future life for our good or evil actions in this. But their ideas in other respects are peculiar and fanciful. They think that for some unexpiated guilt, or through some unaccountable folly of the primitive blacks, servitude was the unfortunate lot assigned to them, while dominion was given to the more favoured whites. Their superstitious veneration for certain animals, common in their own country, they retain in some degree. Some tribes are far more rational than others in their religious opinions. By intercourse with each other, and with the Europeans, the absurdity of many of their native superstitions is gradually laid aside—at least in practice. One opinion they all agree in, and that is the expectation that, after death, they shall first return to their native country, and enjoy again the society of kindred and friends, from whom they have been torn away in an evil hour. This idea, combined with their terrors, used to prompt numbers, on their first arrival, to acts of suicide.

After a term of years, the Africans, however, become more reconciled to their new situation, particularly if they have the good fortune to fall into the hands of a humane master, and are industrious and get families; in which case they retain, as has been said, but little of their primitive superstition, and experience no wish to return, had they it even in their power, to their original wild life and savage state of precarious liberty.

Little heretofore has been done towards instructing the slaves in Christianity, and that little chiefly through the efforts of dissenting missionaries. Some of these were low ignorant men, who perhaps did more harm than good by their instructions, if they might be so called. Instead of inculcating the plain practical

practical duties which Christianity enjoins, they expatiated on topics altogether incomprehensible by their ignorant auditors,—as the new birth, grace, election, and the utter inefficacy of mere good works to recommend them to the favour of the Almighty. These doctrines were too subtle for their understandings: they were told that they were in a perilous state, while the way by which alone they were instructed they could escape from it was so full of intricacy and mystery, that they became utterly perplexed, and gave up the pursuit in despair.

VIEWES

OF

I R E L A N D,

MORAL, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS.

BY JOHN O'DRISCOL, ESQ.

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[This is the most perspicacious and luminous view of the Sister Kingdom which has appeared. The author writes with honesty and liberal feeling, and his book merits general perusal among patriots of both countries. It exhibits good sense, sound information, and eloquence of diction, in the highest degree.]

IRISH PEOPLE.

WE may divide Ireland, generally, into portions, north and south of Dublin, and east and west of the Shannon. In the north are placed the Scotch-Irish population, busy with their manufacture, prudent, industrious, and rich; intelligent, independent in their principles, and Protestant dissenters in religion. In the south we find an agricultural peasantry, purely Irish, or nearly so, with a gentry of English race, the latter, for the most part, of the church of England, the former Roman Catholics. Along the line of the eastern coast, stretching from Cork to Dublin and farther northward, we meet a mingled population of English and Irish descent. As long as Ireland continued unsettled, there was throughout this extent a constant influx of adventurers from every point of the opposite coast of England, Scotland, and Wales. This infusion of new blood from the other island produced a new population of a very fine character, but of an unquiet spirit; fierce almost to savageness, despising the sword as a restraint, regardless of the gibbet, delighting in conflict though hopeless, and meeting death with unconcern, or with satisfaction, if it be paid as the price of vengeance. This is

a mine, not indeed of gold or silver, but of a more valuable metal,—iron, and of the best quality, capable of the highest polish, and fit to be tempered to every great and useful purpose of life. But the mere legislator, the speculator in acts of parliament, will do little here, unless he be preceded by the moral and religious operator. Upon this impracticable people, the terrors of the law have failed of effect; nothing less than Gospel heat will fuse these “hearts of steel.”

Upon the eastern shore of the island, washed by the waters of the Atlantic, dwell a more unmixed people. These are of old Irish race. They differ from their countrymen of the east, in being less turbulent, more patient, and easy to be led; bearing a great deal of oppression before roused to resistance, frugal, quiet, indolent, and contemplative, passing from melancholy to mirth, pious, and less fit for the business of the world than the mingled people behind them. With less activity of mind, they possess more of the elements of what is called genius, more imagination, more feeling, more thoughtfulness, and tenderness of heart.

During all the distractions of Ireland, this was comparatively a region of peace and tranquillity. It was remote from the scene of the principal action, and was moreover defended by the great waters of the Shannon. This mighty river bent his huge arm round the remnant of Irish race, and repelled the invader. If the people abode here in safety, while the rest of the land was ravaged by the civil storm; if in this quarter there are still to be found some gentry of the old Milesian stock, dwelling in peace upon the estates of their ancestors; they owe it to the Shannon. This was their great protector, and the quiet and security they enjoyed, made this region the depository of Irish feeling, as it was the refuge of the race. There is something in the serene magnificence of the Shannon, rolling his long line of waves in splendid continuity, and spreading occasionally into vast lakes, and exhibiting in the bosom of his great waters a thousand beautiful islets, like the expansions of some mighty mind in the stillness of deep thought, or the flowing of a rich imagination, wave tumbling over wave, until at length it displays its fairy formations, sparkling upon a calm and sunny surface.—There is something in the grandeur and solitude of the Atlantic, and in the singularly wild scenery of the country which these waters

enclose,

enclose, calculated to soothe and to cherish that disposition of the mind, and that arrangement of the feelings which lead away from the world we inhabit, fixing our affections upon the past, or involving us in airy visions of the future. The spirit of this busy world walks upon the east coast of the island, with his head full of rumours, and his hands full of employment. But on those shores that look over the great Western Ocean, stillness and thoughtfulness take their way, and impress upon the people a widely different character. Here we meet, at every step, a wild and fantastic luxuriance of imagination,—the literary genius of the bog, and the poet of the glen and the mountain; rude, and often ludicrous, indications of the native richness of the soil.

South of the Shannon, where it bends to meet the Atlantic, and stretching into the counties of Kerry and Cork, the same moral character is preserved, and the same physical aspect is maintained.

ANTIQUITY.

But before the English connection, thoroughly established, gave a local importance to the eastern shores of the island, the west and south-western coast appears to have enjoyed its natural pre-eminence. It is circled with a line of ancient castles on the main land and on the islands, which shew that these fine positions were at one time valued and used as nature intended. The old Irish, however, appear to have had an indisposition to trade, which could hardly be expected in the descendants of the celebrated traders of Tyre, "the mart of nations, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth." That the Irish were an Eastern colony admits, we think, little doubt, and this too will account for the degree of knowledge and refinement which they possessed at a very early period, and which were lost in the overwhelming calamities of the country.

Ireland is admitted to have possessed an early knowledge and love of letters; to have received Christianity with readiness, and to have imbibed its spirit with a zeal and devotion which entitled it to the high appellation of the "Island of Saints." That few memorials remain of that eminence which was the theme of her bards and annalists is not surprising, when we consider that she has enjoyed no peace "that could be called peace" for the last thousand years; that,

during this period she has been three times a wooded wilderness, and three times the plough has passed over, even her high hills. Her architectural antiquities are of no very remote date, frequently overturned and renewed in haste, and sometimes of necessity abandoned in the building, they furnish proofs only of the efforts and the exhausted state of the country. And Ireland comes before us now still engaged in struggles, far behind Great Britain in the race of power and prosperity, and yet her eldest sister: the Ogygia of the ancients, the oldest and the newest country in Europe.*

IRISH CHARACTER.

There is a character peculiar to the different races of men, which is not entirely effaced even by great intermixture. There is also a character which appears in some mysterious manner incident to the soil. The northern Irish, who still preserve much of the colour of their Scottish original, and even the Irish of Cromwellian race, who are hardly yet Irish in feeling, are strongly marked with the great lineaments of the nation. As the Saxons communicated to the Normans the great features of their character, so the old Irish race have impressed upon their British invaders the outlines of their lineage. The triumph of character has surpassed the triumph of arms.

If we would know the genius of a people, we must attend to what they have said, and how they have spoken. When Ireland revived, after a short breathing, from the state of wretchedness and exhaustion, in which her civil wars had left her, and had shaken off, in her first rousings, a portion of the penal and disabling laws which oppressed her, the spirit of the nation found utterance, and spoke with the mouths of Burke, and Grattan, and Curran, and Swift. Like one who had long been dumb, and in despair, she spoke rapidly, and with great power. A crowd of mighty minds were filled with her new-found energy. The spirit of her sweetest muse dwelt in the simple and amiable Goldsmith. His poetry, as polished as Pope's, has infinitely more of tenderness and feeling. In Pope we see the art and the artist; in Goldsmith we discern nothing but the subject that is before us, and the simple sweetness

* Mr. O'Driscoll seems to have had in view the extraordinary *Chronicles* lately published by Mr. O'Connor, noticed in a former Supplement.

sweetness of the strain. His verse seems the natural flowing of the feeling, like the melody of some gentle stream in a sunny valley. We cannot congratulate the genius of the discoverer who found out that Pope was no poet; neither do we do this great man any dishonour, in placing Goldsmith by his side as his equal in all things. The lights of a glorious age, different, but equal, Pope had more cultivated dignity of style—more manner. His verses bore evidence of great labour, and the effect was striking. His poetry was like his nation, powerful, cultivated, excellent; but all, in some degree, the effect of a laborious and thrifty spirit, sparing no pains, and making the uttermost even of the least things.

Goldsmith was the opposite of all this; there is a facility in his verse that looks like carelessness—something like the negligence of his nation in the management of his subject; but its precious glow of feeling, its touching tenderness, and its power over the heart. There is no poem in the English language that can be placed before the “Deserted Village,” but there are many that show more skill, and thought and attention bestowed upon them. Nature had done all for Goldsmith: study did much for Pope. The former hardly knew he was a poet; the latter learned his powers in the severity of his studies.

Moore, though very different from Goldsmith, is not less national. The genius of this brilliant poet is in all respects Irish; his beauties, his blemishes, his sins, and his atonements, all belong to his nation. There are poets that have offended less, but there is, perhaps, but one,—and his offences are of a deeper die,—who hath equal brilliancy and pathos. The melancholy, the gaiety, the plaintive sweetness, and the almost riotous exuberance of mirth, are all his own and his country's. Since the days of remotest antiquity, no lyre has ever made so sweet a melody as Moore's. He stands, in this age, alone and unrivalled, the master of the sweetest and only minstrelsy.

The ancient music of Ireland was a rich and long neglected mine of melody. The genius of Moore possessed itself at once of all its treasures, and in the inspiration of its deep caves, resounded with the spells and enchantments of forgotten ages, he was filled with the “Soul of Music.” The music of Ireland was exquisitely pathetic and plaintive, it was wild and unequal, passing, but always

with skill and feeling, through every variety of note and modulation, and from one strain to another; from the deepest melancholy to the gaiety of a spirit resolved to shake off its weight of care, and to forget its sorrows in excess of merriment.

The harp of this skillful minstrel was true to the ear and the heart of the nation, for which he touched its chords. Moore's melodies are not confined to the drawing-room and the saloon; they have had the merit to please the vulgar, and have been sung in the streets to admiring crowds; an eulogy at once upon the poet and the people. They must be true to nature, or they could not please the crowd, and it evinced no mean taste in the populace which could be pleased with compositions so polished.

Ireland abounded with orators good and bad; but her first race were giants. Of this mighty race, Burke might be considered first, and Grattan the last. Between these stood many a glorious name, resplendent with important public services. It is not our's to call forth the spirits of the mighty dead; the two we have named will serve to illustrate the genius of their country. The brilliancy, the splendid magnificence of Burke, the grandeur and variety of his dazzling imagery, the rushing torrent of his thoughts, flowing and spreading into a boundless amplitude of illustration. His flight was with the eye and the wing of the eagle of his own hills, and the plumage of the bird of paradise.

There is an evil spirit in the lower classes of the people, and an intractable obstinacy; and there is often a want of sufficient zeal for the task they have undertaken, amongst those who would moralise and improve them. That the spirit we refer to was not originally evil, may be discerned from this—that it is accompanied, even in its fallen state, by virtues of such high character, as never consort with what is decidedly and naturally wicked—kindness, generosity, good humour, fidelity, and goodness of heart. Its original character is seen also in those of the same race who possess the advantages of cultivation, and, having been redeemed from the ruin which had fallen upon their less fortunate countrymen, escaped the fearful perversion of their fine qualities.

WOMEN.

The female character, in all nations, is a softened and improved representation of the male; it shews the virtues of the people, even their courage without its sanguinary

sanguinary shading; their generosity and hospitality, their faithfulness and talent, and peculiar genius. Even their love of country is more fully developed in the female sex, and wears a more decided and nobler aspect. Women, in their happy seclusion, are less exposed to have their finer feeling depraved or destroyed in the miserable traffic of low and sordid interests which engage the life of man. They yield themselves more easily to kind and generous affections, and sooner free themselves from the trammels of party prejudices and sectarian antipathies.

Hence it is that in Ireland, though there are thousands of men, who, since the days of Cromwell, have been born, and fed, and have flourished, and been happy with the fulness of the soil, and are yet foreigners in the land of their fathers and of their children, and without one kindly or generous feeling towards the beautiful island of their nativity, or the fine race of men who claim them as their countrymen and fellow-citizens; though there are such men, there are few such women. The natural love of country, so amiable, so valuable, could not be so long in making its home in the female heart. The women of Ireland are all Irish.

PUBLIC POLICY.

We do not think that all the evils of Ireland are summed up in the Catholic question. When this measure shall be carried, much will yet remain to be done for the safety and tranquillity of that country. Its effects will, no doubt, be eminently beneficial. After some time it will subdue the tone of insolence assumed by ignorant and vulgar Protestants, as a privileged party. It will, perhaps, induce the Catholic gentry to take a greater interest in public affairs. And, alluring them, by degrees, to come forth from out of the mire of mere personal indulgences, it may teach them, that there are higher enjoyments in life than luxurious living, and the quiet and safe sensualities which wealth affords. It may rouse them from their state of Epicurean carelessness and contempt for the general weal; and this morbid mass may yet blush with a new and healthful circulation.

But it is to the poor and the peasantry that a wise system of policy must direct its measures. Here is the seat of the disease. We do not say that the repeal of the disqualifying laws will have no effect upon it. We think it will have a very salutary one. As far

as it goes it is a wise and necessary measure; but it is not sufficient; the gangrene is too deep; and, as it was produced of old by the combined action of a great number of pestilential causes, so it will yield only to the application of various and powerful remedies.

The condition of the peasantry must be inquired into. They must be relieved from the oppression of tithes and church rates; care must be taken for the cheap and efficient administration of justice; the utmost attention must be paid that the poor be educated by such instruction in letters, and in moral and Christian truth, as may be communicated by a cheap but sound and efficient form of teaching. Industry should be promoted, emigration facilitated, and manufactures encouraged. All this is wanting in Ireland. And without this the solid strata of society will be exposed to frequent and violent shakings, if not mingled by some dreadful explosion in one awful mass of ruin.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Ireland is nearly in the situation in which France was previous to the revolution, or perhaps in a worse one. A population crowded to excess, without employment, and almost without food: It seemed to be the policy of the state that war and agriculture should form the staple of that kingdom. It is dangerous to tamper with the staple of any country. But the peace has utterly destroyed the twofold staple of Ireland. What will the government now do with this people, for whom they first provided a staple, and then took it away?

The highlanders of Scotland and the Irish peasantry, as they are one race of men, so they are alone and above all in the day of battle. There is a hardness of sinew, and firmness of heart, like the living rock of their own mountains, which belongs to them alone. The soldiers of England possess a moral power, and an unbending steadfastness, which places them above the warriors of the continent; but they do not rush to battle with the keen delight of the Irish; they do not shed their blood as water; they do not mock at death. The Highlander has been disciplined into more sobriety of feeling than the Irishman; but both display in the field of battle a power which rises into grandeur and sublimity in its scorn of human efforts, and its contempt of danger and suffering;—a power before which, when well led, there is nothing on this solid globe which must not bend and be broken.

The system of policy, with regard to Ireland, must be changed. It is well that the first important change originated with the monarch himself, and was the spontaneous movement of a kind and generous feeling in the royal bosom. The king's visit to Ireland was a new measure, undertaken in kindness. But it was as wise and as important as it was kind. We should be glad to see it established as a settled habit of the crown, that the king should frequently, and at stated times, hold his court in Dublin. The city of Dublin is worthy of the royal presence.

The effect of the occasional residence of the crown, would be to promote, in a very great degree, the intercourse between the two islands. It would make many acquainted with Ireland whom no other occurrence would be likely to bring to her shores; it would bring back, at least for a season, many Irish absentees, whom fashion or association appeared to have fixed permanently in England; it would give such persons a motive to improve their estates and their family mansions. The royal example would give an importance to the country, which it had not yet possessed, in the minds of weak and fastidious persons of wealth and rank. Led by these inducements, and relying upon the frequent visits of royalty, many would, perhaps, fix ultimately their residence in that country, which was the proper scene of their duties and obligations.

The people of Ireland are indebted to the British nation for ages of calamity—to the British throne, from the second Henry to the last of the Stuarts, for no one good measure, but for every aggravation with which weakness, violence, and duplicity, could load an evil destiny. They received from the father of his present majesty, the first measure of good things; and, from the inheritor of that father's throne, and generous feeling, new and strong intimations of paternal consideration. The affections of the Irish people have never yet been round the British throne in all their fulness and power. High and splendid as this throne is, there was a void and darkness about it, which he, who can fill up and illuminate with his people's love, will be worthy of a place beyond all conquerors and legislators. The vulgar triumphs of the sword, and the more odious achievements of corruption, may form the laurels of common-place heroes and statesmen; but the trophies of the throne should be the love of the people.

PENAL LAWS.

The religion which has mingled itself so much with the affairs of the world and with the passions of men, cannot be the Christian religion. This disowns the world, and expressly disclaims its kingdom; it would not, therefore, contend for any temporal profit or dominion, nor would it overthrow error by violence and injustice. Good is often effected by evil agencies, but those agencies remain evil; they do not change their nature, and the best effects which follow from their working are tainted with the impurities of their original creation. Evil is never necessary for the production of good—the same results may, in all cases, be obtained by a process liable to no objection.

Those who rely upon the sword,* and upon persecution, direct or indirect, as means of upholding the power of the state or the truth of religion, are bad politicians and worse Christians. A time must come when the sword will be broken, and the strongest spear of the tyrant will be shattered. If we could suppose religious truth associated with violence and injustice, sharing in their triumphs, and partaking of their spoil; sitting in high places, stained with blood, and surrounded with fierce passions and polluted hands, there could not be a more humiliating spectacle, nor a more horrible vision.

It was made penal to keep school and to teach the rudiments of knowledge. Reading and writing were to be discouraged as incompatible with the Protestant religion. And while the people were racked by a ferocious persecution, because of the alleged errors of their faith, the light was anxiously withheld, in which alone those errors, if they existed, could be discerned.

The penal code presents an awfully perfect system, wonderfully adapted to its end. It was more cruel and detestable, because more cold and calculating; because it sought its object with greater circuitry, and with a more managed regard for the opinion of the world, than the massacre of Bartholomew's, or the slaughter of the Waldenses, or the more dignified barbarity of the Inquisition. The two former were naked and hideous atrocities; they exhibit the fierce passions of the barbarians of that day, rushing upon their

* The law is the sword—the ultimate appeal; and, if its civil forms are not sufficient, the sword is its resource.

enemy with undisguised and unpretending cruelty. The Inquisition was a priestly and fanatical institution, built up by the plausible wickedness of churchmen, but it proceeded at once against its victim, and exhibited the dungeon, and the torture, and the flame, without reserve or pretence. Its object was to prevent the introduction of a new doctrine, not to eradicate an old one. Its courts and officials, and all its polished machinery, were greatly inferior, in depth of design and extent of operation, to the penal code of Ireland. The Inquisition had not a whole nation for its object; nor did it, while it shunned the odium and the scandal of the *auto da fe*, and solitary imprisonment,—while it left its victim at large, yet surround him with a net-work of cruelty, and set a brand upon him, which embarrassed and disgraced him in private and in public, which consumed his property and destroyed his comforts, and, though guiltless of his blood, yet visited him with a more complex, perplexing, and disastrous ruin; meeting him in all his dealings with his neighbours, in the bosom of his family, in the management of his property; pursuing him with a teasing and relentless persecution, in court, and in parliament, in his own household, and on the high-way, and preserving his life only to make it insupportable.

The Inquisition, satiate with blood, slumbered at times. The penal laws executed themselves, but not fully. The Inquisition blazed out occasionally in all its horrors, and was endured. Civil society was not burned up in these conflagrations; but, if the penal laws had been always rigidly executed, society could not have subsisted. The Protestants of Ireland, satisfied, generally, with a monopoly of power and profit, shrank, for the most part, from the execution of the more odious provisions of the law.

It is a mistake to think that the penal laws were never executed in their utmost severity and barbarity: they were, frequently. And we could fill our paper with details of the most hideous enormities, perpetrated under the authority of these laws. We could present such a phantasmagoria of hunted priests, and ruined families—wretches wailing for their lost subsistence, or grasping in agony at perjury and sacrilege to save them from beggary, and protect their inheritance. We could exhibit the profaned and

polluted altar, surrounded by the tortured victims of persecution, swearing to a falsehood, and avowing their conformity to be a lie—invoking the Deity to witness their guilt and their misery, and drinking the cup of the New Testament in the midst of horror, agony, and imprecations.

Looking into the penal laws as they were first enacted, we find such as it would be an indignity to our nature to suppose capable of defence or excuse, in any possible or imaginable concurrence of circumstances. They cannot be defended or excused; nor is there now living any one interested in their justification. The Protestants of Ireland, of our day, are guiltless of the penal code; they are called upon for no defence of it; no one imputes to them its iniquity. All that was most intolerable and shocking to our nature has passed away long since; and that which still lingers on the Statute Book, though deriving its prolonged existence from the spirit of the ancient law, yet presents us with another, though not more sound, defence for its continuance.

It is time to do away with all disqualifications, and all privileges, on account of religious opinions. Religion has been too long the badge of party; a thing by which the aggregation of secular interests could be more completely grouped and arranged; by means of which, those persons who were ranged against each other in fierce contention for power or property, might more easily recognise a friend, or discern an enemy. Religion was not, in most cases, hardly in any case, the cause of the quarrel. It was sometimes the pretence; but more generally it was carried merely as the standards of opposing hosts, which, like the ensigns of armies, are looked upon with some mysterious kind of respect and veneration, but are known, after all, to be no more than painted silk or canvass; and, as to the real cause of the contest, are like the idle wind in which they flutter.

Legislation ought to limit itself to the actions of men; it travels out of its proper sphere when it undertakes to deal with their opinions: this is apparent by the miserable failure of all such attempts. Whatever is most beautiful or productive for the ornament or support of life, lies open and exposed to the unhappy meddling of ignorant or interested politicians; but opinions, true or false, escape from the grasp of the oppressor, and laugh at the foolishness of

of persecution. The British government in Ireland destroyed the woollen manufacture of that country, to appease the jealousies of English trade; but its utmost efforts failed against the religion of Rome: the rage of an excessive and inhuman frenzy, served but to attach the people more strongly to the faith of their fathers.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

No church in the world is so singularly placed as the Protestant Established Church of Ireland: a priesthood, but in many parts of the country no hearers; churches built or building in numerous places, in which there is to be, perhaps, sometimes service, but never congregations; and where it has happened that a military force has been occasionally necessary to protect the builders from the assaults of the flock. Meek flock! Happy shepherds!

Tithe was a Jewish ordinance, and was expressly given to the tribe of Levi, as compensation for their tenth portion of the land, which they gave up and threw into the common stock of the country, in order that they might devote themselves more entirely to the service of the temple. This tribe were, therefore, purchasers for full consideration of their tithe. The tithe, in their case, was not merely a remuneration for ecclesiastical services; they had a right to it independently of any service of this nature, upon the ground of their having given to their nation a full equivalent and satisfaction in land. We must, therefore, consider this tribe as having a claim to tithe upon quite another ground than any which can be mentioned in our day, by any Christian clergy in Europe.

We know of no clergy which have given to their nation an equivalent of this sort; nor have we heard of any individual churchman, however large his revenue from tithe, making a cession of his private property in favour of the public; though many, holding rich livings, are also in possession of great private fortunes.

The church of Ireland, on the contrary, holds not only the tithe, but immense estates in land also; to the amount, it is said, of several hundreds of thousands annually. The tribe of Levi were not properly the priesthood, these were the descendants of Aaron exclusively; and these received, not tithes in remuneration for their burdensome services at the temple, but hundredths; that is, tenths of the tithe.

All this is well known to those who have paid any attention to this subject; and we have but adverted to it as it lay in our way.

The public of this generous age give the whole tithe to the clergy, and take upon themselves also to build and repair their churches, and to feed their poor; and yet that age, and that church in which tithe was first introduced, is called superstitious, and their devotion to the clergy is held up to scorn and derision as excessive and absurd!

This tax was imposed originally as a maintenance for the poor, as a fund for building and repairing churches, and as a remuneration for certain services to be performed; such as public worship and religious instruction. Now, have not the people of Ireland a right to demand the repeal of this tax, when it is notorious that not one of these objects are attended to or attained? Where is for them the religious instruction or the public worship? It has been said, sometimes, that the church is open and the sermon is preached; but this observation is too contemptible to deserve an answer.

Tithe is a tax of the very worst kind and character; in its nature it is more vexatious and oppressive than any other tax whatever; it is unfixed, and requires to be ascertained anew every year; it is a tax levied for the profit of private persons, and the tax-gatherers are the owners of the tax; it is impossible to imagine a more grinding and objectionable machinery. The clergy are sometimes looked upon as in the nature of state pensioners, turned over by the government to collect their pensions themselves from the people. If government must have a favourite priesthood, it were well that it should, itself, collect the tax, and pay with its own hand its own-favoured dependants. No pensioner ought to be permitted to levy his own pension on the public; in a well-regulated commonwealth, the state should be the only collector of taxes; the powers of government should be intrusted to no private hands for private purposes.

The tendency of the tithe-system is to injure the establishment, by bringing into the church persons wholly unfit for the ministry, and whose only objects are the ease, the idleness, and the wealth, it affords. All establishments are full of such persons; and this evil might have been endured in past times, when power might have laughed at principle,

principle, and set common sense at defiance; but this can be done no longer; and it will be well if some remedy can be devised for this inveterate disease, which threatens to devour the church.

We have one word to say upon the subject of church rates. This is frequently a very severe tax, and it is one levied upon the public of the Roman Catholic communion in a very unjustifiable manner. Is a new church to be built;—who is to determine whether the old one is insufficient, or a new one necessary? Perhaps there are no Protestants in the parish.—Whosoever is to determine this point, the Catholics are to pay for building the church, if it be to be built. Funds are easily obtained from the Board of First-Fruits; but the Board must be repaid: this is done by a tax levied on the parish, for, perhaps, twenty years after. This is a heavy tax, without representation, and in which the people have no choice. What becomes in this case of the argument about notice? Did the farmer know, when he took his farm and calculated his rent, that he should have to pay this extravagant tax during, perhaps, the whole of his term? Is it right, that a whole parish should be taxed to build a church for, possibly, two or three individuals?—that the poor should build places of worship for the rich, in order that these may pray commodiously and at free cost, while the impoverished peasantry worship in buildings resembling barns? Surely the established church of Ireland, the richest church in Europe, might afford to relieve the poor of the Roman Catholic persuasion from this infliction! It is not right that Catholics should be compelled to build churches for Protestants. It is not right that those who live upon potatoes and sour milk, should be called on to build elegant churches for those who fare sumptuously and drink wine every day.

THE CHURCH OF ROME IN IRELAND.

Ireland is the only country which presents us with the singular spectacle of two great and perfect national church establishments; an establishment for the rich, and an establishment for the poor. There are some poor Protestants and some rich Roman Catholics; this, however, is the leading distinction; but the poor support both establishments.

Never was there a priesthood supplied with such abundant and mighty

means, for operating whatever effect they might think proper upon the people. What have they accomplished?

We might answer this question, by drawing a picture of the Irish peasantry; ferocious, artful, idle, sanguinary. We might point to a long list of dread enormities,—we might exhibit their fierce feuds, and rustic and deadly enmities; their vengeance appeased with blood only,—their deceitfulness, except only in those compacts where the laws are to be violated, and crimes are to be perpetrated,—and, when we had drawn such a picture, we would ask, what has been the working of the two establishments in Ireland? Have these people been really Christianized by the expensive machinery ostensibly applied for this purpose?

And when it is considered, also, that the natural qualities of the Irish peasantry are uncommonly fine; that they are kind, affectionate, zealous, devoted, generous, faithful, intelligent, and brave; we shall be called to mourn over ruins more melancholy than those of Palmyra. It is true, that many of the excesses of this people can be traced to the pressure of various calamities with which the priesthood are no way concerned; and that, perhaps, hardly any knowledge of their duties would wholly restrain the violence which flows from these sources.

The religion of this people is, for the most part, a kind of fatalism; they tell you of their crimes and their calamities,—that it was before them to commit and endure, and they could not escape it. How could they contend with fate? It was appointed for them to do and to suffer, and they have but accomplished their destiny; they confess that this is not the language of the priest, but it is nevertheless true; the priests, they admit, know every thing, but then they tell them only what they judge proper.

In Ireland, the servant, who will rob you without compunction, will rather be without food than eat flesh-meat on fast days. The poor female outcast of the street, lost in vice and abandonment, is a punctual observer of the numerous festivals of her church. There are many who, if they were without these means of self-delusion, would still cling to their vices in open defiance of conviction, but a great number would abandon them in horror of their deformity, when dragged from every cover

cover, and exhibited in the light of truth.

The Roman church pretends to a kind of infallibility, not accurately defined. But the priest of this infallible church is often a very weak and fallible man. The people are called upon to distinguish between the organ of a perfect church, and perfect as an organ, and the imperfect and sinful being who is placed in this situation; it is impossible to make this distinction, and the cause of truth, and the authority of religion, suffer in the person of their supposed organ. The people identify the priest and the doctrine; they have no other standard to refer to, for they are unacquainted with the gospel, which alone is perfect and unchangeable.

The clergy of this church generally oppose the instruction of the people, if connected with the reading of the Scriptures. We have seen the crowded and shrieking children turned forcibly out of the schools, which charity had erected for their instruction; we have seen the little frightened victims, rushing from the quiet and happy asylum which had been provided for them, and wandering in despondency upon the roads, where they were condemned by their "Christian pastors" to resume their old habits of vice and idleness.

If the parents enquire the reason of this strange proceeding, they are told, that the Scripture is a book they must not look into; it would make them Protestants. A higher compliment than this was never made to the protestant faith: if they happen not to be sufficiently terrified by the bugbear of protestantism, and are still inclined to send their children to school, they are told that punishment will assuredly follow; absolution will be refused the offender, the sacrament will be withheld in time of need, and he will be suffered to die without Christian rights; and the terrified victim of poverty and superstition is subdued.

The time is come when the text must be restored. The New Testament is nothing more than a simple narrative of the establishment of Christianity, and the preaching of the apostles. Is it not amazing arrogance in any churchmen to set aside forcibly the preaching of the apostles, and to substitute their own. The apostles still preach in the gospels; but, say the clergy of the Roman church, their preaching is obscure, and unfit for the people; we will lead them to the truth by a surer road.

Such is the modesty of modern churchmen; but our concern is for the people, the victims of so many tyrannies.

The Roman Catholic clergy are left to collect what they can from the people; and their exactions have been sometimes, and in some places, matter of serious complaint. To these the Captains Rock, of different periods, have frequently directed their attention. In some parts of Ireland, the priest's dues are regulated by the bishop of the diocese; but, generally, they get what they can; and levy their fees for marriage, baptism, &c. according to what they conceive to be the ability of the party. These charges are, therefore, sometimes very high; for the party cannot go out of the parish; the rule of the church being, to give to every parish-priest a monopoly of his own cure.

The Roman Catholic clergy possess a perfect knowledge of the state of the country; a knowledge very rare and difficult to be acquired in Ireland. They are not always capable of reasoning well, or drawing right conclusions, from what comes under their notice, and the scenes and feelings that lie open to their view; but there are some amongst them very capable of this; and their meetings are so frequent, at conferences, visitations, &c. that they have every opportunity to combine, and compare their observations. The uncontrolled power of the higher clergy, gives to the whole *corps ecclesiastique*, much of the discipline and subordination of a military body.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF IRELAND.— SOCINIANISM.

We have known few Socinian congregations, a majority of which were not pure Deists, who yet thought it right to observe the decency of public worship, or expedient to avoid the reproach of decided infidelity. Socinianism, as a middle term between Christianity and unbelief, is surrounded with difficulties; it treats the Scripture as in part unintelligible and inconsistent, and therefore to be in part rejected, or explained with such latitude and freedom, permitted to the expositors, as would not be thought decent to allow in the case of any ordinary writer. A Socinian must consider the Divine Spirit as the worst author that ever put pen to paper; and accordingly he treats him as never author was treated before.

Presbyterianism,

Presbyterianism, we are told, implies a mode of church government only, no matter what may be the faith or profession of its members. The worship of such congregations may be Christian or anti-Christian; but, provided the congregations be organized in a certain manner, and assume a certain appellation, they are Presbyterian. These congregations may adore the goddess of reason, or bow down before the idols of Africa or India, and they would still be Presbyterian. We would not object to a name, but names are sometimes matters of importance.

The Presbyterian church is one of great eminence in the world. It were well if it could be known what are her tenets. Numbers are led into error by assuming that the profession of the church of Scotland is that of the Presbyterian church generally. In Ireland this church makes no profession of faith.

The "*Regium Donum*" is given to all congregations in Ireland assuming the name of Presbyterian, who choose to take it. In this way there may be a great Socinian and Deistical establishment in that country paid in part out of the public purse. The disciples of Hume and Voltaire, and the followers of Socinus, might tax the country, that their philosophers may moralize in their pulpits, and argue at leisure upon cause and effect, and all the phenomena of the moral and physical world.

THE POPULATION.

A poor and crowded population like that of Ireland, is, indeed, a sad thing; but this hapless state is not owing, as Mr. Malthus thinks, to the potato; this persecuted root is altogether innocent of the mischief; it has certainly facilitated the increase of population; but it would also have aided the accumulation of wealth, if wealth could have been accumulated in Ireland. But while Great Britain drank the life-blood of the land, it was in vain that the people of Ireland lived cheaply, and endured privations; it was in vain, also, that they grew up into a great nation; their growth was stalk and stem, the tree never flowered.

If a family live cheaply and are industrious, they will probably become rich. So it is with a nation: if the Irish live chiefly upon potatoes and export their corn, they ought to have more money, and more of what money could purchase; but the money which they ought to have—that is, the difference between

a corn and a potato diet, goes in Ireland to pay tithes, taxes, and rents. The effect, however, would not be so injurious to the country, if so many of the land-owners did not reside abroad, and if the peasant had not two churches, perhaps we ought to say three churches, to pay. Suppose the peasantry lived, as in England, more upon corn, the only consequence would be, that such high rents and taxes could not be paid; but the population would be very little diminished.

The regret is not, that the poor in Ireland live upon potatoes, but that they live upon little else, and principally that their cottages are so bad, and their accommodations so wretched. Now their cottages and accommodations may be quite as bad, though they feasted upon corn. The people derive no advantage from their frugality, and the nation but little from its populousness. Mr. Malthus has found a short way of disposing of the case of Ireland, by throwing all the blame of her calamities upon the potato; but this writer knew little of Ireland, and appears to have inquired less about it than he did concerning the inhabitants of Kamtschatka and Japan: though the effect of the potato upon population, of which Ireland affords the most perfect, if not the only instance, is a question of very great interest.

The potato has not occasioned nor increased the calamities of the Irish; but these have reduced this people to a more extensive use of that food than otherwise would have happened. The pressure of the last few years has also brought the potato much more into use amongst the poor in England than formerly; and it will be found difficult for them, perhaps, to rise again to the use of corn. War, famine, and disaster, of various kinds, had brought down the poor of Ireland to the use of the potato, and there they have remained.

It is sometimes gravely proposed that we should proscribe the potato as a means of improving the condition of the people of Ireland; but we should rather improve the condition of the people as an effectual means of banishing the potato. Whenever a family emerges out of extreme poverty, they relinquish the exclusive use of this root, and betake themselves to better diet.

The potato was the refuge and resource of the people of Ireland in the

days of their sufferings, and it is still of infinite value to them. Wholesome, cheap, abundant, and almost unfailing, we would not deprive them of this precious root, which gives to the poorest a kind of independence, soothes the cares, and takes away some of the most besetting anxieties of life. The potato keeps the heart always open, and preserves an ever ready place for hospitality at the peasant's board.

It is not the potato which has too much encouraged population in Ireland:—it is the want of good habits; the want of self-respect; the long and grievous oppression from which the people have not yet recovered—which has taught them to live like the beasts of the field; and be content with the meanest accommodations, and the scantiest and poorest fare with which life can be sustained.

The complaint in Ireland, then, is not of an excessive population; for there is food enough, and to spare, and the population can never be excessive where this is the case; the evil is in the want of that employment which the war supplied. The war was a thing suited to the taste and habits of the people; so was agriculture, which that war encouraged: the war also destroyed many of the small manufactures of Ireland. In periods of stagnation the hands enlisted, and when a demand returned, they were not to be collected, and the manufacture was ruined.

MR. OWEN'S PLAN.

Mr. Owen says that his plan is new, both to the theorist and the practical man. We think he is mistaken in this. His plan is, in truth, nothing more than the plan of the Jesuits, in the days of their prosperity, with the addition of women and female children, and, perhaps, of spade cultivation. We say perhaps, for we think the Jesuits were not unacquainted with the advantages of this mode of cultivation. Something like Mr. Owen's plan may be discerned in the wonderful establishments of this society in South America, and in their school establishments, at this day, in various parts of Europe. Of the same nature, also, are the establishments of the Moravians, which have been copied from the model of various societies in the early Christian church.

Much of the distress we have observed in the lower classes of society, arises from their inaptitude to turn themselves, when occasion requires,

from one pursuit to another. It would tend greatly to improve their condition, if the cultivation of the ground were combined much more extensively than at present with the occupations of the tradesman and artisan. This would not only make the man a more intelligent and respectable being, but would give him also something to lean against, and prevent him from falling into that utter destitution which is now the lot of the tradesman unemployed for a season.

Mr. Owen's plan combines the advantages of agriculture and manufactures: but it combines more. It supplies the economy of a common kitchen and table for multitudes of families,—a common system of education for the children, a community of property if desired,—and over all these there is to be placed a government, of what sort is not clearly defined, which is to be the controlling and binding principle of the grand machine.

In our opinion, Mr. Owen's plan is practicable—but only to a limited extent. We think it may be usefully employed as a partial and occasional relief; and we believe that it involves principles of the highest utility and importance, and capable of being applied to some extent, with great advantage. But Mr. Owen seems to contemplate a very general, if not universal, application of his system. We doubt if this would be desirable. We are sure it would not be practicable. A great number of such powerful machines in motion would have an effect, of whatsoever kind, that would be irresistible. They would change, for a while, the face of society; and if they were to fall into disorder or crumble, by any fatality, into ruin, such an event would be attended with the most fatal consequences.

DUBLIN.

Few empires boast three such capitals as London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The prevailing spirit of the great metropolis, as of the great nation of which it is the chief city, is mercantile; that of Edinburgh, literary and medical; of Dublin, political and legal. The great political questions, which, for ages, agitated Ireland, and are still unsettled, have made her capital the theatre of politics and faction; the Union, which withdrew the legislature, gave to the profession of the law a decided preponderance in society.

It might have been thought that, at least, this advantage would have accrued from the Union, that shaking off the fangs of faction, Dublin would have devoted herself to literature and science; but the people of Ireland were disappointed in this, as in all other, the promised advantages of that measure. Dublin continues to be the seat of faction, though it is no longer the dwelling-place of those great interests which relieve faction of its meanness, and cover all its deformities. The capital of Ireland did not become, as Edinburgh, a school of medicine, or a school of any thing; its rich and splendid college did not make it literary; this great establishment was dumb; and so jealous was it that no earthly sound should be heard in its halls; that silence was imposed upon the exercises of its youth, lest some infant genius should disturb the profound repose of timid and conscious dulness. The Historical Society, which had existed so long, and in times of so much political agitation, has been suppressed since the Union.

Strangers, in Dublin, are struck with the elegance and beauty of the streets, and the taste and grandeur of the public buildings, and the fine and fortunate disposition of the whole. This ancient city stretches along both banks of the Liffey, and opens her bosom to the ocean, forming the far-famed and beautiful bay which bears her name. On one side, she is girt with the rich fields of Meath; and on the other, encompassed with the wild and lovely scenery of Wicklow. There is no city more happily placed, or combining greater or rarer advantages.

In Dublin, since the extinction of the legislature, though the law has become the ruling profession, it has lost, otherwise, much of its importance; it is now no more than a means of making money; it was, formerly, the highway to fame; the road which genius took to reach its natural elevation, those heights were wisdom and virtue laboured for the weal of their native land.

It has been said, that the public buildings of Dublin are too sumptuous and expensive for a city of the second order; we are of another opinion; we admire public magnificence, as much as we condemn private parade. The old Roman stepped from his humble shed into the grandeur of the imperial city, and felt his importance increased as he walked amongst the domes and columns which attested the power and splendour of the

commonwealth; in these, he, too, had a property, in common with the highest men in Rome; this was his country, and these were her glorious ornaments.

Ours is an age of private enjoyment; the genius of architecture is condemned to labour upon a small scale, for the gratification of individual pride or taste. Hence the poverty of London in its public buildings, and the wealth of that great city, in its private circles; even the bridge of Waterloo, the finest piece of architecture the metropolis can boast, owes its existence to private adventure.

The public can afford to build upon a greater scale than even the wealthiest individual; and it possesses also a kind of immortality, which gives permanence to its works: the hand of a continuing care sustains and preserves them; and even when that hand is withdrawn, when the day of fate is at length arrived, and nations sigh their last, these glorious monuments endure, and stand out in the wilderness, to tell of genius and power, of which there is no other record, and to supply us with a portion of the history of our race, and of their sad fortunes, of which otherwise there were no account.

It is said that Dublin has not suffered from the effects of the Union, in the degree that was anticipated. The grass is not seen growing in her streets. True: Dublin has thriven, spite of the Union; but what would she not be now, had the Union not taken place? Our regret is not, however, for what Dublin has lost, but for what the rest of the country has not gained.

UNIVERSITIES.

Dublin College is reproached with being barren: its possessors have given nothing to the world worthy of notice; and this has been accounted for by the severe course of study which a fellowship requires; after this, it is said, the intellect is exhausted, and a man requires a whole life of repose. The wealth of the fellowships is also thought to incline those learned persons to idleness: but neither of these causes appear to us sufficient to account for the intellectual barrenness of the college. Men who have undergone as much mental labour as the fellows, and men as rich, have shone in the brightest paths of literature and science.

We believe the fact to be, that they are not the brightest men of the country, or of the college, who obtain fellowships. The course of study by which those rich prizes are won, requires more of labour and memory than of intellect; if there is talent,

talent, and we know that there is, amongst the fellows, it has made its way, spite of its own nature, into this cave of Trophonius, and sits ill at ease in its dull chair. The fine genius of Burke could never have made its way to the honours which waited upon the intellect of Barrett; Grattan could never have groped to a fellowship, and Curran felt the hopelessness of the case.

The University of Dublin is too rich: like the reformed Church of Ireland, the college was liberally endowed with lands, originally "not their own;" and both these learned and pious bodies, are suffering under a woeful profusion of the good things of this world. Learning needs not wealth, but competence: riches and poverty are alike injurious to it; the one cloy, the other chills it. It would be of the greatest advantage to these bodies; if some mode were devised to purge them, without violence of their excess of wealth—a power of making very long leases, would, perhaps, do this. It would be of the greatest advantage to the country also, which suffers severely by the great extent of this property, and the law which restrains its disposal.

EDUCATION.

The state takes little care for the education of the people; it instructs them neither in the laws of society, nor informs them of the ordinances of God; it leaves the important season of youth all unguarded and uncultivated; it looks with cold neglect upon the friendless outcast, whose early age has been exposed to the blight of vice, and the awful visitation of indigence and calamity; but, when grown up to the age of manhood, the savage whom society has formed by neglecting—who has grown ferocious in the crowded wilds of civilized depravity, without any of the high and redeeming qualities of his red brother of the woods, without his knowledge of nature, or even his imperfect morality, and without any of the culture or the humanities of that order of society which surrounds him;—when he comes to take his revenge, with what expense, with what effort and difficulty is he guarded against, or cut off—if he perish, he has, ere this, perhaps inflicted on some innocent individuals that ruin he was preparing for himself; his ruthless hand has cut off the father from his children, or he has plundered the orphan of his bread.

Trace the career of one of these victims of society, and mark how, at every step, he accumulates crime, and scatters

misery, and destroys property; and then, think an instant, at how trifling an expense, and how simple an arrangement, all this might have been prevented. Had there been but some cheap and humble provision for the education of this child of misfortune,—had his mind been elevated by the history of God's dealings with his creatures, and his heart softened by the Gospel,—if he had been soothed by some little attention bestowed upon his infant years,—if he had been taught to know that Heaven looked down with interest upon his course, and to feel that society took care for his welfare,—he would have repayed this cheap, but precious concern, by supporting those laws which he has violated, and added, his portion to the general stock of the industry and happiness of the community. It is in the cold and desolate regions of wretchedness and despair that crime recruits her battalions, and marks her victims.

Experience has clearly shewn, that little is to be effected towards the prevention of crime, by a process which leaves the heart to its natural corruptions, and to the brutalizing influence of vicious associations; and then coldly exhibits the gibbet and the prison to check the career of wickedness in its maturity. It has been ascertained, that it is much cheaper, and better, to educate the young and ductile mind; to train it up to the love of God, and of goodness, and to implant, in the young heart, respect for the order of society, and the law of the land, than by prosecution and conviction, by shedding the blood, or transporting the person, of the grown and hardened offender, to vindicate the safety of society.

Education must go before religion; the labours of the school-master must prepare the way for those of the clergyman. It is enough for the latter if he sow the seed, and water the field in due season, and attend to the growth of the weak and tender shoots, and be vigilant to remove obstructions, and to "bind up the bruised reed." But if he must also put his hand to the plough—to break up the stubborn soil, and to be burdened with the toil and the drudgery of every preparatory process; or if, what is worse, he be required to sow the precious seed upon the barren heath, which no plough has touched, or industry laboured, he will have, with all his care and exertion, but a poor crop.

Liberty, philosophy, truth, and reason, came with the opening of the books of the gospel; and when all mankind shall have

have read and learned their duties, at this high and only infallible authority, the remnant of disorder and barbarity that is in the world, shall disappear, and nothing remain, which is not, unhappily, the inalienable inheritance of human nature.

The religious contrivances of men are without authority; no one is deceived by them. This man preaches forms and ceremonies of one kind—that person insists upon observances of another description; even in the same church, each individual gives to the religion he preaches the tinge and colouring of his own peculiar character and views; he lays it down, as a rule of strict discipline, or he shades it away as a system of amiable and loose morality; or he presents it decorated, and overlaid with ceremonials. In whatever way he exhibits it to public view, the people can well discern and understand, that his religion is not the religion of the next parish; nor the religion of the former incumbent, nor, probably, that of him who will succeed the present.

Take the peasantry of Ireland,—and what monstrous imaginations, what wild and strange conceptions, will they not be found to entertain concerning religion! Can they be called Christians?—Take the peasantry of England, and what dull and stupid ignorance, upon these important topics, will you not find amongst them? Yet all these have been reared up in the bosom of establishments, and are the faithful sons of the two oldest and greatest establishments in these countries.

Is it much, then, to ask that the people be made Christians? And who are they who oppose the process by which we would christianize the people? We have seen the ministers of the two great establishments opposed to each other, as they are in many things, yet combining in this work. But not all. There are some, even in the church of Rome, who feel the urgency of the occasion, and know that an effectual Christianity is the only security for the peace of the country; the only mound which can stay this wild ocean, this overflowing population, which struggles and roars aloud to leap over the embankments and defences of the law.

An educated population makes a thousand channels for itself, and flows off imperceptibly and without injury to the establishments that sustain the state. An educated man has many resources. He can apply himself to various pur-

suits. He can seek a livelihood in foreign lands, if his native country should not afford him employment. At home, the intelligence he has acquired will make him an object of some respect and consideration; abroad, his enlarged capacities open the way to usefulness, and he falls readily into some place prepared for him.

But the imbruted peasant is a clod attached to the soil; he has no resource in calamity; he is generally unacquainted with the outlets which may be open to him; he is unqualified to improve any advantage which may occur; he has but one mode or means of subsistence; and his general want of intelligence, and ignorance of all beside the narrow spot upon which he toils, and the drudgery to which he is accustomed, take away all respect from his character. He is exposed to every insult and injury; abused, wronged, oppressed, with impunity; he stands a forlorn and defenceless victim; his abject poverty places him without the pale of law; he sinks lower than the level of the brute; for man, in a state of deep ignorance, and utter destitution, is far beneath the wild animal of the woods. But low as he may sink, he is not unmindful of his wretchedness and injuries, and he is ever ready to take a fearful vengeance upon society, which has oppressed, neglected, and brutalized him.

We recommend to educate the people: we strongly recommend a religious education. Aid the labours of the churches by the dissemination of the gospels; for, without this, experience has shown that they labour to no purpose.

Educate the people.—How many colleges and establishments are there richly endowed, and well taken care of, for the education of the higher classes—of those who can well afford to educate themselves; while the funds, appropriated to the education of the poor, by the piety of past ages, or the benevolence of individuals, have been lost and squandered, and become the prey of impious peculation; and rulers and parliaments have looked on with cold indifference, while the indigent were cheated of their most precious inheritance.

'Try education:' try what the Holy Scriptures will do: be not alarmed, for these can do no evil. Are you apprehensive for this or that establishment? If these establishments are founded upon the truth, you need not fear for them: if they have not this foundation, how are they to be supported? Or how can you wish to uphold them? Are not the people

ple more than the establishment? And is it not confessed that they are in utter ignorance of their duties as men, as subjects, and as Christians.

The poor of Ireland are educated at the expense of British benevolence, and yet we see numerous societies in Ireland sending money abroad for the instruction of the Jew and the Heathen! This is the vanity of charity. Every person engaged in pursuits of charity, is not, we fear, to be set down as charitable. There is a fashion in these things also; there are charitable coteries, and religious coteries; and the talkers and pretenders in these circles do infinite mischief to the cause of real religion and charity. Up and down, in these societies, you meet with characters of real worth and unaffected virtue. The pretenders, and the mere religious and charitable gossipers, are easily known. With these, charity and religion is taken up as a means of acquiring notoriety, as an introduction to good society, or as a resource against ennui or idleness. They have need of something to talk about, and to interest them to a certain degree; but they make no sacrifices: what they give in the way of charity is very small, just enough to save appearances, and measured with a cautious and timid hand, lest any inroad should be made upon their comforts, or the rising structure of their wealth be at all impaired. Some of these are cunning managers, and traffic rather in the charity of others than their own: some are wealthy persons, living in circles of religious luxury, whose charities are very sparing and economical, but whose parties exhibit a rich display of whatever can gratify the senses, or delight the palate, or flatter the vanity of the entertainer, and make the religious guests admire and envy.

There is a class of publications, which, in this reading age, has served to fill the ranks of religious pretenders and triflers. We allude to religious novels. We have heard of certain congregations of Methodists, who, having set their psalms to the music of our most popular airs, justified this innovation, by saying, they were determined "that the devil should not have all the good music." So, perhaps, our writers of religious fiction are resolved, that the arch fiend shall not have all the novels.

The religious novel has displaced the ordinary novel at the tea-table, and in the closet, and furnished our parties with a phrasology of another kind.

This is often, we fear, the only change. If we had not these publications, we should not have so many talkers upon religion; but we should have, perhaps, quite as many impressed with its awful truths. We are inclined to think we should have a greater number, because then there could be few self-deceived and deluded. There are numbers who can enter into the sentiment of the religious novel, and feel, and, perhaps, weep, and give a little occasional alms, whose religion is all upon the surface of the mind: at bottom is the love of the world, and the pride of life, and the selfishness which hardens the heart against real suffering, while it melts at imaginary woe.

In speaking of education societies, the "Dublin Society for the Education of the Poor of Ireland," Kildare-place; the "London Hibernian Society," the "Cork Hibernian School Society," and the "Baptist Society," deserve our warmest commendation. All these have made the Holy Scriptures indispensable in their system. And this has been made a ground of objection to them. We have elsewhere stated our opinion, that Scripture education is essential for the poor. The first objection made to the circulation of the Scriptures amongst the people by the clergy of the church of Rome, was upon the ground, only, that the version attempted to be distributed, was the authorised, or Protestant one. A number of Catholic and Protestant gentlemen, considering this objection as not unreasonable, entered into a subscription, and published an edition of the Remish translation, for circulation in the schools, and in the country. This was no sooner done than the clergy shifted their ground; and now it appeared that they could not permit the poor to read any version, or edition, whatever of this obnoxious book.

In those schools, where the adventures of Freny the robber, and Don Belianus of Greece, and other books, with the names of which we shall not stain our paper, had maintained, and continue to maintain, a quiet and immemorial possession, the New Testament was carefully excluded, and violently denounced.

We object to the Charter-School system, because it is the application of the purse of the nation, to which all contribute, to the teaching of a particular creed. We should, in like manner, and for the same reason, object to Catholic schools supported by government funds.

Schools,

Schools, upon the plan contended for, would be strictly Roman Catholic schools, and they would become an abuse as crying as the Protestant charter-schools.

We would assert the rights of the state, and the rights of every class and individual in the community, in the general interest of the whole. Nothing concerns this interest so nearly as the education of the people. It is a false and foolish, and may be a fatal liberality, which would surrender this great question into the hands of any corporation.

FUTURE PROSPECT.

The church of Rome in Ireland is in possession of all that the establishment wants,—the people and their strong affections. But the faithfulness of the people was, of old, partly political and national, and their affections had embraced the church as the partner of their sufferings and humiliation. The long wars of Ireland had left the country poor, and the people ignorant. But a new scene is opening to this church also. Knowledge is making a rapid progress, and already its career is beyond control. A wise and good government, and the fading-away of party distinctions, will lead the people to other associations; they will learn to value their church for what it is, not for what it has suffered.

ST. PATRICK.

A question has been raised, whether Patrick had any existence beyond a name? Some men have doubted the testimony of the best authenticated history, and some the evidence of their senses. But we have satisfactory proof of the existence of St. Patrick. On the other side, we have only the unsupported speculations of ingenious men, which we are bound to reject. St. Patrick had several predecessors, who had prepared the way for his preaching in Ireland. He appears to have reduced the whole island into obedience to the Gospel: how this was accomplished,—the difficulties he had to overcome, or the means he employed, we are unacquainted with; we know little more than his success.

Patrick is said to have received ordination from Celestine, bishop of Rome; but he does not appear to have considered this circumstance as at all affecting his free agency as a minister of the Gospel. Nor did Celestine attempt to erect, upon this foundation, any claim to dominion or authority over the church of Ireland. The church of Rome under Celestine, in the fourth century, and the

church of Rome under Adrian, in the twelfth, were different churches.

The church founded by Patrick in Ireland was truly national, apostolical, and independent; it existed about eight hundred years, commencing with the mission of Patrick, and terminating with the invasion of Henry II. To put an end to this church required the presence of a foreign army, and a potent invader, and the address and cunning of a practised intriguer; the boldness and power of Henry, and the fraud and falsehood of Adrian: to build it up, required only the individual zeal and devotedness of Patrick, and the force of truth. The national church of Ireland fell before the united power of England and Rome: these accomplices afterwards quarrelled, and have since been contending for the prey, which in those days of their fellowship they had succeeded to entrap.

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

The college of Maynooth rose out of the changes brought about by the French revolution. The war drove the Catholic students from the colleges of the Continent. The Roman Catholic bishops proposed to provide a domestic education for the youth intended for the church of Rome in Ireland. Government fell in with these views, and the college of Maynooth was founded. This was a great novelty in Ireland. Great advantages, however, were expected to be derived from it.

The youth educated here, free from all foreign prejudice against Britain, and all external taint of disloyalty, were to go forth the best of subjects; full of gratitude towards the state, and reverence for state authorities. The Catholic priesthood from henceforth, if not preachers of the Gospel, were certain at least of being zealous apostles of loyalty and obedience to the laws. We do not mean to say that this did not take place; but we are certain that it did not to the extent which was anticipated.

FATHER O'LEARY.

Those who knew the celebrated "Father O'Leary" may have some idea of this character. There were many of these excellent men more polished, none more amiable: gay, kind, learned, pious, faithful to his sovereign, and attached to the constitution, he devoted his powerful talents to fix the unsettled foundations of society in Ireland. The name he had made, and the influence he had acquired, were employed to shield his country from the desolation

desolation of new conflicts. He was truly a minister of peace; and his labours were such as became such a ministration—the labours of the church and the closet. He was seen upon no public or profane arena, contending for power and direction in tumultuous assemblies. The reverend orators of aggregate meetings might have studied this distinguished and good man with much profit.

The preaching of Dr. O'Leary was very peculiar;—occasionally pathetic and profound, he would sometimes indulge in sarcasm, and representations irresistibly comical. He threw over the vice or folly which he lashed such a fool's coat as stuck to it for ever. Those who could not be reclaimed by grave rebuke, shrunk with horror from the ludicrous exhibition. His writings are a model of gay, graceful, and elegant composition. In whatever he wrote or said, the kind heart and gentle and cultivated spirit were prominent and visible.

CATHOLIC BOARD.

The Catholic Board, which some years since excited so much interest and attention, has, without any assigned cause, declined into insignificance, and almost disappeared. This formidable Board, which combated the whole force of government, and withstood the attacks of the attorney-general, has sunk beneath the weight of its own indiscretions.

In its origin, it was no more than a committee of gentlemen for the management of Catholic petitions. The first members of this committee were men of distinguished talents, such as Curry, Keough, and others. These, when the Catholics could not rely so much, as they have since done, upon their wealth and numbers, threw a grace and dignity about their proceedings. The mild manners and learning of Curry, the talents and eloquence of Keough, gave to their cause, not the aspect of an effort on behalf of a creed, but the grandeur of a national struggle for freedom.

These were succeeded by men of bad taste, and no discretion. The vulgar bigotry of Drumgole, and the coarse declamation of others, who now assumed to be leaders, gave the committee the semblance of a popish club, denouncing its adversaries, and labouring to set up the infallible standard of Rome; rather than of a committee of Catholic gentlemen, taking measures to

establish the liberties of their native land. The Protestant friends of freedom, and of the Catholics, became alarmed and disgusted at this odious phenomenon. They looked with terror and dislike at the new features of menacing and malignant vulgarity which the Board assumed. And when the members proceeded to increase their numbers, and to assume the port and attitude of a representative body, fear fell upon the public of the Protestant belief, and the best friends of the people became languid in their cause, if not hostile to it.

ORANGE SOCIETIES.

The association of United Irishmen produced the Orange Association. Extremes produce each other. The United Irish Association, criminal as it was, and disastrous to the country, yet combined, in the declared objects of its composition, some of the best principles of our nature;—love of country, and a high-minded sacrifice of every prejudice, religious and political, to the common good. This Society announced a "union of affection among Irishmen of every religious denomination," as the new principle of its organization.

The Orange Society was the embodied spirit of the penal laws. Its object was to perpetuate the religious and political divisions and distractions of the country, and to profit by them. The spirit of Orangism had existed for ages in Ireland; it only now put on its livery, and displayed its glaring insignia.

Orangism sprang up in the northern Irish counties, where also the United Irish Association had its birth. It is remarkable, that the Orangemen recruited extensively from the ranks of the "United Irish." Many had joined these ranks who had little principle or patriotism. These were faithful, while impunity and success marched in the van of the new-raised battalions; and when these forsook the cause, they went with them, and joined the host of the enemy: others were panic-struck, or affected to be so, at the proceedings of their Romish confederates of the South. Disgusted with such allies, they were easily persuaded to abandon a doubtful and dangerous cause.

The principle of the Orange Association was to uphold the Protestant ascendancy, to maintain, and, if possible, secure a monopoly of power, place, and profit; and to these views, to sacrifice, without reserve, all national interest and feeling. It was founded upon a systematic

matic degradation of the great body of the people; and the consequent disgrace and prostration of the country, for purposes the most selfish and corrupt.

There is not, in the history of any nation, an instance of a more profligate and detestable conspiracy, than that of the Orangemen of Ireland. Most political associations that we know of have professed to have views embracing the general interests of the country, and extending to the mass of the people. The objects of this Society were purely and professedly selfish. And of this, their disgrace and opprobrium, they were in the habit of making a guilty and disgusting parade. It belongs fortunately to human nature to be sensible of its shame, and to seek to conceal the filth of its degrading propensities. But, when it happens that crowds concur in the indulgence of some base passion, and lend each other a guilty countenance, then are we condemned to see all the decencies of human nature cast aside, and the world is shocked at the display of a hardened and shameless effrontery,—the parade of wickedness and folly glorying in disgrace!

The orgies of this Association were as odious as its principle. Its periodical exhibitions were commemorations of deadly feuds,—of defeat and ruin inflicted upon many thousands of families and individuals; the ancestors of these exhibitors, or those of their countrymen. We can understand the commemoration of Waterloo, or Salamanca; or, under Bonaparte, the celebration of Austerlitz, or Marengo. These were all national triumphs. But the civil wars of France, or of England, furnished no subject of perpetual commemoration to either of these nations. If those nations have not escaped the guilt and misery of civil conflict, yet they have never stooped to the degradation of festivities to perpetuate the memory of their discords.

CORPORATIONS.

While the public slumbers and is careless, it is the nature of corporations to be wakeful and busy, in increasing their power. Corporate bodies sleep not; they possess the secret of perpetual motion, and discover in their unceasing and insensible encroachments an energy and sagacity peculiar to themselves. Through their representatives in parliament, and other means, they procure acts of the legislature, which pass, almost as of course, and almost without notice; which, with more than the

magic of the Arabian lamp, can build up in an hour the beautiful and enchanting machinery of innumerable boards, commissioners, and trustees, furnished with the fascinating power of taxation.

It is surprising what burdens and abuse the public is able to endure; but the abuses which are every where inherent in corporations are greatly aggravated in Ireland. Here they are not merely pestilent masses of political corruption, but they are also the poisoned sources of religious rancour. Corporations in Ireland may be as corrupt as possible, but they must be Protestant. This very necessity adds greatly to the corruption, as it narrows still more the corporate circle, and makes an exclusion within exclusion. In England, corporations, therefore, are not so corrupt as in the other country, where much of the material which ought to go to their composition is Catholic.

LETTERS ON THE STATE OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA;

IN WHICH
THE CONVERSION OF THE HINDOOS IS
CONSIDERED AS IMPRACTICABLE.

BY THE ABBÉ J. A. DUBOIS,
Missionary in Mysore, Author of the Description of
the People of India.
8vo. 9s.

[This is a work which cannot fail to interest the whole Christian world. The Abbé Dubois, after a mission of thirty years, is better qualified than any man living, to give a decisive opinion upon these subjects, and he has given it in no measured language, as our readers will perceive. Great impositions must have been practised on this subject, and much vindication is called for. It seems impossible to doubt the circumstances stated by this author, and therefore much money will henceforward be saved in useless subscriptions. The Abbé's opinions are the result of thirty years' observation.]

QUESTION OF CONVERSION.

THE question to be considered may be reduced to these two points: First, Is there a possibility of making real converts to Christianity among the natives in India? Secondly, Are the means employed for that purpose; and, above all, the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the idioms of the country, likely to conduce to this desirable object?

To both interrogatories I will answer in the negative: it is my decided opinion, first, that under existing circumstances there is no human possibility of converting the Hindoos, to any sect of Christianity, and, secondly, that the translation of the Holy Scriptures circulated among them, so far from conducing to this end, will, on the contrary, increase the prejudices of the natives against the Christian religion, and prove in many respects detrimental to it. These assertions, coming from a person of my profession, may to many appear bold and extraordinary; I will therefore support them by such arguments and proofs as a long experience and practice in the career of proselytism have enabled me to adduce.

PAST EFFORTS.

The Christian religion of the catholic persuasion was introduced into India a little more than three hundred years ago; at the epoch of the Portuguese invasions. One of the first missionaries was the famous St. Francis Xavier, a Spanish jesuit of the greatest merit, and animated with a truly apostolical zeal, and still known under the appellation of the *Apostle of India*. He traversed several provinces of India, and is said to have made many thousand converts, at a period when the prejudices of the natives against the Christian religion were far from reaching the height they have since attained. The cast of fisherman at Cape Comorin, who are all Christians, still pride themselves in being the offspring of the first proselytes made by that apostle.

Xavier soon discovered in the manners and prejudices of the natives an insurmountable bar to the progress of christianity among them, as appears from the printed letters still extant, which he wrote to St. Ignatius de Loyola, his superior, and the founder of the order of the jesuits.

At last Francis Xavier, entirely disheartened by the invincible obstacles he every where met in his apostolic career, and by the apparent impossibility of making real converts, left the country in disgust, after a stay in it of only two or three years; and he embarked for Japan, where his spiritual labours were crowned with far greater success, and laid the foundation of those once numerous and flourishing congregation of Japanese christians, who within a period of less than a century, amounted to more than a million of souls. At this time their daily-increasing numbers threatening to

supplant the religion of the country, awakened the jealousy and alarm of the Bonzes and other directors of the popular faith, and gave rise to one of the severest persecutions ever recorded in the annals of christianity, and which ended in the total extermination of the christians. After an interval of nearly two hundred years, this spirit of intolerance and persecution is still continued, as appears from the conduct observed to this day by the Japanese government towards the Europeans trading to their shores, and from some other circumstances.

The disappointment and want of success of Xavier ought to have been sufficient to damp the most fervent zeal of the persons disposed to enter the same career. When a man of his temper, talents, and virtues, had been baffled in all his endeavours to introduce christianity into India, his successors could scarcely flatter themselves with the hope of being more fortunate. However, this was not the case. His jesuit brethren in Europe were not to be deterred by difficulties or contradictions in the undertaking, where the cause of religion was at stake. In consequence, jesuits were sent from every catholic country to India, to forward the interests of the gospel.

By degrees those missionaries introduced themselves into the inland country. They saw that, in order to fix the attention of these people, gain their confidence, and get a hearing, it was indispensably necessary to respect their prejudices, and even to conform to their dress, their manner of living, and forms of society; in short, scrupulously to adopt the costumes and practices of the country.

With this persuasion, they at their first outset announced themselves as European Brahmins come from a distance of five thousand leagues from the western parts of the *Djamboody*, for the double purpose of imparting and receiving knowledge from their brother Brahmins in India. Almost all these first missionaries were more or less acquainted with astronomy or medicine; the two sciences best calculated to ingratiate them with the natives of every description.

After announcing themselves as Brahmins, they made it their study to imitate that tribe: they put on a Hindoo dress of cavy, or yellow colour, the same as that used by the Indian religious teachers and penitents; they made frequent ablutions;

ablutions; whenever they shewed themselves in public they applied to their forehead paste, made of sandal wood, as used by the Brahmins. They scrupulously abstained from every kind of animal food, as well as from intoxicating liquors, entirely faring like Brahmins on vegetables and milk; in a word, after the example of St. Paul (1 Cor. ix. 20. 21.) "Unto the Jews, they became as Jews, that they might gain the Jews; to them that were without law, as without law. They were made all things to all men, that they might by all means save some." It was by such a life of almost incredible privations and restraints, that they insinuated themselves among these people.

The jesuits began their work under these favourable auspices, and made a great number of converts among all castes of Hindoos, in those countries where they were allowed the free exercise of their religious functions. It appears from authentic lists, made up about seventy years ago, which I have seen, that the number of native Christians in these countries was as follows, viz. in the Marawa about 30,000, in the Madura above 100,000, in the Carnatio 80,000, in Mysore 35,000. At the present time hardly a third of this number is to be found in these districts respectively. I have heard that the number of converts was still much more considerable on the other coast, from Goa to Cape Comorin; but of these I never saw authentic lists.

At that very time happened the European invasion, and the bloody contests for dominion between the English and French. The Europeans, till then almost entirely unknown to the natives in the interior, introduced themselves in several ways and under various denominations into every part of the country. The Hindoos soon found that those missionaries, whom their colour, their talents, and other qualities, had induced them to regard as such extraordinary beings, as men coming from another world, were in fact nothing else but disguised *Fringy* (Europeans); and that their country, their religion, and original education, were the same with those of the vile, the contemptible *Fringy*, who had of late invaded their country. This event proved the last blow to the interests of the Christian religion. No more conversions were made; apostacy became almost general in several quarters; and Christianity became more and more an object of

contempt and aversion, in proportion as the European manners became better known to the Hindoos.

PRESENT OPINIONS.

The Christian religion, which was formerly an object of indifference, or at most of contempt, is at present become, I will venture to say, almost an object of horror. It is certain that, during the last sixty years, no proselytes, or but a very few, have been made. - Those christians who are still to be met with in several parts of the country, and whose numbers (as I have just mentioned,) diminishes every day, are the offspring of the converts made by the jesuits before that period. The very small number of proselytes who are still gained over from time to time, are found among the lowest tribes; so are individuals who, driven out from their castes, on account of their vices or scandalous transgressions of their usages, are shunned afterwards by every body as outlawed men, and have no other resource left than that of turning christians, in order to form new connexions in society; and you will easily fancy that such an assemblage of the offals and dregs of society only tends to increase the contempt and aversion entertained by the Hindoos against christianity.

In fact, how can our holy religion prosper amidst so many insurmountable obstacles? A person who embraces it becomes a proscribed and outlawed man; he loses at once all that can attach him to life. A husband, a father is forthwith forsaken and deserted by his own wife and children, who obstinately refuse to have any further intercourse with their degraded relative. A son is unmercifully driven out of his paternal mansion, and entirely deserted by those who gave him birth.

By embracing the christian religion, therefore, a Hindoo loses his all. Relations, kindred, friends,—all desert him! Goods, possessions, inheritance, all disappear!

Where is the man furnished with a sufficient stock of cynical fortitude to be able to bear such severe trials?

The very name of Christian carries along with it the stain of infamy; and the proposal alone to become a convert to christianity is considered by every well-bred Hindoo as a very serious insult, which is instantly resented, as I have witnessed in repeated instances. Such a proposal must always be made with the greatest prudence and circumspection, in order not to be exposed to severe

severe reproof from those to whom it is addressed.

The Christian religion is at the present time become so odious, that in several parts of the country a Hindoo, who should happen to have friends or connexions among the natives professing this religion, would not dare to own it in public, as he would be exposed to severe reproof for holding a familiar intercourse with (in their opinion) people so degraded.

Such is the state of degradation to which Christianity has been reduced in these latter times, and which must be imputed in a great degree to the immoral and irregular conduct of many Europeans in every part of the country.

Besides the Christians of the Catholic persuasion, there are still existing in some parts of the country small congregations of the Lutheran sect; but they are held, if possible, in a still higher degree of contempt than the former.

PRESENT CHRISTIANS.

When I was at Vellore, four years ago, in attendance on a numerous congregation living in that place, having been informed that the Lutheran missionaries kept a *catechist*, or native religious teacher, at that station, on a salary of five pagodas a month, I was led to suppose that they had a numerous flock there; but I was not a little surprised when, on enquiry, I found that the whole congregation consisted of only three individuals, namely, a drummer, a cook, and a horse-keeper.

In the meantime, do not suppose that those thin congregations are wholly composed of converted pagans; at least half consists of Catholic apostates, who went over to the Lutheran sect in times of famine, or from other interested motives.

It is not uncommon on the coast to see natives who successively pass from one religion to another, according to their actual interest. In my last journey to Madras, I became acquainted with native converts, who regularly changed their religion twice a-year, and who for a long while were in the habit of being six months Catholic, and six months Protestant.

Behold the Lutheran mission established in India more than a century ago! Interrogate its missionaries, ask them what were their successes during so long a period, and through what means were gained over the few proselytes they made? Ask them whether the interests of their sect are improving, or whether they are gaining

ground, or whether their small numbers are not rather dwindling away?

Behold the truly industrious, the unaffected and unassuming Moravian brethren! Ask them how many converts they have made in India during a stay of about seventy years by preaching the Gospel in all its naked simplicity? They will candidly answer, "Not one! not a single man!"

Behold the Nestorians in Travancore! Interrogate them; ask them for an account of their success in the work of proselytism in these modern times? Ask them whether they are gaining ground, and whether the interests of their ancient mode of worship is improving? They will reply, that so far from this being the case, their congregations once so flourishing, and amounting (according to Gibbon's account) to 200,000 souls, are now reduced to less than an eighth of this number, and are daily diminishing.

Behold the Baptist missionaries at Serampore! Inquire what are their spiritual successes on the shores of the Ganges? Ask them whether they have really the well-founded hope that their indefatigable labours in endeavouring to get the Holy Scriptures translated into all the idioms of India will increase their successes? Ask them whether those extremely incorrect versions, already obtained at an immense expense, have produced the sincere conversion of a single Pagan? And I am persuaded, that, if they are asked an answer upon their honour and conscience, they will all reply in the negative.

OBJECTIONS.

What will a well-bred native think, when, in reading over this holy book, he sees that Abraham, after receiving the visit of three angels under a human shape, entertains his guest by causing a *calf* to be killed, and served to them for their fare? The prejudiced Hindoo will at once judge that both Abraham and his heavenly guests were nothing but vile pariahs; and, without further reading, he will forthwith throw away the book, containing (in his opinions,) such sacrilegious accounts.

What will a Brahmin say, when he peruses the details of the bloody sacrifices prescribed in the Mosaic law in the worship of the true God? He will assuredly declare, that the God who could be pleased with the shedding of the blood of so many victims immolated to his honour, must undoubtedly be a deity of the same kind (far be from me the blasphemy) as the mischievous

Hindoo

Hindoo deities, Cobly, Mahry, Darmarajah, and other infernal gods, whose wrath cannot be appeased but by the shedding of blood, and the immolating of living victims.

But, above all, what will a Brahmin or any other well-bred Hindoo think, when he peruses in our holy books the account of the immolating of creatures held most sacred by him? What will be his feelings, when he sees that the immolating of oxen and bulls constituted a leading feature in the religious ordinances of the Israelites, and that the blood of those most sacred animals was almost daily shed at the shrine of the god they adored? What will be his feelings, when he sees, that after Solomon had at immense expense and labour built a magnificent temple in honour of the true God, he made the *pratista* or consecration of it, by causing 22,000 oxen to be slaughtered, and overflowing his new temple with the blood of these sacred victims? He will certainly in perusing accounts, (in his opinion so horribly sacrilegious,) shudder, and be seized with the liveliest horror, look on the book containing such shocking details as an abominable work, (far be from me, once more, the blasphemy; I am expressing the feelings of a prejudiced Pagan,) throw it away with indignation, consider himself as polluted for having touched it, go immediately to the river for the purpose of purifying himself by ablutions from the defilement he thinks he has contracted, and before he again enters his house, he will send for a Poorohita Brahmin to perform the requisite ceremonies for purifying it from the defilement it has contracted, by ignorantly keeping within its walls so polluted a thing as the Bible.

In the mean while he will become more and more confirmed in the idea, that a religion which derives its tenets from so impure a source, is altogether detestable, and that those who profess it, must be the basest and vilest of men.

Such are the effects which, in my humble opinion, the reading of the naked text of the Bible cannot fail to produce on the unprepared minds of the prejudiced Hindoos.

I have only cited the above instances, being the first which occurred to my mind in writing this letter; but I could point out in almost every chapter of holy writ passages nearly as execrable, and which it would be equally dangerous to exhibit without a long precious explanation to the prejudiced Hindoo.

Being at Caricaul, about twenty-eight years ago, I preached on a Sunday to the assembled congregation a sermon in the *Tamul* language, on the divine origin of the Christian religion. Among other topics to prove my subject, I insisted on the intrinsic weakness and inadequacy of the means employed in the establishment of this religion, generally hated and persecuted everywhere, quite destitute of all human support, and left to its own resources amidst every kind of contradictions. I several times repeated, in treating this topic, that the Christian religion had for its founder a *peasant of Galilee, the son of a humble carpenter*, who took for his assistants twelve low-born men, twelve ignorant and illiterate *fishermen*! These words — *the son of a carpenter! twelve fishermen!* many times repeated, gave offence to my audience, which was entirely composed of native Christians; and the sermon was no sooner finished than three or four of the principal among them came and informed me, that the whole congregation had been highly scandalized by hearing me apply to Christ the appellation of *the son of a carpenter*, and to his apostles that of *fishermen*; that I could not be ignorant that the casts both of carpenters and fishermen were two of the lowest and vilest in the country; that it was highly improper to attribute to Christ and his disciples so low and abject an origin; that, if Pagans, who sometimes come through motives of curiosity to their religious assemblies, heard such objectionable accounts of our religion, their contempt and hatred of it would be considerably increased, &c. &c. Finally, they advised me, if in future I had occasion to mention in my sermons the origin of Christ or his apostles, not to fail to say that both were born in the noble tribe of *kshatrys* or *rajahs*, and never to mention their low profession.

Another instance of the kind happened to me a few years ago in this part of the country, when, in explaining to the congregation the parable of the Prodigal Son in the Gospel, I mentioned the circumstance of the prodigal's father having, through joy, killed the *fatted calf* to regale his friends, on account of the return of his reformed son. After the lecture some Christians told me, in rather bad humour, that my mentioning the *fatted calf* was very improper, and that if, as sometimes happened, pagans had been present at the lecture, they would have been confirmed, on hearing of the *fatted calf*, in the opinion they

all entertained of the Christian religion being a low or pariah religion. They advised me, in the mean time, if in future I gave an explanation of the same parable, to substitute a lamb instead of the *fatted calf*.

NESTORIANS.

As I am speaking of the Christians living in Travancore, this will be the place to give you such information as I possess, upon the till now supposed *Nestorian congregations* settled in that country, who boast themselves to be the offspring of the converts made there by the Apostle St. Thomas.

Several, and in many respects contradictory accounts of this sect have of late been published, some writers supposing them *Nestorians*, and others asserting them to be *Eutychians*.

However, there is little room to doubt, that, when they were first visited by the jesuit missionaries about two centuries ago, they all were found obstinately to adhere to the tenets professed by *Nestorius*, whose errors, condemned at first in the general council of Ephesus, and afterwards in that of Chalcedon, when renewed by *Dioscorus*, where the subject of so many controversies in the church, from the sixth to the end of the eighth centuries.

Their chief error relates to the mystery of incarnation. They reject the authority of the first four general councils, which are the first council of Nice, the first of Constantinople, that of Ephesus, and that of Chalcedon, in which councils, the Christian faith about the incarnation was clearly defined and vindicated against the new-fangled doctrines of Arius, Nestorius, Eutychus, and other sectaries; and their leading error was, to admit with Nestorius, a single nature and two distinct persons in Christ; while the Eutychians acknowledge two natures and two persons.

They above all deny the Blessed Virgin the title of *Theotocus*, or *Mother of God*, asserting that the Son of God did not assume a soul and a body in her womb.

This sect has preserved the ecclesiastical hierarchy, consisting among them of a patriarch, bishops, and an inferior clergy. The Nestorians own obedience in religious matters to the patriarch of Babylon, and the Eutychians are said to acknowledge the authority of the patriarch of Antioch. Their bishops derive their authority from either, and they ordain the inferior clergy by the imposition of hands.

They admit seven sacraments, in common with the catholic church. They have the mass, and admit the real presence of Christ in the eucharist. They have not the auricular confession, but they admit purgatory, prayers for the dead, and invocation of saints.

They have numberless fasts during the course of the year; they use candles, tapers, incense, and have many more external ceremonies than the catholics in the exercise of their religious functions; but they altogether reject the worship of images, except the bare cross, which is set up in all their churches, and to which they pay worship. Their waste of frankincense is very considerable, as they perform no religious ceremonies in their churches and at home, without being surrounded by clouds of smoke of incense.

Their clergy lived till lately in celibacy; but I have heard that some protestant missionaries had recently prevailed upon many of them to marry, and that it was the only success they had to boast of.

THE HINDOOS.

The Hindoos are a people so peculiarly circumstanced, that I consider it next to impossibility to make among them real and sincere Christians. The force of prejudice is known to all; and every one knows, also, that no people in the earth were ever such slaves to education and customs as they are. It is well known, also, that the introduction of any new usages and regulations, either religious or civil, among them, has at all times baffled the utmost endeavours of all their fierce conquerors, their attachment to their own institutions has always been invincible, and their horror of every novelty insurmountable.

The Hindoos are a people entirely different from all others. You may, if you choose, exercise over them the most despotic sway; you may oppress them by every kind of tyranny; you may overload them with taxes, and rob them of their property; you may carry away their wives and children, load them with chains and send them into exile:—to all such excesses they will perhaps submit; but, if you speak of changing any of their principal institutions, either religious or civil, you will find a quite ungovernable people, never to be overcome on this point; and it is my decided opinion, that the day when government shall presume to interfere in such matter, will be the last of its political existence.

This force of custom is remarked among the native Christians, as well as among the pagans. The former shew in all their religious concerns an apathy or insensibility, a dullness, bordering in most instances on stupidity. Indeed, the education of all Hindoos renders them incapable of acquiring new ideas, and every thing which varies from the established customs is rather odious, or at least indifferent to them.

It is not that they want wit, penetration, and aptness in the matters in which they were brought up, or those in which their temporal interests are compromised; but it is impossible to instil new principles, or infuse new ideas into their minds. Besides that, surrounded on all sides by a religion which speaks to the senses, allures and bewilders its votaries by all kinds of sensual gratifications in this life, and in that which is to come, their minds are too gross to understand a religion which speaks only to the spirit, exhibits to them only inscrutable mysteries, and promises them chiefly spiritual enjoyments.

In fact, in discoursing upon the Christian religion with the Hindoos, your hearers will readily agree with you upon all that you say; but they will feel nothing. When you discourse upon such topics, either among the Christians or pagans, your hearers, sitting down on their heels, or cross legged, will patiently, and with frequent assenting nods, listen to you. But, after preaching to them in this manner for several days, ask them for an account of your sermons, or moral instructions, and you will find that they have comprehended nothing, and that you have laboured in vain, because instead of speaking to their senses, you endeavoured to speak to their minds.

HINDOO CHRISTIANS.

This Hindoo pageantry is chiefly seen in the festivals celebrated by the native Christians. Their processions in the streets, always performed in the night-time, have indeed been to me at all times a subject of shame. Accompanied with hundreds of *tom-toms*, (small drums,) trumpets, and all the discordant noisy music of the country; with numberless torches, and fire-works: the statue of the saint placed on a car which is charged with garlands of flowers, and other gaudy ornaments, according to the taste of the country, —the car slowly dragged by a multitude shouting all along the march—

the congregation surrounding the car all in confusion, several among them dancing, or playing with small sticks, or with naked swords: some wrestling, some playing the fool: all shouting, or conversing with each other, without any one exhibiting the least sign of respect or devotion. Such is the mode in which the Hindoo Christians in the inland country celebrate their festivals. They are celebrated, however, with a little more decency on the coast. They are all exceedingly pleased with such a mode of worship, and any thing short of such pageantry, such confusion and disorder, would not be liked by them.

If any one among the pagans still shews a desire to turn Christian, it is ordinarily among out-casts, or quite helpless persons, left without resources or connexions in society, that they are to be found. They, generally speaking, ask for baptism from interested motives. Few, if any of these new converts, would be found, who might be said to have embraced Christianity from conviction; and I have every reason to apprehend, that as long as the usages and customs of the Hindoos continue unimpaired, it is perfect nonsense to think of making among them true and sincere proselytes.

BRAMAH RELIGION.

The Hindoos may be divided into two classes—the impostors and the dupes. The latter include the bulk of the population of India; and the former is composed of the whole tribe of Brahmins. Now, in a society composed of such materials, we can entertain but very faint hopes of improving the interests, or extending the benefits of the Christian religion.

The Brahmins, in framing their system of imposture, and in devising the monstrous worship prevailing all over India, not only used every artifice in their power to adapt it to the dispositions of a simple and credulous people, but, above all, they employed all possible means to establish in this way, in a permanent and indisputable manner, the high power and uncontroverted control they have always exercised over the other tribes.

It is a sin, it is a crime, a sacrilege in every Hindoo who is not born a Brahmin to endeavour to emerge from that state of ignorance, and to aspire to the lowest degree of knowledge. It is a sin for him even to presume to calculate on what days fall the new and full moon. He is obliged to learn this

this and similar matters, and to be guided in the most common occurrences of life by his religious teachers. He is forbidden by his institutions to lay any claim whatever to either sacred or profane science, or to intermeddle in any way with the one or the other. His religious leaders have engrossed, as their absolute and exclusive inheritance, all that is included within the term *science*.

Among the arts, the Brahmins have left to the other castes only those whose exercise depends more upon bodily than on mental exertion; such as, music on windy instruments, painting, sculpture, and mechanics; and even these they have beset with so many sources of discouragement, that they have remained in their infancy, and none of them has even approached perfection, they all being at the present time the same as they were two or three thousand years ago.

There is no possibility to have access, either by word or writing, to the refined part of the nation; the line of separation between us and the Brahmins is (as I have just observed) drawn, and the barrier impassable; there is no opening to argument or persuasion: our opponents are strictly bound by their religious and civil statutes to shun, to scorn, and hate us. They are obliged to do so from a sense of duty. To listen to us would be in them a crime, and the greatest of all disgraces.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Among many instances which are come within my personal notice of the effects produced on the minds of the natives by the versions of the Holy Scriptures into the idioms of India, I will content myself with relating the following only:—

Being in a neighbouring village, three or four months ago, I received there the visit of some Christians living in the *Bellary* district, in a place called *Talairu*, where between 30 and 40 *Tilinga* Christian families reside. After the ordinary marks of respect, and the usual compliments, one of my visitors took a book out of a small bag, and without uttering a single word, laid it at my feet. On opening it, I found it was a translation into *Tilinga* of the Gospel of St. Matthew; and, before saying any thing about it, I wished to be acquainted with the opinion of my visitors on the work. Having interrogated them for the purpose, the person who had delivered it to me began the

following curious account, saying that some months back two Christians of their village went to *Bellary* on some business, and, hearing that a European *gooroo*, or priest, (whom from their account I understood to have been a protestant missionary,) was living in that place, they went to pay him a visit; that they had been very kindly received by him, and that after a good deal of conversation, chiefly on religious subjects, the *gooroo*, on dismissing them, had made them a present of the book, strongly recommending them to have a chapter of its contents read every Sunday in their chapel to the assembled congregation; that there being only five or six individuals among the congregation who could write and read, on their return they had called on them, and delivered the book to them; that these persons had assembled together for the purpose of reading it, and becoming acquainted with its contents; but that they were unable to understand the meaning of a single chapter; that in their perplexity they had applied to some Pagans living in the same village, to assist them in expounding the book; but no one among them had been able to understand any thing about it; that they were then disposed to believe that the foreign *gooroo*, who was not their own, had given them such a work to make a jest of them, and that in this persuasion, some were of opinion, that it should be thrown into the fire; but the majority wishing to become acquainted at least with the outlines of the work, called for the purpose on a Brahmin *poorohita*, or astrologer, living in their neighbourhood; that the *poorohita* having perused one or two pages in their presence, told them that it appeared to him to be a curious book, but that it was written in so loose and incoherent a style, and in so obscure a manner, that it would require some days to become acquainted with the whole.

When the Christians returned, the *poorohita* gave them the following curious answer, assuring them, in a low tone of voice, that he had thoroughly perused the work with attention, and that it was nothing more or less than a treatise upon *magic*; adding, that it was worked up in obscure and incoherent sentences, quite unintelligible to *sudras*; “as is always the case,” said he, “with works treating upon occult and pernicious sciences;” and strongly recommending them to destroy, or otherwise get rid of it, as it was a great sin to keep so pernicious a book in their possession.

ANALYSIS

OF

The British House of Commons,

AS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED ;

IN WHICH ARE EXHIBITED THE

NATURE and EXTENT of the SUFFRAGE and PATRONAGE
in every COUNTY, CITY, and BOROUGH.

Divided into the Eight following Classes, viz.

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. . . . 40 Counties of England, returning 80 Members. | is controled by individual influence; specifying the various kinds of suffrage, and exhibiting also the Individuals into whom it is resolved. |
| II. . . . 12 Counties and 12 Boroughs in Wales, returning 24 Members. | |
| III. . . . 21 Cities, 79 Boroughs, and two Universities in England, returning 206 Members, in which the nature of the Suffrage is too general, and the number of Electors too numerous to be controled by individual influence. | V. . . . 33 Counties in Scotland, returning 30 Members. |
| IV. . . . 3 Other Cities and 100 Boroughs in England returning 203 Members, in which from the nature of the Suffrage and limited number of Electors, the Election | VI. . . . 2 Cities and 64 Royal Burghs in Scotland, returning 15 Members. |
| | VII. . . . 32 Counties of Ireland, returning 64 Members. |
| | VIII. . . . 33 Cities and Boroughs, and 1 University in Ireland, returning 36 Members, 30 of whom are returned by individual influence, which Individuals are also exhibited. |

There is also exhibited the number of Inhabited Houses in each County and in each place returning Members to Parliament, according to the last Population return ; and the present Members for each, shewing how they have voted, and how many times they have voted on about Seventy Questions in the Sessions of 1821, 1822, and 1823; including an Analysis and Summary of the Total Population of the United Kingdom.

At pages 641 to 660 of our Supplementary No. for January last, we inserted an Alphabetical list of the Members of the Commons House of Parliament ; exhibiting also the places they represent, and shewing how they had voted on 14 great questions, divided on during the sessions of 1821 and 1822, followed by the minority on 36 questions ; and we have now the satisfaction of being able to exhibit to our readers, an equally curious and still more important paper, containing an elucidation of our Parliamentary representation. In the Morning Chronicle and British Press Newspapers of the 21st April last, there appeared a similar illustration of the Votes on 18 questions divided on previous to the Easter Holidays during the present session of Parliament, as we exhibited in our last Supplementary No. of the questions divided on during the preceding session ; and the following exposition, in addition to its exhibiting the number of inhabited houses in each county, and in each place returning Members to Parliament, exhibits also the sum of times each Member has voted in the minority on the whole of the questions in both sessions of 1822 and 1823, and in the majority on 20 of the questions ; we are indebted to the same Correspondent for the Analysis herewith, as for the Alphabetical list in

our last Supplementary No. both of which have been published together, by Miller, 69, Fleet Street, accompanied by observations on each respective class of suffrage, as well as on the various kind of suffrage in classes III. and IV. and also an exposure of the corrupt means used by the ruling power to secure and maintain a preponderance of votes; and after stating a variety of facts, for the truth of which the author refers page by page to Parliamentary documents, he enters on a general and comprehensive view of the long agitated question of Parliamentary Reform, which subject he has exhibited in a variety of forms, and although like all his predecessors in endeavouring to elucidate the subject, he has failed to lead the reader to any unquestionable conclusion. He seems to have left the subject in a somewhat questionable form, rather as a matter of reserve, than from any deficiency of conception of what is really due to the subject; but be that it may, he has not failed to divest it of much of the perplexity that heretofore surrounded it, and exhibited it in various points of view, some of them as interesting for their novelty, as others are important for the conclusions to which they lead; and as a whole it may be considered the most comprehensive and interesting elucidation of British Parliamentary representation and of Parliamentary practice ever offered to the notice of the British Public, and will be found deserving the deepest consideration of every Elector, and of every person having an interest at stake in the United Kingdom,

The following Changes have taken place since the 5th February, up to the 1st of August, 1823.

Vacated.		New Members.
Banks, G.	Corfe Castle	Bond, John
Bathurst, Right Hon. C.	Harwich	Canning, George
Beresford, Sir J. P.	Coleraine	Brydges, Sir John
Canning, Right Hon. G.	Liverpool	Huskisson, Wm.
Cocks, Hon. J. S.	Ryegate	Cocks, Jas.
Cole, Sir G. L.	Fermanagh County...	Corry, Lord
Cranborne Viscount	Hertford	Byron, Mr.
Dodson, J.	Rye	Knight, R.
Huskisson, Wm.	Chichester	Poyntz, W. S.
Leigh, J. H.	Winchester	East, Sir E. H.
Neale, Sir H. B.	Lymington	Boyd, Walter
Ossulston, Lord	Berwick	Beresford, Sir J. P.
Raine, Jona.	Newport	} All re-elected for the same places.
Arbuthnot, Right Hon. C.	St. Germain's	
Hardinge, Sir H.	Durham	
Robinson, F. J.	Rippon	
Scarlet, James	Peterborough	} † Disbrowe, E. C. † Herries, J. C. Thompson, G. L. Jas. Wortley, Jun.
Taylor, Sir H.	Windsor	
Vansittart, Nicholas	Harwich	
Ward, Robt.	Haslemere	
Ward, Hon. J. W.	Bossiney	
Deceased.		
Blake, Robert	Arundel	Kemp, T. R.
Boughey, Sir J. F.	Stafford County	
Concannon, Lucius	Winchelsea	Leader, Wm.
Kinnersley W. S.	Newcastle	
Portman, E. B.	Dorset County	Portman, E. B. Jun

☞ Sir J. P. Beresford, G. Canning, and W. Huskisson, it will be seen have been re-elected for other places; Lord Ossulstone, Hon. J. W. Ward, and Visct. Cranborne, have succeeded to the peerage by the demise of their predecessors; Nicholas Vansittart has been created a peer by the title of Lord Bexley; all the rest have retired from Parliament.

CLASS I.

40 Counties of England.

The figures denote the No. of Inhabited Houses in each County, according to the population return of 1821. Those Members noted by a * uniformly oppose by their Votes the measures of the present Administration, and those by a † as uniformly support them; those noted with both † * are in the habit of voting both ways. The figures following those marks imply the No. of times they voted out of about 70 questions, divided on during the last and present Session of Parliament; those noted by a ‡ preceding their name, are placemen or pensioners, part of 89 in the aggregate who sit and vote in Parliament, reported to the House last Session, as receiving £183,372 $\frac{1}{4}$ Annum out of the Taxes of their own exaction and voting. Those noted with a ‡ are sons, brothers, or dependents of others drawing largely out of the Taxes. Those noted with § hold Commissions in the Navy or Army, and those printed in *Italics* are new Members recently returned. Those Counties noted with a * were contested at the last general Election.

Counties.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Sitting Members the 1st May, 1823.
* Bedford.....	15412	Marquis of Tavistock, * 13
* Berks	24705	Hon. Rd. Neville, * 7
Bucks	24786	Hon. Robert Smith, * 17
Cambridge ..	20869	Lord F. G. Osborne, * 9
Chester.....	47094	Davies Davenport, * 10
Cornwall ...	43873	Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart. * 16
* Cumberland..	27246	J. C. Curwen, * 16
Derby	40054	Lord G. H. Cavendish, * 11
* Devon	71416	Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. † 4 * 2
Dorset	25926	<i>E. B. Portman</i> , *
Durham	32793	Hon. W. V. Powlett, * 16
Essex	49978	C. C. Western, * 18
Gloucester...	60881	Sir B. W. Guise, Bart. * 28
Hants	49516	G. P. Jervoise, * 25
Hereford ...	20061	Robert Price, * 37
Hertford ...	23178	Sir J. Sebright, Bart. * 11
Huntingdon ..	8879	Lord John Russell, * 20
Kent	70507	W. P. Honeywood, * 32
Lancaster ..	176449	Lord Stanley, * 17
Leicester ...	34775	G. A. L. Keck, † 8 * 5
Lincoln.....	53818	Hon. C. A. Pelham, * 14
* Middlesex ..	152969	George Byng, * 16
Monmouth ...	13211	Sir C. Morgan, Bart. † 1
Norfolk.....	62274	T. W. Coke, * 13
Northampton	32503	Viscount Althorp, * 32
Northumberland	31526	T. W. Beaumont, * 15
Nottingham..	35022	Lord W. H. C. Bentinck, * 13
Oxford	25594	W. H. Ashurst, † 3
Rutland	3589	Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. * 5
Salop	38863	<i>J. C. Pelham</i> , * 6 † 1
Somerset	61852	Wm. Dickenson, * 12
Stafford	63319	Sir J. F. Boughiey, Bart. * 21
Suffolk	42773	Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart. * 14
Surrey	64790	W. J. Dennison, * 36
* Sussex	36283	Walter Burrell, * 3 † 2
* Warwick ...	55012	<i>F. Lawley</i> , * 8
* Westmoreland	9243	† Viscount Lowther, † 11
Wilts	41702	John Benett, * 24
Worcester ...	34738	Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt. * 11
York, E. R. ...	34930	} Viscount Milton, * 5
N. R.	35765	
W. R.	154314	
		Frs. Pym, * 19
		Charles Dundas, * 12
		† Marquis of Chandos, † 6
		† Lord C. S. Manners, † 5
		Wilbraham Egerton, † 8
		J. H. Tremayne, † 2
		† John Lowther, † 5
		<i>Frs. Munday</i> , † 1 * 1
		E. J. Bastard, † 3 * 2
		Wm. M. Pitt, † 5
		John G. Lambton, * 33
		§ Sir E. Harvey, Bart. † 3 * 2
		† Lord R. E. H. Somerset, † 4
		John Fleming, † 6
		Sir J. G. Cottrell, Bart.
		Hon. W. Lamb, † 3 * 2
		W. H. Fellowes, † 4
		Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. † 4 * 3
		John Blackburne, † 4
		§ † Lord Robt. Manners, † 6
		Charles Chaplin, † 3
		S. C. Whitbread, * 30
		† Lord G. H. Somerset, † 9
		Edwd. Wodehouse, † 5 * 2
		R. W. Cartwright, † 5
		C. J. Brandling, † 1 * 1
		§ F. F. Sotheran, † 5
		John Fane, † 7 * 6
		Sir G. N. Noel, Bart.
		<i>Rowland Hill</i> , † 4
		Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bt. * 16 † 2
		E. J. Littleton, † 6 * 4
		Thomas S. Gooch, † 4 * 2
		G. H. Sumner, † 6
		E. J. Curteis, * 6 † 2
		D. S. Dugdale, † 1 * 1
		§ † Hon. H. C. Lowther, † 4
		Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. † 3 * 3
		§ Hon. H. B. Lygon, † 6
		J. A. S. Wortley, † 5 * 2

Total Inhd. Houses }	1,951,973	773,782	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.
Building ..	18,289	1,118,295	do. in Trade and Manufactures.
Uninhabited	66,055	454,690	do. not comprised in either of the above.
Total Houses	2,036,317	2,346,717	Total No. of Families.
			4 N 2

The Suffrage for Counties will be best explained by the following form of Oath, to which every Elector is required to conform, previous to his vote being received, viz.

Act 18th Geo. II. cap. 18, sec. 1.—You shall swear, (or if a Quaker, affirm,) that you are a Freeholder in the County of _____ and have a Freehold Estate, consisting of _____ lying and being at _____ in the County of _____ of the clear yearly value of 40s. over and above all rents and charges payable out of, or in respect of the same; and that you have been in actual possession, or receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for your own use, above 12 calendar months; or that the same came to you within the time aforesaid by descent, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to a benefice in a Church, or by promotion to an office, and that such Freehold Estate has not been granted, or made to you fraudulently, on purpose to qualify you to give your vote; and that the place of your abode is at _____ in _____ and that you are 21 years of age, as you believe, and that you have not been polled before at this Election.

CLASS II.

12 Counties and 12 Boroughs in Wales.

✂ The Welch Counties return only one Member each; the Members in the right hand Column are returned for the County (Borough) Town, except W. H. Scourfield, who is returned from Haverford West, Pembroke County, which County returns one extra; whilst Merioneth County returns no Member but for the County. The notations all imply the same as stated in the head to the English Counties.

Counties.	Houses.	For the Counties.	Sitting Members 1st May, 1823. For the Boroughs.
Anglesea	8737	§ Earl of Uxbridge, † 2	† T. F. Lewis, (<i>Beaumaris</i>) † 8
Brecon	8425	Thomas Wood, † 8	§ G. G. Morgan, † 5
Caermarthen .	16402	Hon. G. Rice, † 10	John Jones, * 2 † 1
Caernarvon ..	10932	Sir Robt. Williams, Bart. * 6	§ † Hon. Sir C. Paget, † 3
Cardigan	11304	W. E. Powell. † 2	Pryse Pryse, * 9
* Denbigh	14771	† Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. † 2	† J. W. Griffith, * 20
Flint	9973	Sir Thos. Mostyn, Bart. * 8	Sir E. P. Loyd, Bart. * 12
* Glamorgan ..	19396	§ Capt. Sir C. Cole, R. N. † 2 * 4	W. Lewis, * (<i>Cardiff</i>) † 3 * 2
Merioneth....	6925	Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart.	W. H. Scourfield, * 3 † 2
Montgomery .	10706	† C. W. W. Wynne, † 12	Henry Clive, † 5
Pembroke....	14491	Sir J. Owen, Bart. † 2	J. H. Allan, * 19
* Radnor	4121	Walter Wilkins, * 7	Richard Price, † 1
Total Inhabtd } Houses }	136183	74225 Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	
Building	985	41680 do. in Trade and Manufactures.	
Uninhabited ..	3652	30801 not comprised in either of the above.	
Total No Houses	140820	146706 Total No. of Families.	

The Suffrage for the Counties of Wales differs in no respect from that of England. For the Towns:—at Beaumaris it is in the Corporation only;—at Brecon, Caermarthen, and Montgomery, in the Burgesses;—at Flint, in the Inhabitants paying *scot and lot*;—and at Haverfordwest, in the Freeholders, Burgesses, and Inhabitants paying *scot and lot*;—and at the remaining places in the Burgesses, in conjunction with the Burgesses of adjoining places, viz.

Caernarvon, and those of	Crickseith, Pwllleli, Nevin, and Conway.
Cardiff,	" Aberavon, Cowbridge, Kensis, Llantrissant, Loughier, Neath, & Swansea.
Cardigan,	" Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Atpar.
Denbigh,	" Denbigh, Leon, otherwise Holt, and Ruthyn.
Pembroke,	" Tenby and Whiston.
Radnor,	" Rhayder, Kneighton, Knucklass, and Kevenhill.

CLASS III.

21 Cities, 2 Universities, and 79 Boroughs in England,

Alphabetically arranged, returning 206 Members, in which the nature of the Suffrage is too general and the Number of Electors too considerable to be controlled by individual influence; shewing the County in which situate; the Number of Inhabited Houses in each place, according to the last population return in 1821, and nature of the Suffrage in each place. Shewing also the present Representatives, and how they have voted, and the number of times they have voted out of about 70 questions divided on during the last and present Session of Parliament. The Cities are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; those places noted with a † have been for some time past shackled by a domineering influence, and will demand the special regard of the friends of free representation at the next general Election: those noted with a * were contested at the last general election, (see advertisement page at the end). All the other notations imply the same as stated at the head of the English Counties.

Place.	Inhabited Houses.	Nature of Suffrage.	Present Members.
Abingdon,		Inhabitant householders,	{ John Maberley, * 31
<i>Berks</i> 1090		paying scot and lot.	
* Arundel,		do. do.	{ Viscount Bury, * 14
<i>Sussex</i> 460			{ T. R. Kemp.
Aylesbury,		In all inhabitant housekeepers	{ Lord Nugent, * 26
<i>Bucks</i> 865		of the Borough not receiving	{ Wm. Rickford, * 19
		alms, and freeholders of the	
		hundred.	
Barnstaple,		Corporation and Burgesses.	{ Sir F. Ommaney, Knt. † 11
<i>Devon</i> 774			{ † Michl. Nolan, † 10
Bedford,		Freemen, Burgesses, & Inha-	{ Lord G. W. Russell—
<i>Co. Town</i> 1074		bitants not receiving alms.	{ W. H. Whitbread, * 15
* Berwick on		Freemen by birth, servitude,	{ Sir Frs. Blake, Bart. * 25
<i>Tweed</i> 1024		or purchase.	{ † Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. †
* Beverley,		Freemen by birth, servitude,	{ Jno. Wharton, * 8
<i>York</i> .. 1587		or purchase.	{ G. L. Fox, * 1
† * Bishops Castle,		Burgesses within the Boro.	{ † Wm. Holmes, † 12
<i>Salop</i> .. 324			{ Ed. Rogers, † 5 * 2
* Boston,		Freemen by birth or servitude	{ G. J. Heathcote, * 12
<i>Lincoln</i> 2185		resident & paying scot & lot.	{ † Coln. W. A. Johnstone, * 19
Bridgnorth,		Freemen non resident as well	{ Thomas Whitmore, † 1 * 1
<i>Salop</i> .. 988		as resident.	{ Wm. Wol Whitmore, * 13 † 3
Bridgewater,		Inhabitants paying scot	{ Wm. Astell, * 6 † 2
<i>Somerset</i> 1059		and lot.	{ C. K. Tynte, * 8
* Bridport,		Inhabitants paying scot	{ James Scott, * 22
<i>Dorset</i> 594		and lot.	{ Sir H. D. St. Paul, †
* BRISTOL, 13474		Freeholders and free	{ Henry Bright, * 33.
		Burgesses.	{ R. Hart Davis, † 4
* CAMBRIDGE		Doctors and Masters of Art,	{ † Lord Palmerston, † 13
<i>University</i>		being members of the University	{ W. J. Bankes, † 3
* CANTERBURY,		Freemen non resident as well	{ Viscount Clifton, * 16
<i>Kent</i> .. 2408		as resident.	{ † S. R. Lushington, † 11
* CARLISLE,		Similar to London.	{ Wm. James, * 47
<i>Cumberland</i> 1986			{ Sir James Graham, Bart. †—
* CHESTER,		Freemen.	{ Viscount Belgrave, * 9
<i>Co. Town</i> 3861			{ † General Thos Grosvenor, 1 *

Place	Inhabited Houses.	Nature of Suffrage.	Present Members.
* CHICHESTER, Sussex 1245	}	<i>Inhabitants paying scot and lot.</i>	{ Lord J. G. Lennox, † 2 * 1
Chippenham, Wilts. . . 521			{ W. S. Poyntz, * 11
† Cirencester, Gloucester 1006	}	<i>Burgage Tenants and free Burgesses.</i>	{ W. A. Madocks, * 4
* Colchester, Essex. . . 2631			{ J. R. Grossett, * 2 † 1
* COVENTRY, Warwick 4277	}	<i>Inhabitant householders.</i>	{ Lord Apsley, † 5
* Cricklade, Wilts. . . 316			{ Jos. Cripps, † 4
Derby, Co. Town 3381	}	<i>Free Burgesses.</i>	{ Henry Baring, * 11
Dover, Kent . . 1846			{ J. B. Wildman, † 2
DURHAM, Co. Town 1152	}	<i>Freemen by servitude, resident and non resident.</i>	{ Edward Ellice, * 32
Evesham, Worcester 722			{ Peter Moore, * 30
* EXETER, Devon 3256	}	<i>Freeholders of the hundred of Highworth, and 4 others.</i>	{ Robert Gordon, *
GLOUCESTER, Co. Town 1732			{ Jos. Pitt, † 4
* Grantham, Lincoln 730	}	<i>Freemen & sworn Burgesses, non resident as well as residt.</i>	{ Lord H. F. C. Cavendish, * 11
* Grimsby, Lincoln 687			{ T. W. Coke.
Guildford, Surry. . . 542	}	<i>Freemen and free Burgesses, whether resident or not.</i>	{ Joseph Butterworth, † 4 * 9
HEREFORD, Co. Town 1763			{ E. B. Wilbraham, † 5
Hertford, Co. Town 649	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ M. A. Taylor, * 16
* Hedon, York . . 179			{ § † Sir H. Hardinge, † 9
Honiton, Devon 681	}	<i>Common Burgesses.</i>	{ Sir C. Cockerell, Bart. † 3
Hull, York . . 5577			{ Sir W. E. R. Boughton, Bt. * 11
† * Huntingdon, Co. Town 528	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ R. W. Newman, * 9
Hythe, Kent . . 382			{ † Wm. Courtney, † 9
* Ilchester, Somerset 157	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ Edwd. Webbe, * 23
* Ipswich, Suffolk 3264			{ R. B. Cooper, † 7
Lancaster, Co. Town 1792	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ Hon. Ed. Cust, † 9
Leicester, Co. Town 6085			{ Sir M. Cholmley, Bart. † 6 * 2
* Leominster, Hereford 777	}	<i>Resident Freemen.</i>	{ Chas. Tennyson, * 15
Lewes, Sussex 1116			{ Wm. Duncomb, † 3
LITCHFIELD, Stafford 1121	}	<i>Freemen & Freeholders resident and paying scot and lot.</i>	{ † Arthur Onslow, † 5
			{ C. B. Wall, † 2
	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ R. P. Scudamore, * 8
			{ Viscount Eastnor, † 5 * 2
	}	<i>Inhabitants not receiving alms and Freemen being resident when made free.</i>	{ Nich. Calvert, * 13
			{ † Viscount Cranborne, † 5
	}	<i>Burgesses by descent, servitude, or gift, at the discretion of the Corporation.</i>	{ Robert Farrand, * 13
			{ Coln. John Baillie, † 6 * 6
	}	<i>Inhabitant housekeepers not receiving alms.</i>	{ Hon. P. F. Cust, † 3
			{ Saml. Crawley, † 3 * 1
	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ Daniel Sykes, * 24
			{ John Mitchell, † 3 * 2
	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ † John Calvert, † 13
			{ Earl of Ancram, † 4
	}	<i>Freemen non resident as well as resident.</i>	{ S. Marjoribanks, * 28
			{ Sam. Jones Loyd, † 3
	}	<i>Inhabitants not receiving alms.</i>	{ § Sir I. Coffin, Bart. * 17
			{ S. Lushington, * 35
	}	<i>Commonalty and Freemen not receiving alms.</i>	{ Wm. Haldimand, * 20
			{ T. B. Lennard, * 30
	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ Gabriel Doveton, † 5 * 2
			{ I. F. Cawthorne, † —
	}	<i>Freemen.</i>	{ John Mansfield, † 7
			{ Thomas Pares, * 21
	}	<i>Capital Burgesses and Inhabitants paying scot and lot.</i>	{ § Lord Hotham, † 8 * 2
			{ Sir W. C. Fairlie, Bt. † 1 * 1
	}	<i>Inhabitant householders paying scot and lot.</i>	{ Sir G. Shiffner, Bart. † 5
			{ Sir Jno. Shelly, Bart. * 7
	}	<i>Freeholders, Burgesses, and Freemen paying scot & lot.</i>	{ G. G. V. Vernon, † 6
			{ Sir G. Anson, * 4

Place.	Inhabited Houses.	Nature of Suffrage.	Present Members.
* LINCOLN, Co. Town 2076	} Freemen.		{ Robert Smith, * 9 + 5
* Liverpool, Lanc... 19007			{ John Williams, * 17
* LONDON, within the walls 7938	} Freemen.		{ † Rt Hon. W. Huskisson, † 12
do. without the walls } 9232			{ § General Gascoigne, † 3 * 2
* Lynn Regis, Norfolk 2554	} Freemen.		{ Matthew Wood, * 51
† Ludlow, Salop .. 1006			{ Thomas Wilson, † 9
* Maidstone, Kent .. 2131	} Freemen.		{ Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. † 2
Maldon, Essex.. 585			{ G. Bridges, † 5
Malton, York .. 764	} Burgage holders.		{ Marquis of Titchfield, * 19
Marlow, Bucks . 695			{ Hon. J. Walpole, † 4 * 1
* Monmouth .. 769	} Resident common Burgesses, sons and sons-in-law admit- ted on petition.		{ Viscount Clive, † 3
Morpeth, Northumberld 458			{ Hon. R. Clive, † 3
† Newark, Nottingham 1620	} Freemen.		{ A. W. Robarts, * 30
* Newcastle (Tyne), Northumb. 4031			{ John Wells, † 3 * 5
* Newcastle, Stafford 1399	} Freemen by birth, marriage, or servitude.		{ Benj. Gaskell, * 16
* Northampton, Co. Town 2023			{ J. H. Strutt, † 5
NORWICH, Norfolk 10624	} Burgage holders.		{ Viscount Duncannon, * 34
* Nottingham, Co. Town 7375			{ J. C. Ramsden, * 16
Northallerton, York .. 557	} Inhabitants paying scot & lot.		{ Owen Williams, * 5
Oakhampton, Devon 308			{ T. P. Williams, * 8
* OXFORD, Co. Town 2431	} do. do.		{ Marquis of Worcester, † —
Oxford University			{ Hon. W. Howard, * 7
* Penryn, Cornwall 467	} Bailiffs and free Burgesses.		{ Wm. Ord, * 23
* PETERBORO', Northampton 951			{ Sir W. H. Clinton, † 1
* Pontefract, York .. 927	} Inhabitants who pay or ought to pay scot and lot.		{ H. Willoughby, † 3
Poole, Dorset 1108			{ Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt. * 18
* Preston, Lanc... 4014	} Burgage holders & others.		{ Cuthbert Ellison, † 3
Reading, Co. Town Berkshire 2446			{ W. S. Kinnersley, † 4
Retford, Nottingham 501	} Resident Freemen.		{ † R. J. Wilmot, † 12
Richmond, York .. 738			{ Sir G. Robinson, Bart. * 45
	} Inhabitant householders not receiving alms.		{ § W. L. Maberley, * 26
			{ R. H. Gurney, * 11
	} Freeholders and Freemen non resident as well as resident.		{ Wm. Smith, * 42
			{ Jos. Birch, * 31
	} Freemen.		{ Thos. Denman, * 35
			{ Henry Peirse, * 10
	} About 200 Burgage holders.		{ W. S. Lascelles, † 5
			{ Viscount Glenorchy, * 14
	} Freemen.		{ Lord Dunally, † 2
			{ J. J. Lockhart, * 7 † 1
	} Doctors and Masters of Arts, being members of the University		{ C. Wetherall, † 5
			{ † Right Hon. R. Peel, † 11
	} Freemen.		{ Richard Heber, † 5 * 2
			{ Pascoe Grenfell, * 11 † 5
	} Inhabitants paying scot & lot.		{ Henry Swann, † 2 * 1
			{ Sir Robert Heron, Bt. * 20
	} do. do.		{ James Scarlett, * 25
			{ Thos. Houldsworth, † 3 * 2
	} Inhabitant householders.		{ Viscount Pollington, † 1
			{ B. L. Lester, * 5 † 1
	} Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.		{ John Dent, † 1
			{ E. Hornby, * 10
	} All inhabitants 21 years of age having obtain'd parochl settmt.		{ Saml. Horrocks,
			{ C. F. Palmer, * 37
	} Freemen by birth, servitude, or redemption.		{ J. B. Monck, * 42
			{ Saml. Crompton, * 23
	} About 270 Burgage holders.		{ Wm. Evans, * 9 † 2
			{ Hon. Thos. Dundas, * 17
			{ S. M. Barat, * 37

Place.	Inhabited Houses.	Nature of Suffrage.	Present Members.
ROCHESTER,			{ Ralph Bernal, * 52
<i>Kent</i> .. 1586	} <i>Freemen.</i>		{ Lord Binning, † 9
Sandwich,			{ Sir G. Warrender, Bart. † 5
<i>Kent</i> .. 546	} <i>Freemen non resident as well</i>		{ Jos. Marryatt, * 6 † 3
as resident.			{ Ralph Leicester, * 28
Shaftesbury,			{ Hon. Robt. Grosvenor, * 4
<i>Dorset</i> . 583	} <i>Inhabitants paying scot & lot.</i>		{ Sir C. M. Burrell, Bt. * 5 † 1
* Shoreham,			{ J. M. Loyd, *—
<i>Sussex</i> . 203	} <i>Freeholders of the Rape of</i>		{ Hon. H. G. Bennett, * 56
<i>Bramber.</i>			{ Panton Corbett, * 5 † 4
Shrewsbury, Co. Tn.			{ Wm. Chamberlayne, * 8 † 2
<i>Salop</i> .. 3999	} <i>Resident Burgesses only.</i>		{ Sir W. de Crespigny, Bt. * 37
* Southampton, Co. Tn.			{ Sir R. T. Wilson, Knt. * 48
<i>Hants</i> . 2161	} <i>Burgesses without the Boro, &</i>		{ Chas. Calvert, * 31
* Southwark,			{ Christopher Smith, † 5 *
<i>Surry</i> . 12477	} <i>Inhabitants paying scot & lot.</i>		{ Sir H. W. Wilson, † 8
* St. Albans,			{ Sir C. Hawkins, Bt. † 2
<i>Hertford</i> 729	} <i>Freemen and Inhabitants</i>		{ Lyndon Evelyn, † 4
paying scot and lot.			{ Benj. Benyon, * 29
* St. Ives,			{ George Chetwynd, † 2 * 3
<i>Cornwall</i> 725	} <i>Inhabitants paying scot & lot.</i>		{ Lord Thos. Cecil, † 3
* Stafford,			{ Hon. W. H. Percy, † 2
Co. Town 991	} <i>Resident Burgesses.</i>		{ C. A. Tulk, * 8 † 4
† Stamford,			{ Wm. Heygate, † 3 * 2
<i>Lincoln</i> 892	} <i>Inhabitants paying scot & lot.</i>		{ Lord C. N. Townshend, * 10
* Sudbury,			{ Wm. Yates Peel, † 4
<i>Suffolk</i> 819	} <i>Freemen by birth, servitude,</i>		{ Alex. Baring, * 5 † 1
or redemption.			{ J. A. Warre, * 19
Tamworth,			{ John Martin, * 37 † 4
<i>Stafford</i> 1200	} <i>Inhabitants paying scot & lot.</i>		{ † J. E. Dowdeswell, † 4
* Taunton,			{ Viscount Barnard, * 13
<i>Somerset</i> 1503	} <i>Inhabitants not receiving</i>		{ James O'Callaghan, * 18
alms.			{ W. L. Hughes, * 17
Tewkesbury,			{ G. J. Roberts, * 38
<i>Gloucester</i> 1044	} <i>Freemen and Freeholders of</i>		{ Hon. Sir C. Greville, † 3
the Borough.			{ Chas. Mills, † 4
Tregony,			{ C. W. Taylor, * 3
<i>Cornwall</i> 182	} <i>All householders who boil</i>		{ J. P. Tudway, † 1
a pot.			{ F. Forrester, † 3
* Wallingford,			{ W. L. Childe, † 2
<i>Berks</i> . 366	} <i>Inhabitants paying scot & lot.</i>		{ Sir Fras. Burdett, Bt. * 2
† Warwick,			{ J. C. Hobhouse, * 50
Co. Town 1523	} <i>Housekeepers paying to the</i>		{ Thos. F. Buxton, * 10
church and poor.			{ Wm. Williams, * 31
WELLS,			{ Masterton Ure, † 6
<i>Somerset</i> 1058	} <i>Freemen admitted to Guild.</i>		{ † Rt. Hon. T. Wallace, † 10
† * Wenlock,			{ John Ramsbottom, * 7
<i>Salop</i> .. 481	} <i>Burgesses at large.</i>		{ C. E. Disbrowe, † 1
* WESTMINSTER,			{ J. H. Langstone, * 8
18502	} <i>Inhabitant householders pay-</i>		{ John Gladstone, † 4
ing scot & lot.			{ Viscount Deerpur, † 1 * 1
Weymouth			{ T. H. Davies, * 43
and 451	} <i>Burgesses and Freeholders</i>		{ C. E. Rumbold, * 21
within the Borough not			{ Hon. G. Anson, * 7
receiving alms.			{ R. Chaloner, * 14
Melcombe Regis,			{ M. Wyvill, * 32
<i>Dorset</i> . 639	} <i>Freemen.</i>		
† Windsor,			
<i>Berks</i> . 917	} <i>Inhabitants paying scot & lot.</i>		
† Woodstock,			
<i>Oxford</i> . 246	} <i>Freemen.</i>		
WORCESTER,			
Co. Town 3037	} <i>Citizens by birth, servitude, or</i>		
redemption not receiving alms.			
* Yarmouth,			
<i>Norfolk</i> 3981	} <i>Burgesses at large.</i>		
* YORK,			
Co. Town 3206	} <i>Freemen.</i>		

CLASS IV.

3 Cities and 100 Boroughs in England,

Alphabetically arranged, returning 203 Members, in which from the nature of the Suffrage and limited number of Electors, the election is controled by individual influence; exhibiting also the patrons or individuals into whom that influence is resolved. Those marked *a* the election is in the Corporation only, all of whom are self elected; those marked *b*, the election is in the Corporation and Burgesses of their own creation at will, the Corporations also being self elect; those marked *c*, the election is in burgage holders or proprietors; *d* in burgage tenants; *e* in freeholders of inheritance, within the Borough, *f* inhabitants paying scot and lot; *g* free burgesses.

Place.	Inhabited Houses.	Nature of Suffrage.	Present Members.
* Aldborough, <i>d f</i>		Duke of Newcastle.	{ † Hy. Fynes Clinton, † 3
York ..	108		{ † G. C. Antrobus, † 7
Aldeburgh, <i>f</i>		Marquis of Hertford.	{ † James Blair, † 5 * 1
Suffolk ..	258		{ Joshua Walker, † 2
Amersham, <i>f</i>		Mr. Drake.	{ T. T. Drake, † 3
Bucks ..	478		{ Wm. T. Drake, † 2
Andover, <i>a</i>		T. A. Smith.	{ Thomas A. Smith, † 4
Hants ..	794		{ Sir J. Pollen, Bart. † 2 * 1
Appleby, <i>c d</i>		Earl of Lonsdale.	{ J. A. Dalrymple, † 3
Westmoreld ..	145	Earl of Thanet.	{ Thomas Creevey, * 40
Ashburton, <i>c</i>		Sir L. V. Palk.	{ Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. † 2
Devon ..	396	Lord Clinton.	{ † Sir J. S. Copley, † 11
Banbury, <i>a</i>		Earl of Guildford.	{ † Hon. H. Legge, † 2
Oxford ..	651		{ † Charles Palmer, * 18
BATH, <i>a</i>		Corporation.	{ Lord John Thynne, † 2
Somerset ..	5157	Marquis of Bath.	{ † Rt Hon. Sir J. Nicol, Kt. † 2
Bedwin, <i>d e</i>		Marquis of Aylesbury.	{ J. J. Buxton, † 4
Wilts ..	347		{ † Lord Lovaine, † 5
Beralstone, <i>d</i>		Earl of Beverley.	{ Hon. Joc. Percy, † —
Devon ..			{ W. A. Roberts. —
Bewdley, <i>a</i>		Lord Lyttleton.	{ Hon. E. H. Edwards. —
Worcester ..	879		{ Lord F. L. Gower, † 2
Bletchingley, <i>c</i>		Mr. Matthew Russell.	{ D. G. Gilbert, † 10 * 1
Surry ..	195		{ † J. W. Croker, † 6
Bodmin, <i>a</i>		Marquis of Hertford.	{ George Munday, † 5
Cornwall ..	446		{ Henry Dawkins, † 8
* Boroughbridge, <i>c</i>		Duke of Newcastle.	{ Sir C. Domville, Bart. † 5
York ..	157		{ James Wortley, Jun. †
Bossiney, Tintagel, <i>c</i>		Earl of Mount Edgecombe.	{ R. H. Bradshaw, † 3
Cornwall ..	160	J. A. S. Wortley.	{ Hy. Wrottesley, † 2
Brackley, <i>a</i>		R. H. Bradshaw.	{ John Irving, † 6
Northampton ..	341	Marquis of Stafford.	{ Wm. Wilberforce, † 1 * 1
Bramber, <i>c</i>		Duke of Rutland.	{ † Sir G. Nugent, Bart. † 5 * 1
Sussex ..	20	Lord Calthorpe.	{ † Wm. H. Freemantle, † 8
Buckingham, <i>a</i>		Duke of Buckingham.	{ Matthias Attwood, † 3
Co. Town ..	283		{ Wm. Thompson, † 6 * 6
* Callington, <i>c</i>		Lord Clinton, but present mem-	{ Hon. James Abercomby, * 27
Cornwall ..	218	bers returned in opposition.	{ James Macdonald, * 31
Calne, <i>a</i>		Marquis of Lansdowne.	{ † Coln. F. W. Trench, † 7 * 1
Wilts ..	879		{ B. M. Cheero, † 8
Cambridge, <i>a</i>		Duke of Rutland.	{ Mark Milbank, * 13
Co. Town ..	2594		{ Sheldon Cradock, * 7
* Camelford, <i>a f</i>		Earl of Darlington.	{ † Lord H. Cholmondeley, † 6
Cornwall ..	229		{ † Hon. F. G. Howard —
Castle Rising, <i>g</i>		Marquis of Cholmondeley.	{ † Rt Hon. G. H. Rose, † —
Norfolk ..	13	Hon. F. G. Howard.	{ † Rt Hon. W. S. Bourne, † 7
Christchurch, <i>a</i>		† Right Hon. G. H. Rose.	
Hants ..	920	Earl of Malmesbury.	

Place.	Inhabited Houses.	Nature of Suffrage.	Present Members.
Clitheroe,		<i>Earl Howe.</i>	{ Hon. Robert Curzon, † 2
Lanc... 501		<i>Earl Brownlow.</i>	{ <i>H. Porcher</i> , † 5
Cockermouth, c			{ † J. H. Lowther, † 5
Cumberland 721		<i>Earl of Lonsdale.</i>	{ W. W. C. Wilson, † 9
Corfe Castle,			{ Henry Banks, † 10 * 2
Dorset 156		<i>The Sitting Members.</i>	{ <i>John Bond</i> , † —
Dartmouth, b			{ § John Bastard, † 3 * 2
Devon... —		<i>Mr. Holdsworth.</i>	{ † Hon. J. H. Stanhope, —
Devizes, b		{ † Viscount Sidmouth.	{ T. G. Estcourt, † 3
Wilts . 766		<i>Mr. Sutton.</i>	{ John Pearse, † 6
Dorchester Co. To. f		{ † <i>Earl of Shaftesbury.</i>	{ Robert Williams, † 4
Dorset 393			{ † Charles Warren, † 6
Downton, c			{ Hon. B. Bouverie, † 2
Wilts... 566		<i>Earl of Radnor.</i>	{ † Sir T. B. Pechell, Bt. † 4
Droitwich, a			{ Earl of Sefton, * 31
Worcester 453		<i>Lord Foley.</i>	{ J. H. H. Foley, * 8
Dunwich, g		{ † <i>Mr. Barne and</i>	{ Michael Barne, † 2
Suffolk 38		<i>Lord Huntingfield.</i>	{ G. H. Cherry, † 4 * 2
East Looe, a g			{ T. P. Macqueen, † 3
Cornwall 128		<i>The Bullers.</i>	{ G. W. Taylor, † 3
East Grinstead, c			{ Lord Strathaven, † 2
Sussex . 439		<i>Duchess of Dorset.</i>	{ † Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson, † 5
Eye, f			{ † Sir M. Nightingale, † 10
Suffolk. 339		<i>Marquis of Cornwallis.</i>	{ † Sir R. Gifford, Knt. † 13
Fowey,			{ Viscount Valletort, † 3
Cornwall 283		<i>Mr. Rashleigh.</i>	{ George Lucy, † 3 * 1
Gatton, e f			{ Jesse W. Russell, † 5
Surry... 22		<i>Sir Mark Wood, Bart.</i>	{ Thomas Divett, † 7
Grampound, f			{ Alexander Robertson, † 7 * 2
Cornwall 102		<i>Disfranchised since last Election.</i>	{ John Innes, † 4
Harwich, a			{ † Right Hon. G. Canning, † 6
Essex... 665		<i>The Treasury.</i>	{ † J. C. Herries, † 5
Haslemere, c			{ † Rt Hon. Sir C. Long, † 11
Surry . 167		<i>Earl of Lonsdale.</i>	{ <i>G. L. Thompson</i> , † —
Hastings, a g			{ † Hon. W. H. J. Scott, † 2
Sussex... 925		<i>The Treasury.</i>	{ J. Dawkins, † 5
Helstone, a			{ § Lord J. H. N. Townshend, † 1
Cornwall 446			{ H. Hudson, † 1
Heytesbury, c			{ † § E. H. A'Court, † 6
Wilts... 243		<i>† Sir W. A'Court.</i>	{ H. Handley, † 6 * 2
Higham Ferrers, a g			{ Viscount Normanby, * 30
Northampton 153		<i>Earl Fitzwilliam.</i>	{ Hon. F. G. Calthorpe, * 5 † 3
Hindon, f			{ John Plummer, † 4 * 3
Wilts... 163		<i>Lord Calthorpe.</i>	{ Sir John Aubrey, Bart. * 6
Horsham, Co. Town, c			{ Robert Hurst, * 22
Sussex... 791		<i>Duke of Norfolk.</i>	{ Sir Js. Macintosh, Knt. * 18
Knaresborough, c			{ Right Hon. G. Tierney, * 27
York... 1084		<i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>	{ § Hon. P. B. Pellew, † 2
Launceston, b			{ † James Brogden, † 10
Cornwall 245		<i>Duke of Northumberland.</i>	{ § Sir W. H. Pringle, † 5
Leskeard, a g			{ Hon. W. Eliot, † 3
Cornwall 389		<i>Earl of St. Germain's.</i>	{ Sir Robert Wigram, † 1
Lostwithiel, a			{ A. C. Grant, † 9
Cornwall 155		<i>Earl of Mount Edgecombe.</i>	{ Sandford Graham, * 17
Ludgershall, e & c.			{ Earl of Brecknock, † 6
Wilts... 110		<i>Sir James Graham, Bart.</i>	{ † J. T. Fane, † 1
Lyme Regis, a			{ † Vere Fane, † 6
Dorset . 377		<i>† Earl of Westmoreland.</i>	{ Wm. Manning, † 3
Lymington, a			{ <i>Walter Boyd</i> , † —
Hants... 526		<i>† Sir H. B. Neale.</i>	

Place.	Inhabited Houses.	Nature of Suffrage.	Present Members.
Malmesbury, <i>a</i>	268	} <i>Mr. Pitt, of Cirencester.</i>	{ Charles Forbes, † 10 * 5
Wills ..			{ Wm. Leake, * 4 † 1
Marlborough, <i>a</i>	484	} <i>Marquis of Aylesbury.</i>	{ Hon. J. Wodehouse, † 4
Wills ..			{ Lord Brudenell, † 3
Midhurst, <i>c</i>	234	} <i>Smith, Payne, and Smiths.</i>	{ John Smith, * 12 † 1
Sussex			{ Abel Smith, * 5 † 1
* Milbourne Port, <i>a f</i>	281	} <i>Marquis of Anglesea.</i>	{ † Hon. B. Paget, † 5
Somerset			{ † Lord Graves, † 5
Minehead, <i>f</i>	258	} <i>Mr. Luttrell.</i>	{ H. F. Luttrell, † 5 * 2
Somerset			{ John Douglas, † 6
* Newport, <i>f</i>	173	} <i>Duke of Northumberland.</i>	{ † Jona. Raine, † 3
Cornwall			{ Wm. Northey, —
Newport, <i>a</i>	695	} <i>Sir L. T. Holmes, Bart.</i>	{ Sir L. T. Holmes, Bart. —
Isle of Wight			{ Charles Duncombe, † 2
Newton, <i>c</i>	—	} <i>Hon. T. Pelham.</i>	{ C. C. Cavendish, * 12
Isle of Wight			{ Hudson Gurney, * 10 † 3
Newton, <i>c</i>	271	} <i>Thomas Legh.</i>	{ Thomas Legh, —
Lanc ..			{ Thomas Claughton, † 2 * 1
Orford, <i>a g</i>	216	} <i>Marquis of Hertford.</i>	{ † E. A. M'Naughten, † 7
Suffolk			{ Charles Ross, † 4
* Petersfield, <i>a</i>	250	} <i>Hylton Joliffe.</i>	{ Hylton Joliffe, † 3
Hants ..			{ Sir P. Musgrave, Bt. † 6 * 2
Plymouth, <i>a</i>	6248	} <i>Navy Board.</i>	{ † Sir T. B. Martin, † 9
Devon			{ † Sir Wm. Congreve, Bt. † 4
Plympton, <i>a g</i>	103	} <i>Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.</i>	{ R. G. M'Donald, † 2
Devon			{ G. W. Paxton, † 3
Portsmouth, <i>a</i>	8627	} <i>Sir J. Carter, and Corporation.</i>	{ Sir J. Carter, Knt. * 19
Hants ..			{ § Adml. J. Markham, * 4
Queenborough, <i>a g</i>	160	} <i>Ordnance Office.</i>	{ † Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers, † 6
Kent ..			{ G. P. Holford, † 13
Rippon, <i>c</i>	953	} <i>Miss Lawrence.</i>	{ † Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson, † 13
York ..			{ George Gipps, * 6 † 2
Romney, <i>c</i>	157	} <i>Sir E. Deering, Bart. (a Minor.)</i>	{ R. E. D. Grosvenor, * 1
Kent ..			{ † G. H. D. Pennant, † 5
Rye, <i>a f</i>	601	} <i>Mr. Lamb.</i>	{ Robert Knight, * 3
Sussex			{ Peter Browne, † 9
Ryegate, <i>e</i>	213	} <i>Earl Somers.</i>	{ James Cocks, † 1
Surrey			{ § Sir Jos. Yorke, * 3 † 1
Saltash, <i>a</i>	211	} <i>The Bullers.</i>	{ Wm. Russell, —
Cornwall			{ John Fleming, † 4 * 2
SALISBURY, Co. Town	1605	} <i>Earl of Radnor.</i>	{ Viscount Folkestone, * 21
Wills ..			{ Wadm. Wyndham, † 3
Sarum, Old <i>c</i>	—	} <i>The Sitting Members.</i>	{ James Alexander, † 12
Wills ..			{ Jos. Dupre Alexander, † 4
Scarborough, <i>a</i>	1744	} <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	{ The Speaker.
York ..			{ † Hon. E. Phipps, † 10
Seaford, <i>f</i>	198	} <i>Mr. C. R. Ellis.</i>	{ C. R. Ellis, † 6
Sussex			{ Hon. G. A. Ellis, * 9
St. Edmundsbury <i>a</i>	1873	} <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>	{ Lord J. Fitzroy, * 7
Suffolk			{ § Hon. A. Upton, † 4
St. Germain's, <i>e</i>	438	} <i>Earl of St. Germain's.</i>	{ † Rt Hon. C. Arbuthnot, † 13
Cornwall			{ † Hon. S. T. Batburst, † 6
St. Mawes, <i>a</i>	302	} <i>Duke of Buckingham.</i>	{ † Sir S. B. Morland, Bt. † 8
Cornwall			{ † Jos. Phillimore, † 10
St. Michaels, <i>a f</i>	—	} <i>Earl of Falmouth.</i>	{ Sir G. Staunton, Bt. † 1 * 1
Cornwall			{ W. T. Money, † 3
Steyning, <i>f</i>	232	} <i>Duke of Norfolk.</i>	{ Lord H. H. M. Howard—
Sussex			{ George R. Phillips, * 24
Stockbridge, <i>f</i>	161	} <i>Earl Grosvenor.</i>	{ J. F. Barham, * 10
Hants			{ Hon. G. S. Stanley, * —

Place.	Inhabited Houses.	Nature of Suffrage.	Present Members.
Tavistock, <i>c</i>	680	Duke of Bedford.	{ Viscount Ebrington, * 30
Devon			{ J. P. Grant, * 10
Thetford, <i>a</i>	579	Duke of Grafton.	{ Lord C. Fitzroy, * 13
Norfolk			{ N. W. R. Colborne, * 19
Thirsk, <i>c</i>	564	Sir Thos. Frankland, Bart.	{ Robert Frankland, * 7
York ..			{ R. G. Russell, * 8
Tiverton, <i>a</i>	1323	† Earl of Harrowby.	{ † Rt. Hon. R. Ryder, † 5
Devon			{ † Viscount Sandon, † 4
Totnes, <i>g</i>	346	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.	{ † T. P. Courtenay, † 12
Devon			{ John Bent, —
Truro, <i>a</i>	410	Earl of Falmouth and The Lord Warden.	{ † Sir R. H. Vivian, † 3
Cornwall			{ § Wm. Gossett, † 3
Wareham, <i>a e</i>	395	Mr. Calcraft.	{ John Calcraft, * 28
Dorset			{ J. H. Calcraft, * 17
Wendover, <i>f</i>	281	Smith, Payne, and Smiths.	{ George Smith, * 10 † 1
Bucks			{ Samuel Smith, * 14 † 1
Weobly, <i>d</i>	159	Marquis of Bath.	{ Lord F. C. Bentinck, † 3
Hereford			{ † Sir G. Cockburn, † 11
Westbury, <i>d</i>	416	Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart.	{ Sir M. M. Lopes, Bt. —
Wilts ..			{ Philip J. Miles, † 4 * 1
West Looe, <i>a g</i>	103	The Bulls.	{ Sir C. Hulse, Bt. † 2 * 1
Cornwall			{ † Rt. Hon. H. Goulborn, † 11
Whitchurch, <i>c</i>	267	Viscount Sydney. Viscount Middleton.	{ Hon. H. G. P. Townshend, † 7
Hants			{ Samuel Scott, † 3
Wigan, <i>g</i>	3176	Corporation. Earl Balcarras.	{ Lord Lindsay, † 2
Lanc ..			{ John Hodson, † 2
Wilton, <i>a</i>	390	Earl of Pembroke.	{ J. H. Penruddocke, † 4 * 1
Wilts ..			{ Edward Baker, † 2
WINCHESTER, <i>a</i>	1219	Duke of Buckingham.	{ P. St. John Mildmay, —
Hants			{ Sir E. Hyde East, Bt. † 1
Winchelsea, <i>a g</i>	153	Earl of Darlington.	{ H. Brougham, * 31
Sussex			{ Wm. Leader, * 4
Wootton Bassett, <i>a</i>	344	Mr. Pitt, of Cirencester.	{ George Phillips, * 22
Wilts ..			{ † Hor. Twiss, † 7
Wycombe, <i>a</i>	1155	Sir J. D. King, Bart. Lord Carrington.	{ Sir J. D. King, Bt. † 2 * 2
Bucks			{ Sir Thos. Baring, Bt. * 12
Yarmouth, <i>a</i>	94	Rev. L. T. Holmes.	{ Sir Peter Pole, Bt. † 3
Isle of Wight			{ T. H. L. Broadhead, † 5

☞ Banbury, Bewdley, and Higham Ferrers, return only one member each; Beralstone, Dartmouth, Newton (Isle of Wight,) Old Sarum, and St. Michaels, are not enumerated in the last population return. Beeralstone is in the parish of Beerferris, the number of houses in which parish is 361. The Borough of Dartmouth is composed of the parishes of St. Petrox, St. Saviour, and Townstall, the total number of houses being 564. Newton *Isle of Wight*, is in the parish of Calbourn, which contains 107 houses. Old Sarum has neither house or inhabitant; the seven burgage tenures which return the two members are in the parish of Stratford under the Castle, which contains 76 houses. The Borough of St. Michael is in the parishes of St. Enoder and Newlyn, containing together 333 inhabited houses.

CLASS V.

33 Counties of Scotland, returning 30 Members.

Shewing the number of Burghs in each County; the Geographical position of each County; the number of Families, and the number of Voters in each; and the present sitting Members. The Notations imply the same as in the preceding Classes.

No. of Burghs.	County.	Geographical Position.	No. of Families.	No. of Votes.	Present Member.
3	Aberdeen	N. E. Coast	35,701	182	Hon. Wm. Gordon, † 9 * 1
2	Argyle	S. W. Islands	18,309	64	W. F. Campbell, * 2
2	Ayr	S. W. Coast	26,645	178	§ Lt. Gen. J. Montgomery, † 6
2	Banff	Coast Murray Frith	9,885	37	Earl of Fife, —
1	Berwick	S. E. Corner	7,165	124	Sir J. Marjoribanks, Bart. † 1
1	Bute	S. W. Isles	2,825	14	{ Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart, * 21
1	Caithness	Extreme North	5,944	31	
1	Dumbarton	N. of Clyde	5,341	43	J. Buchannan. † 6
4	Dumfries	South	14,458	77	† Adml. Sir W. J. Hope, K. C. B. †
1	Edinburgh	Metropolitan	40,469	174	† Sir G. Clerk, Bart. † 10
2	Elgin or Moray	Highlands	7,327	32	F. W. Grant, † 2
13	* Fife	N. Coast of Forth	25,749	240	§ J. Wemys, † 5
5	Forfar	N. E. Coast	26,718	114	§ Hon. W. R. Maule, * 10
3	* Haddington	S. Promon. of Forth	7,934	90	Sir J. Suttie, Bart. † 2
1	Inverness	W. Highlands	18,324	70	† Rt. Hon. Charles Grant. † 3
1	* Kincardine	N. E. Coast	6,685	70	Sir A. Ramsey, * 3
	Kinross	{ North of the Forth	1,827	21	{ § Robert Bruce,
	Clackmannan		2,145	19	
2	Kircudbright	Extreme South	7,912	144	§ Lt. Genl. J. Dunlop, † 2
3	Lanark	S. of Clyde	51,497	160	Lord Archibald Hamilton, * 33
2	Linlithgow	S. of Forth	4,965	65	§ Lt. Genl. Hon. Sir A. Hope, † 7
1	Nairn	{ Head of Murray Frith	2,131	22	{ Hon. G. P. Campbell, * 10
	Cromarty			9	
1	Orkney	Isles	10,483	40	John Balfour † 7
1	Peebles	Inland South	1,962	43	† Sir J. Montgomery, Bart. —
2	Perth	N. Border	30,970	221	James Drummond, † 4
2	Renfrew	S. E. Frith of Clyde	23,977	143	John Maxwell, Jun. * 17
2	Ross	N. Highlands	14,506	85	Sir J. W. Mackenzie, Bart. —
1	Roxburgh	South Border	8,639	137	Sir Alexander Don, Bart. † 2
1	Selkirk	Inland South	1,372	38	W. Elliot Lockhart, † 6
1	Stirling	North of Clyde	13,733	118	H. Home Drummond, † 4
1	Sutherland	Extreme North	4,822	24	G. Macpherson Grant, † 6
3	Wigtown	Extreme South	6,774	60	Sir W. Maxwell, Bart. † 2

Total number of Families . . . 447,960

Total number of Votes.

Chiefly employed in Agriculture 130,700

341,474 Inhabited Houses.

Ditto in Trade & Manufacture 190,264

12,657 Uninhabited do.

Not comprised in either 126,996

2,405 Building.

Total number of Families 447,960

356,536 Total No. of Houses.

*The Counties marked * were contested at the last general Election.*

State of the Poll at Fife, J. Wemys, . . . 107

R. Ferguson, .. 44

" Haddington, Sir J. Suttie, .. 39

Lord John Hay, 38

" Kincardine, Sir A. Ramsey, .. 32

Mr. Farquhar, 20

Analysis and Summary of Houses and Population of Great Britain.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Inhabited Houses	1,951,973	136,183	341,474	2,429,630
Building	18,289	985	2,405	21,679
Uninhabited	66,055	3,652	12,657	82,369
Total number of Houses	2,036,317	140,820	356,536	2,533,673
Families chiefly employed in Agriculture	773,732	74,225	130,700	978,656
Ditto in Trade and Manufactures	1,118,295	41,680	190,264	1,350,239
Ditto not comprised in either	454,690	30,801	126,997	612,488
Total number of Families	2,346,717	146,706	447,960	2,941,383
Males	5,483,679	350,487	983,552	* 7,137,018
Females	5,777,758	366,951	1,139,904	7,254,618

Total number of Persons 11,261,437 717,438 2,093,456 14,391,631

* The Males include 319,300 Soldiers and Sailors.

CLASS VI.

2 Cities and 64 Royal Burghs in Scotland,

Composed into 15 Districts, arranged according to their Geographical Position, commencing at the North, and returning 15 Members.

Burghs.	County.	Families.	Burghs.	County.	Families.
1 KIRKWALL,	Orkneys	542	4 ABERDEEN.....	Co. Town	6,188
Wick	Caithness	1,339	Inverbervie.....	Kincardine	277
Dornoch	Sutherland	660	Brechin	Forfar	1,530
Tain	Ross	663	Montrose.....	do.	2,611
Dingwall.....	do.	463	Aberbrothwick.....	do.	1,491
2 FORTROSE,	do.	359	5 FORTAR	Co. Town	1,538
Nairn	Co. Town	765	Dundee.....	Forfar	7,704
Forres.....	Elgin	949	Perth	Co. Town	4,984
Inverness.....	Co. Town	2,963	Cupar.....	Fife	1,346
5 ELGIN,	do.	1,304	St. Andrews.....	do.	1,140
Cullen.....	Banff	352	6 CRAIL.....	do.	460
Banff.....	Co. Town	945	Kilrenny.....	do.	333
Inverary	Aberdeen	266	Anstruther, East	do.	262
Kintore.....	do.	247	Ditto, West.....	do.	106
<i>The above are all North of Aberdeen.</i>			Pittenween.....	do.	333
12 DUMBARTON,	Co. Town	781	7 DYSART.....	do.	1,555
Renfrew	do.	512	Kirkaldy.....	do.	892
GLASGOW	Lanark	31,956	Kinghorn	do.	562
Rutherglen ..	do.	928	Burntisland.....	do.	497
13 INVERARY	Argyle	252	8 STIRLING	Co. Town	1,688
Rothsay.....	Bute	1,001	Culross.....	Perth	325
Irvine.....	Ayr	1,637	Dumfermline.....	Fife	2,881
Ayr.....	Co. Town	1,541	Inverkeithing.....	do.	591
Cambleton	Argyle	1,787	Queensferry.....	Linlithgow	158
14 SANQUHAR	Dumfries	535	<i>The above are all North of Edinburgh.</i>		
Lochmaben	do.	618	10 JEDBURGH	Roxburgh	1,158
Kircudbright.....	Co. Town	743	North Berwick.....	Haddington	386
Dumfries.....	do.	2,481	Dunbar.....	do.	1,207
Annan	Dumfries	910	Haddington.....	Co. Town	1,206
15 WIGTON.....	Co. Town	440	Lauder	Berwick	393
Stranraer.....	Wigton	563	11 SELKIRK	Co. Town	621
New Galloway.....	Kircudbright	208	Linlithgow.....	do.	1,005
Withorn	Wigton	535	Lanark.....	do.	1,358
<i>The four preceding districts are South of the Clyde, and form the South West Section of Scotland.</i>			Peebles.....	do.	595
			<i>The two preceding districts form the South East Section of Scotland.</i>		

9 EDINBURGH City, 9,159 Inhabited Houses, 29,193 Families.

Heads of Districts, arranged alphabetically, with the present Members.

No. 4 Aberdeen.....	Joseph Hume, * 66 ?
6 Crail.....	† Right Hon. Sir W. Rae, † 7
12 Dumbarton	Archibald Campbell, † 7
7 Dysart	§ Sir R. C. Ferguson, * 53
9 Edinburgh	† Right Hon. W. Dundas, † 6
3 Elgin	A. Farquharson, * 9
5 Forfar	† Hon. H. Lindsay, † 8
2 Fortrose.....	George Cumming, † 5
10 Jedburgh	Sir H. D. Hamilton, Bart. † 1 * 1
13 Inverary	T. F. Kennedy, * 17
1 Kirkwall	Sir Hugh Innes, Bart. † 1
14 Sanquhar.....	W. R. K. Douglas, † 6
11 Selkirk	H. Monteith, † 5 * 1
8 Stirling	Robert Downie, † 7
15 Wigton.....	† Sir J. Osborne, Bart. † 9

CLASS VII.

32 Counties of Ireland returning 64 Members.

Shewing the No. of Inhabited Houses in each County, and the province in which situate, and the present Members, with the number of times they have voted, &c. as in the previous Classes. The figures preceding the County imply the number of Members returned for Cities and Boroughs within such County; those blank, return none but for the County.

County.	Houses.	Province.	64 Present Members.
3 Antrim ...	48444	U.	† Hon. J. B. R. O'Neil, † 3 p Earl of Yarmouth, † 3
1 Armagh ...	37714	do	Charles Brownlow, † 4 p Hon. H. Caulfield, * 13 c
1 Carlow ...	13854	L.	† Sir Ulysses Burgh, † 10 Henry Bruen, —
Cavan ...	34754	U.	† Right Hon. J. M. Barry, † 4 Nathl. Sneyd, † 4 p
1 Clare ...	36312	M.	† Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald, † 2 Sir Ed. O'Brien, Bart. * 2 † 1
6 Cork ...	142175	do	Viscount Ennismore, † 1 Viscount Kingsborough, † 1 * 1 c
Donegal ...	46000	U.	† Earl Mountcharles, † 3 p G. V. Hart, † 4 * 1 p
2 Down ...	62425	do	Lord Arthur Hill, * 21 c Matthew Forde, † 2 * 2
3 * Dublin ..	37992	L.	R. W. Talbot, * 8 Colonel H. White, * 3
1 Fermanagh * 22912		U.	† Mervyn Archdale, — p Lord Corry, † —
1 Galway ...	55669	C.	James Daly, † 5 * 1 c Rd. Martin, † 5 * 1 c
1 Kerry ...	34612	M.	§ Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald, * 1 c James Crosbie, † 1 c
Kildare ...	15875	L.	Lord W. C. Fitzgerald, * 19 Robert Latouche, * 9 c
1 Kilkenny ..	30800	do	Hon. C. H. B. Clarke, † 1 c § Hon. C. F. Ponsonby, * 1 c
1 Kings ...	23032	do	Thomas Bernard. Lord Oxmantown, —
Leitrim ...	19123	C.	Luke White, * 10 c J. M. Clements, † 1 p
1 * Limerick. 44357		M.	† Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, † 1 * 1 c Standish O'Grady, † 4 * 3 c
2 Londonderry 33913		U.	† G. R. Dawson, † 7 p A. R. Stewart, † 6 c
Longford ...	17320	L.	† Viscount Forbes, † 5 c Sir G. Fetherstone, Bart. † 2 * 1 p
2 Louth ...	17428	do	† Hon. J. Jocelyn, — Right Hon. T. H. Skeffington, † 9
Mayo ...	53940	C.	Dominic Browne, * 16 James Browne, † 5 * 1 c
Meath ...	30432	L.	Earl Bective, † 1 c Sir M. Somerville, Bart. † 1 c
Monaghan ...	33197	U.	C. P. Leslie, † 3 p Hon. H. R. Westenra, † 2 * 2 p
* Queen's ...	23067	L.	Sir H. Parnell, Bart. * 7 † c 1 c Sir C. H. Coote, Bart. † 2 * 1
Roscommon 38289		C.	Hon. S. Mahon, * 4 c Arthur French, * 1 c
1 Sligo * ...	24246	do	Edward S. Cooper, † 1 Colonel H. King, † 2
2 Tipperary ...	60200	M.	† Right Hon. W. Bagwell, * 1 c Hon. F. A. Prittie, * 8
1 Tyrone ...	47000	U.	† Right Hon. Sir J. Stewart, † 3 p Wm. Stewart, * 13 † 1
2 Waterford .	25545	M.	† Lord G. T. Beresford, † 5 p Rd. Power, * 16 c
1 Westmeath 23478		L.	Hon. R. Pakenham, † 3 * 1 p G. H. Rochfort, —
2 Wexford ...	29513	do	Viscount Stopford, † 2 p C. S. Carew, * 5 c
Wicklow ..	18419	do	§ Hon. G. L. Proby, * 2 James Grattan, * 32 c

36 Total 1,185,490 Houses; 6,846,950 Inhabitants.

The Notations all imply the same as in the previous Classes; in addition to which is *c* for having voted in favor of the claims of the Catholics, and *p* for protestantism, or for having voted in opposition to those claims.

The province of **ULSTER** is divided into 9 Counties, comprising the whole of the North part of the Island, containing 366,349 Houses and 2,001,966 Inhabitants, returning 25 Members. The province of **CONNAUGHT** is divided into 5 Counties comprising the centre of the West side, containing 191,267 Houses and 1,053,918 Inhabitants returning 12 Members. The province of **LEINSTER** is divided into 12 Counties, comprising the centre of the East side, containing 284,673 Houses and 1,785,702 Inhabitants, returning 35 Members; and the province of **MUNSTER** is divided into 6 Counties, comprising the whole of the South part of the Island, containing 343,201 Houses and 2,005,363 Inhabitants, returning 25 Members.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Geographical Position.	Cos.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Representatives.
Ulster.....	North	9	366,349	2,001,966	25
Connaught ...	West	5	191,267	1,053,918	12
Leinster	East	12	284,673	1,785,703	35
Munster	South	6	343,201	2,005,363	25
4	Totals	32	1,185,490	6,846,950	100

* State of the Poll (at the close) at the places contested, viz.

Dublin.....	Hans Hamilton,....	1272	(since dead)	
	Colonel R.W. Talbot,	914	Colonel H. White.....	742
Limerick,....	Hon. R. Fitzgibbon,	4061	Sir A. H. Hunt,.....	2842
	Standish O'Grady..	3256	W. O'Grady,.....	1898
Queen's,	W. W. Pole,	3259	Sir C. H. Coote,.....	2389
	Sir H. Parnell,	2889	General Dunn,.....	1683

The following have been contested since the General Election in 1820, viz.

Dublin.....	Colonel H. White ..	994	Sir C. Donville, Bart. .	849
Sligo	Colonel H. King ..	920	Colonel Perceval	794
Fermanagh ..	Lord Corry.....		Colonel Brooke	

CLASS VIII.

6 Cities, 27 Boroughs, and 1 University in Ireland,

RETURNING 36 MEMBERS.

Shewing the kind of Suffrage or influence by which they are returned. The Cities are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, and the figures denote the number of Houses in those places against which they are affixed; of the others, there is no specific return of the population published.

Place.	County.	Present Members.	Suffrage or Influence by which returned.
† Armagh,	Co. Town	Wm. Stuart, † 5 p	The Primate (<i>a Beresford</i>)
† Athlone,	Westmeath	David Kerr, † 3	Viscount Castlemain.
† Bandonbridge,	Cork	Viscount Bernard, † 2 * 1 p	Earl of Shannon.
† Belfast,	Antrim	§ Earl of Belfast, † 1	Marquis of Donegal.
† Carlow,	Co. Town	a Charles Harvey, † 2 c	Earl of Charleville.
† Carrickfergus 1444,	Antrim	Sir Arthur Chichester, † 3 c	Marquis of Hertford.
† Cashell,	Tipperary	a E. J. Collett, † 6 c	R. Pennefather.
† Clonmell,	do.	J. H. M. Dawson, † 4 c	Right Hon. W. Bagwell.
† Coleraine,	Londonderry	a Sir J. Brydges, Bart. † —	The Beresfords.
CORK 12175,	County	Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, * 40 c	{ The Corporation & Inhabitants
Downpatrick,	Down	Sir N. C. Colthurst, Bart. † 1 * † c	{ 1058, & for Callaghan 758
Drogheda, 3463,	Louth	J. W. Maxwell, † 4 * 2	{ The Inhabitants
DUBLIN, 16005,	County	Wm. M. Smyth, † 4	{ 393 & for Mr. Wallace 145
	Town	Sir R. Shaw, Bart. † c	{ Corporation & Inhabitants
	University	† Thomas Ellis, † 3 p	{ 1213 & for H. Grattan 799
† Dundalk,	Louth	† Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett, † 8 c	{ Provost, Fellows, & Scholars
† Dungannon,	Tyrone	a George Hartopp, † 1 * 1 c	{ Earl of Roden.
Dungarvon,	Waterford	Hon. Thomas Knox, † 7 p	{ Viscount Northland.
† Ennis,	Clare	a Hon. George Lamb, * 18	{ Duke of Devonshire.
† Enniskillen,	Fermanagh	† Richard Wellesley, † 9	{ Sir E. O'Brien & J. Fitzgerald
Galway, 4185,	Co. Town	R. Magennis, † 3 p	{ Earl of Enniskillen.
KILKENNY, 4321,	do.	a M. G. Prendergast, † 8 p	{ 886 & for J. Blake 475
† Kinsale,	Cork	Right Hon. Dennis Browne, † 4 c	{ Cuffe, Earl of Desart.
LIMERICK, 8268,	Co. Town	a Admiral Sir Jos. Rowley, † 4	{ Lord de Clifford.
§ Lisburne,	Antrim	Thomas S. Rice, * 37 c	{ 559 & for Hon. J. Vereker 791
LONDONDERRY,	Co. Town	H. B. S. Seymour, † 3 p	{ Marquis of Hertford.
Mallow,	Cork	† Rt Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bt. † 14 p	{ The Beresfords.
† New Ross,	Wexford	W. W. Becher, * 6 † 1 c	{ 76 & for Mr. Jephson 75
Newry,	Down	Frs. Leigh, † 3 p	{ Messrs. Tottenham & Lee.
† Portarlington,	King's Co.	Viscount Newry, † 3	{ Earl of Kilmorey.
† Sligo,	Co. Town	a David Ricardo, * 49	{ Earl of Portarlington.
† Tralee,	Kerry	Owen Wynne, † —	{ The Sitting Member.
WATERFORD, 4082,	Co. Town	† James Cuffe, † 1 * 1	{ Sir Edward Denny.
† Wexford,	do.	Rt Hon. Sir J. Newport, Bt. * 28 c	{ Corporation & Merchants.
† Youghall,	Cork	a Wm. Wigram, † 2 p	{ Mr. Neville & Marq. of Ely.
		John Hyde, —	{ Earl of Shannon.

At those places marked † the suffrage is vested in 12 burgesses, self-elected, under the influence of the persons stated in the right hand column; and those marked ‡ it is vested in close corporations, also self-elected, under the like circumstances. At Lisburne, marked §, there is no election, it is merely an appointment of the Marquis of Hertford; at the places without notation, the suffrage is pretty general, 6 of them were contested at the last general election; and the numbers in the right hand column in a line with those 6 places, imply the state of the Poll at the close. At Limerick it will be seen that the sitting member appears in a minority—the reason is, that the Corporation were resolved to return the other candidate, and for that purpose created freemen or voters for the occasion, but which votes were rejected by a Committee of Parliament, and the Recorder committed to Newgate for violating his duty, Mr. Rice being declared to have been duly elected by a majority of legal votes. The other seven open places appear not to have been contested for some time past, and will well deserve the especial attention of the friends of free representation, at the next general election.—Members noted with a preceding their names are Aliens, not Irishmen.



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French Chamber of Deputies..... *Frontispiece.*



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= 8 DEC 1949



